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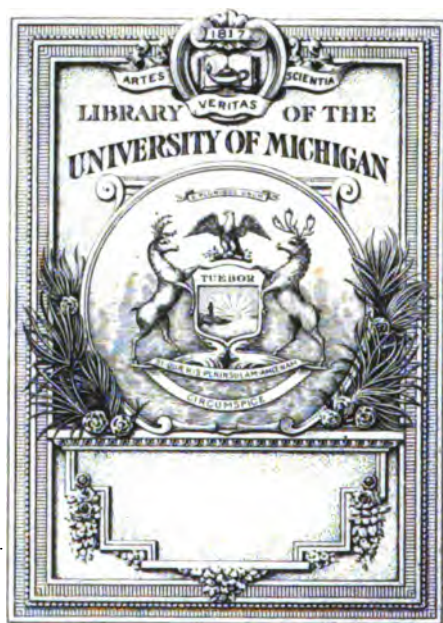
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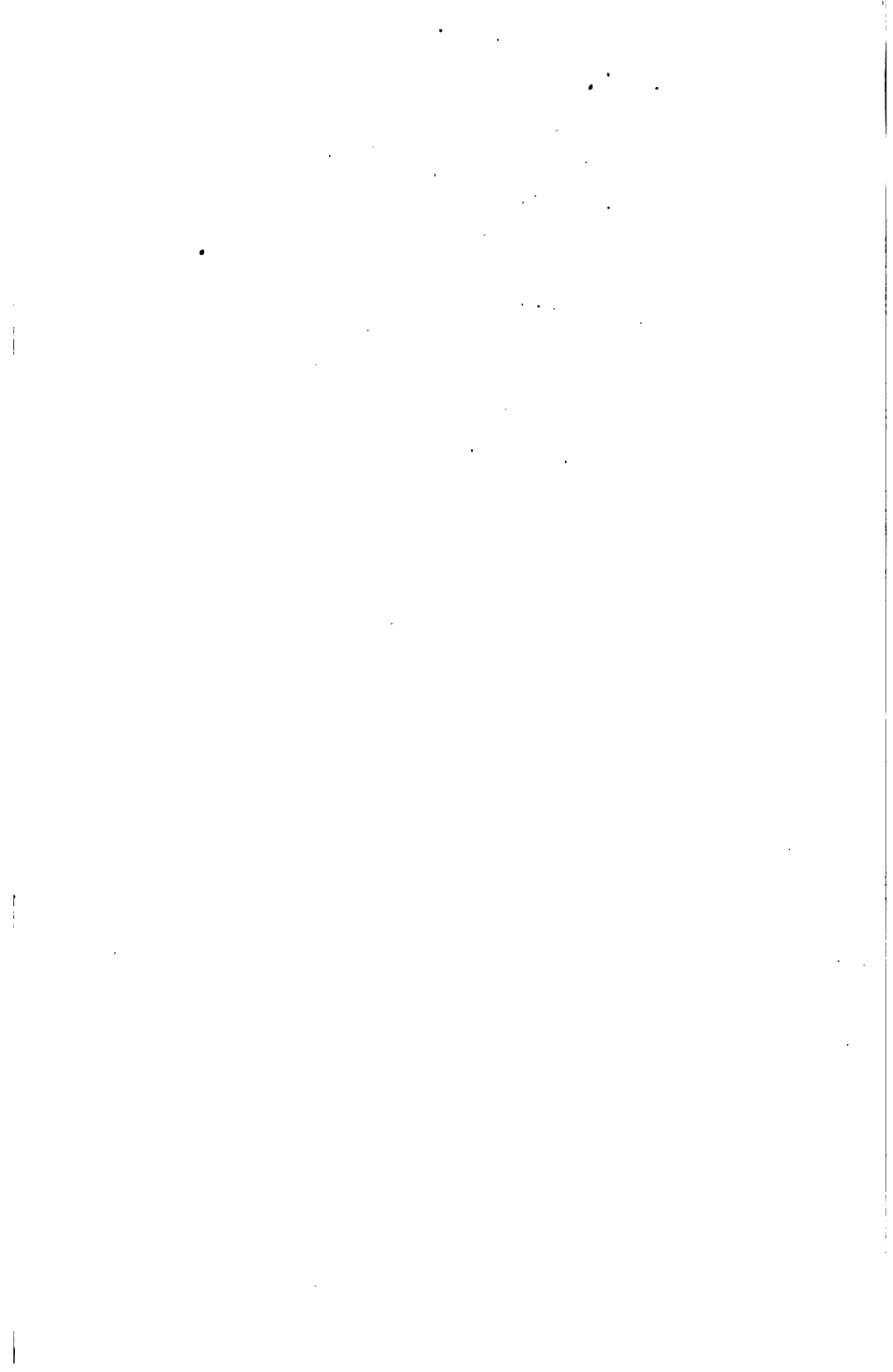
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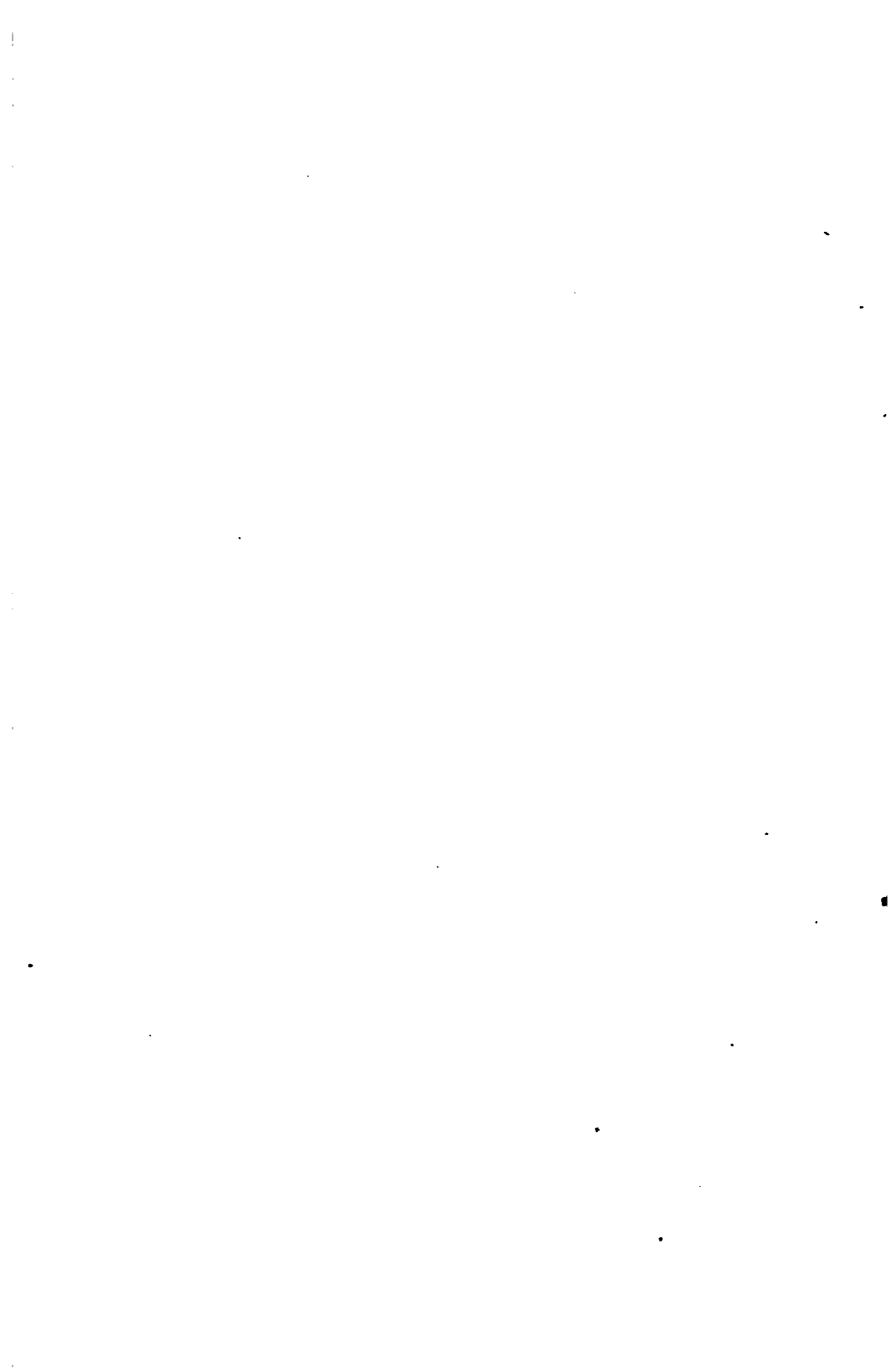




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**DOCUMENTS**  
**OF THE**  
**SENATE**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF NEW YORK**

**ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH SESSION**

**1917**

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**VOL. XXXI.—Nos. 67 AND 68**

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**ALBANY**  
**J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS**  
**1917**

*Vol.  
XXXI  
1917*



STATE OF NEW YORK

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
SENATE**

IN THE

**Matter of Charges Preferred  
Against John Purroy Mitchel  
Mayor of The City of New York**

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MAY 7, 1917

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1917



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# STATE OF NEW YORK

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No. 67

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## IN SENATE

MAY 7, 1917.

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**Proceedings before the Senate in the Matter of  
Charges Preferred Against John Purroy Mitchel,  
Mayor of the City of New York.**

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APRIL 3, 1917

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SCHOENECK Presiding

*Appearances:*

For Mr. Mitchel:

Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
Hon. HARVEY D. HINMAN,  
Hon. MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

For Mr. Wagner:

Hon. SAMUEL UNTERMYER,  
Hon. DANIEL J. KENEFICK,  
Hon. ISADORE J. KRESEL.

The President.—The Senate will please be in order.

The Clerk will read the resolution of the Senate adopted March 26th and the charges preferred against Mayor John Purroy Mitchel.

The Clerk.— In the Senate, March 26th, 1917:

WHEREAS, a public statement was given to the press in New York City on March 22d, 1917, by Honorable John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, wherein the charge is made by him that the activities of a member of the Senate, in connection with the legislation providing for the acquisition of lands by the State of New York in the vicinity of Rockaway Point for defense purposes have been in the interest of a foreign government; and

WHEREAS, such charge involves the honor, patriotism and loyalty of one of the members of this body; now, therefore,

*Be it resolved*, that this body direct the said John Purroy Mitchel to appear before the Senate and give such evidence as he may have or possess in support of such charge.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of five to report to the Senate on or before Wednesday next, the mode of procedure to be followed on such hearing and the time thereof.

By order of the Senate.

ERNEST A. FAY,  
Clerk.

The President.— The Chair will inquire of the sergeant at arms whether Mayor John Purroy Mitchel is here to present himself before the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, I appear with Senator Hinman and Mr. Littleton as counsel for John Purroy Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel appears here out of courtesy and respect to the Senate.

Mayor Mitchel has been advised by his counsel that the Senate has no jurisdiction to entertain this proceeding; that the matter set forth in the resolution of the Senate and in the notice served by the Senate is not a contempt of the Senate and is not within the law defining the cases in which the Senate may proceed for contempt, and that the Senate is wholly without power,—

Senator Newton (interrupting).—Mr. President. Judge Hughes, will you pardon me just a moment?

Mr. Hughes.—In a moment I will be through,—wholly without power to proceed against him.

Senator Newton.—Mr. President.

Mr. Hughes.—Mayor Mitchel reserves his rights, believing this proceeding is unauthorized and void; but reserving these rights he is here, as I have said, out of respect to the Senate and is ready to make his answer to it and to reply to all proper questions.

Senator Newton.—Mr. President, I interrupted Judge Hughes for the purpose of making a request that the proceedings stand a moment until Senator Wagner and his counsel got into the chamber. I wanted him to hear your statement.

Mr. Untermeyer.—I understand that before we entered the chamber, Mr. Hughes, representing Mayor Mitchel, made a statement. We assumed that the proceedings had not yet begun. We should like to know what the statement is. May it be read?

The President.—Mr. Stenographer, you will note the appearances, and the fact that the counsel for Mayor Mitchel have appeared specially for the purpose of questioning the jurisdiction of the Senate.

Mr Hughes.—May I say that I do not appear specially. I appear and note upon the record the objection to the jurisdiction, and I stated that Mayor Mitchel is here prepared to answer to the charges and to answer all appropriate questions and that I and Senator Hinman and Mr. Littleton appear for him in these proceedings as his counsel.

The President.—That may be included in the statement. The Chair desires to ask the stenographer whether he took a record of the statement made by counsel.

(The stenographer informed the Chair that Mr. Hughes' statement was taken down and was a part of the official record.)

Mr. Untermeyer.—I assume that the statement is as reported by the stenographer.

Mr. Hughes.— I will repeat it now, if you desire.

The President.— Counsel will be kind enough to repeat the statement.

Mr. Hughes.— My statement was as follows: "I appear with Senator Hinman and Mr. Littleton, as counsel for John Purroy Mitchel. Mayor Mitchel appears here out of courtesy and respect to the Senate. He has been advised by his counsel that the Senate has no jurisdiction to entertain this proceeding; that the matters set forth in the resolution of the Senate and in the notice served by the Senate is not a contempt of the Senate and is not within the law defining the cases in which the Senate may proceed for contempt, and that the Senate is wholly without power to proceed against him. Mayor Mitchel reserves all his rights to object to this proceeding as unauthorized and void; but he is here, observing those rights, out of respect to the Senate, and is ready to make answer to the charge against him and to reply to all appropriate questions."

Mr. Untermeyer.— Mr. President.

The President.— Mr. Untermeyer.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I submit that Mayor Mitchel should either submit to the jurisdiction of this tribunal or that he should question the jurisdiction of this tribunal. I submit he has no right to come here and say that this tribunal has no jurisdiction and that he reserves all his rights, in the event of a determination against him, but if the determination shouldn't happen to be against him, then he doesn't rely upon or insist upon the question of jurisdiction. If this tribunal has no jurisdiction over this proceeding, why, it might as well be determined now. We say that unquestionably it has and that the Senate should pass judgment upon the question since it is raised by Mayor Mitchel, not waived by him, but reserved by him with a view of possibly raising the question of jurisdiction of this tribunal in the event that the determination goes against him. It is not a sportsmanlike proposition.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, this is a most extraordinary statement on the part of counsel for one of the senators. Mayor

Mitchel is the judge of his rights. I assume that the Senate, in framing this resolution has stated its purpose with respect to this proceeding. The Mayor is here stating his rights as he is advised with respect to them under the constitution and laws of the State and no instruction from counsel for Senator Wagner is needed or desired. The Mayor, however, is here, as I have stated, to meet and answer the charges and to reply to any questions.

Mr. Untermeyer.—What is the desire of the Senate, I suppose, the Senate will determine. I suppose my adversary is still in the stage in which he occupied a judicial position and forgets the question of determining what is the power does not rest with him. I submit, Mr. President, that the Mayor should either submit to the jurisdiction of this tribunal or he should question its jurisdiction and not blow hot and cold on this proposition. He is not submitting to the jurisdiction. On the contrary he is reserving his rights to question the jurisdiction and I submit this is the time when he must be required or should be required to say whether he admits or denies the jurisdiction of this tribunal and if he denies it let the question be passed on.

Mr. Hughes.—Mayor Mitchel will make no further statement on this head; the Senate may take such proceedings as it is advised.

Senator Newton.—If I understand the rules governing procedure a jurisdictional question can be raised at any time, and it seems to me we are only wasting time over something that is of little consequence. So far as the committee is concerned we are ready to proceed.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President before we proceed I regret that at the very outset of these proceedings it is necessary for us to make a protest against the manner in which public opinion has been attempted to be influenced and prejudged and prejudiced in these proceedings and the dignity of the Senate attacked and the personality of Mr. Wagner and those who represent him assailed and I would like to read in that connection from a publication in a newspaper this morning which is calculated to be an affront to the Senate and prejudices, seriously prejudices, it seems to me,

this proceeding in the public mind, and to enter my protest against that manner of interfering with and obstructing a judicial proceeding.

The President.— I do not believe the Chair, unless it is the expression of the Senate, cares to permit any newspaper article to be read.

Mr. Untermeyer.— This is an attack upon the Senate; it is an attack upon Mr. Wagner; it is an attack upon his counsel; it is an attempt to besmirch the proceedings, an attempt to prejudge him, and an attack upon the presiding officer as well, and it seems to me we are entitled to enter our protest against that sort of an assault.

Mr. Hughes.— We are not here to deal with newspaper articles or with the emotions of counsel which they incite.

The President.— The court has already ruled and the clerk will read the charge alleged.

The Clerk.— It is charged by the Senate that upon the 22d day of March, 1917, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, you published a false and malicious report of the conduct of a member of the Senate in his legislative capacity, in having publicly said, in words or in substance, as follows, to wit:

“ It would appear that there are certain members of the legislature who are working in the interests of the German government. You know whom I mean, don't you? I mean Bob Wagner.” Referring thereby to the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, a member of the Senate of the State of New York at such time, and representing the 16th senatorial district therein.

The President.— I desire to administer the oath.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, called as a witness in his own behalf, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

The President.— I am directed by the Senate to ask you if by any words or in substance you made or published the statement attributed in the charge which has just been read.

Mayor Mitchel.—I did not use those words. What I said was, “It would appear that there are some members of the legislature working more in the interests of Germany than in the interests of the United States. You know whom I mean, don’t you? I mean Bob Wagner.” I then added: “I say, it would appear so.”

The President.—May I look at the statement in writing?  
(Paper shown to presiding officer.)

Senator Newton.—Have you an extra copy of that that I might see?

The President.—I desire to ask the counsel for the Mayor whether or not it is contended that the statement made by the Mayor and submitted at this time does not fall within the charges alleged as they have been read.

Mr. Hughes.—Aside from the jurisdictional question to which I have referred, we make no technical objection whatever. We leave the statement with the testimony of the Mayor in regard to it.

The President.—I am further directed by the Senate to ask you, Mayor —

Senator Newton (interrupting).—There is so much confusion here that the committee didn’t hear what was said by the President of the Senate and counsel in answer to your inquiry.

The President.—There is no question raised that the admission was a statement made by the Mayor and does not fall within the charge alleged so that under the rules of the Senate I may proceed with asking the next question as provided under the rules.

Senator Newton.—As I understand it that claim is not made by counsel for the Mayor.

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, there is no basis for any misunderstanding. The Mayor has been interrogated whether he used particular words as stated in the resolution. He has answered that he did not use precisely those words. He has stated the words that he did use. We are not here to press any technical objection but, of course, the Mayor is to be judged by what he did say and not by what he didn’t say.



The President.— I am further directed by the Senate to ask you to state specifically the precise evidence which you had inducing you to make public the said charge.

Mayor Mitchel.— I will answer the question briefly and concisely.

Senator Brown.— For the purposes of consultation I request that the reply to this question be delayed a moment.

Mr. President.— I withdraw my request.

Mr. Mitchel.— Mr. President, I will answer the question briefly and concisely.

The evidence I have is as follows:

The United States has imperative need of fortifications to protect the City and Port of New York. For this purpose it had secured an option on certain land on the Rockaway peninsula, from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, as the site for the fort it wanted to build.

The owner, the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, made the option to the United States Government upon a conveyance by the City of New York of land between the proposed fortification and Jamaica Bay. The representatives of the United States brought these facts to me and asked the City's help. It also asked that the City give to the United States such land as the City owned inside the proposed fortification site. They asked that for both these purposes the City co-operate in securing the enabling legislation. I promised this co-operation. I undertook, on behalf of the Sinking Fund Commission and subject to its confirmation, to give to the United States the land it wanted inside the proposed fort site.

I refused to give anything to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, but undertook, subject to the confirmation of the Sinking Fund Commission, that the City would sell it the land it wanted for a fort at a fair value.

In view of our relations with Germany, the matter became extremely urgent.

One bill, Senate Bill No. 425, to permit the gift of the City's land to the United States Government, was introduced on February

9th, 1917. This was enacted into law. Another bill (Senate Bill No. 424) to permit the sale by the City of the land between the fortification site and Jamaica Bay was introduced at the same time. This bill was too broad in its terms and would have permitted other sales and exchanges in addition to this one connected with the fort. I took exception to this bill and promptly directed its withdrawal. This was three days before any debate upon it occurred in the Senate. Another bill was drafted permitting this particular sale to Rockaway Pacific Company and it was transmitted to Albany and introduced by Senator Mills on February 20th, 1917. (Senate Bill No. 572.)

This bill was necessary to permit the sale to the Rockaway Pacific Company, on which sale its option to the United States was conditioned, and thus to enable the Federal Government to carry out its plan. Senator Wagner obstructed the passage of this bill. The obstruction of this bill by Senator Wagner made it impossible for the United States to acquire the fortification site. Senator Wagner's obstruction has made it impossible for the United States to begin the construction of this coast defense fort, which is imperatively needed for the security of New York City. Not one spadeful of earth or sand has been turned in the construction of this fort. I have evidence to support these statements.

When Senator Wagner obstructed the passage of this bill and, by defeating it, made it impossible for the United States to proceed with the construction of this necessary fort, there had been sent to him on the 13th of February by Brig-Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, a letter notifying him of the importance of this fort, and of the importance of this enabling legislation. This letter informed Senator Wagner that the plan which it was desired to carry out was advantageous to the United States and to the City of New York and gave to the United States an opportunity to obtain quickly and reasonably the land at Rockaway Beach required for the protection of the entrance to New York Harbor. Senator Wagner was informed by General Black that the money for the construction of batteries was on hand and that work could be done as soon as title passed to the United States. Senator Wagner was informed that the work had been delayed already too long for the best interests of the country.

With this information from the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and fully apprised as he was of the necessity of this fort and of this bill to secure this fort, Senator Wagner persisted in his obstruction to the desired enabling legislation.

This conduct of Senator Wagner's was opposed to the interests of the United States. It was opposed to the interests of the City of New York. Senator Wagner's action in obstructing this work of national defense operated to the advantage of any possible enemy of the United States. As there was every probability that our enemy within a few days would be Germany, this obstruction by Senator Wagner operated to the advantage of Germany and was more in the interests of Germany than in the interests of the United States. Nobody could profit by what Senator Wagner has done and the consequent unnecessary delay, except Germany, and perhaps the Rockaway Pacific Company, which is likely to obtain a reward in excess of the option price.

Since, then, Senator Wagner's obstruction prejudiced the interests of the United States and operated to the advantage of Germany, everything that I said concerning him is justified.

Direct examination by Mr. Hughes:

Q. Mr. Mayor, you have stated concisely your answer to the interrogatories propounded to you under the rule adopted by the Senate. I will now ask you to state fully the facts and circumstances regarding the legislation referred to in the resolution of the Senate and your answer to the charges against you.

Mr. Undermyer.—May I ask does the question refer to the charges made here by the Senate against the Mayor?

Senator Newton.—Just a moment, please.

Mr. Hughes.—Yes, my question asked ——

The President.—Will counsel yield?

Mr. Hughes.—Certainly.

(At this point there was an intermission of five minutes for the purpose of a conference.)

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, on account of the intermission, I may repeat my question.

Q. Mayor Mitchel, you have made a concise statement in answer to the interrogatories put to you under the rule of the Senate.

Will you now state fully the facts and circumstances regarding the legislation referred to in the resolution of the Senate, and make your answer to the charges against you?

A. On the 19th day of November of last year there called upon me at the City Hall Colonel Frederick V. Abbot, representing the War Department of the United States, Mr. Willcox, who was introduced as the War Department's real estate representative, Mr. Kruttschnitt and Mr. Buck of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and the Dock Commissioner.

Colonel Abbot explained to me that the United States Government proposed to construct on the Rockaway Peninsula a great fortification for heavy guns, for the purpose of defending New York City against foreign attack. He stated that the United States held an option from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., for the purchase of a tract of upland on the Rockaway Peninsula at a price not then stated to me, but which Colonel Abbot and Mr. Willcox described as very low. Colonel Abbot further explained that the government would require not only this tract of upland but certain tracts of submerged land contiguous thereto, title to which the City of New York claimed, although this claim was disputed by the Rockaway Pacific Corporation. Colonel Abbot inquired of me whether the City of New York would be willing to sell this land to the United States Government at a low or nominal figure in order to facilitate the construction of the proposed fort. I informed Colonel Abbot that, as far as I was concerned, I would answer for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that the City would be willing to make a gift of its entire interest in this land to the United States Government and would exact no compensation therefor, provided that enabling legislation could be secured to permit such gift. This assurance was later confirmed by the members of the Sinking Fund Commission.

Colonel Abbot then further stated that the option obtained from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation by the United States was conditioned upon an adjustment between the Rockaway Pacific Corporation and the City of New York, of the conflicting claims of title to lands under water lying between and adjacent to the proposed government reservation and Jamaica Bay. I then and there

took up with the representatives of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, namely, Mr. Kruttschnitt and Mr. Buck, a discussion of the adjustment which they desired to effect, and the representatives of that company urged upon me that the City quit claim its interest in those lands to that company without consideration, as a means of securing the construction of the proposed fortification, arguing that the option quoted to the United States was made with a view to such an adjustment by the city, in the interest of the establishment of defensive works.

I thereupon notified the representatives of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation that the City of New York would not quit claim or convey its interest in these lands to that company in consideration of anything of the kind, but that the city, while not desirous of selling these lands, would be willing to sell to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation its interest in such submerged lands as lie between the proposed government reservation and a projected marginal way, 100 feet in width, along the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line, for full value, to be paid in cash; and reiterated to Colonel Abbot my offer on behalf of the City to make a gift to the United States of the City's interest in all lands lying within the lines of the proposed government reservation.

It is to be observed that the land which the City was thus asked to sell to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation was in no sense waterfront property. It is land under water lying behind a 100-ft. marginal way. The City's control of the waterfront was thus preserved.

These respective offers to the United States and to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation I made solely because of a desire to serve the United States Government and to secure the speedy construction of fortifications vitally necessary to the safety not alone of the City of New York but of the whole country.

The Rockaway Pacific Corporation did not accept my offer at this conference, but withdrew to consider it. At a subsequent conference held on the 24th day of January of the present year, Mr. Buck, the representative of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, returned to my office accompanied by Colonel Abbot and Mr. Willcox, and stated that the company would be willing to pay a fair consideration for the City's interest in these lands between

the government reservation and the proposed marginal way. A discussion of the basis of valuation followed, and it was determined that the real estate representative of the Department of Finance assisted by the engineers of the War Department and of the Dock Department, should make an estimate of the present market value of these lands in the following manner: that an appraisal be made of the market value of the lands per acre when filled and translated into upland; that an engineering estimate be made of the cost of filling per acre; that the cost of filling per acre be subtracted from the estimated market value as filled and the remainder be accepted as the present value of these submerged lands.

In the meantime I had requested of the Law Department of the City advice as to the City's title to these lands, and received from the Corporation Counsel the verbal advice that the City had title to all submerged lands below high water mark; that the upland owners, however, possessed easements of access from their uplands to navigable waters, of which the City can not deprive them by filling and taking possession of said lands except for purposes of navigation and commerce; and, further, that as fast as these submerged lands should become translated into upland through the process of deposit and accretion, due to tidal flow, title would pass from the City into the upland owners.

I was further informed by the engineers that this process of accretion is now slowly taking place.

It was therefore apparent to me that the City possessed a bare title and that its ownership was subject to an easement of the upland owners and was slowly passing out of it into those upland owners through a process of tidal accretion.

The real estate expert of the Department of Finance reported back a present market value for these lands, if filled, of \$2,400 per acre. The engineers, both City and United States, reported back a cost of filling of \$1,400 per acre. This left a market value for these submerged lands as they lie at present of \$1,000 per acre.

After conference with Comptroller Prendergast and the Corporation Counsel, it was decided that, in view of the state of the City's title to these lands, it would be fair and reasonable to follow the precedent established in sales of the beds of closed streets

to abutting owners, in which cases the City exacts one-half of the fee value. It was further our opinion that, in view of the process of accretion then proceeding, the payment of a consideration equal to 50 per cent. of the fee value of these lands would constitute a very advantageous bargain for the City.

After considerable demur the Rockaway Pacific Corporation consented in a subsequent conference held with the Comptroller to the payment of this price. There being 160 acres of such lands, the consideration was fixed at \$80,000.

I thereupon gave direction that legislation to enable the City to make a gift of the lands within the government reservation to the United States be prepared and transmitted to Albany. At that time I was unaware that enabling legislation to permit a sale to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation was necessary. The bill to permit a gift to the United States was prepared, transmitted to Albany and subsequently became law. On the afternoon of Friday, the 9th of February, I learned from the Dock Commissioner that enabling legislation to permit the sale to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation was considered necessary and that he had caused to be transmitted to Albany a bill substantially the same as the Walker Bill, introduced last year, which would permit this proposed sale and other sales to upland owners in and about Jamaica Bay, considered by the Dock Commissioner necessary to a furtherance of the Jamaica Bay project.

When I learned of this from the Dock Commissioner, I took exception to the introduction of the so-called Walker Bill in connection with the Rockaway fortification matter and gave explicit directions that such bill be instantly withdrawn and a specific enabling act presented in its place confined in terms and in effect to the proposed sale to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation. This was three days before any debate took place in the Senate upon the matter. I learned upon my return to the city the following Wednesday that this order had not been carried out.

There was thereupon introduced the so-called second Mills bill, designed to permit this specific sale to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation. When this second Mills bill was before the State Senate, Senator Wagner led the opposition thereto upon the floor, claiming that "It is giving away practically the waterfront prop-

erty of the City of New York, not for governmental purposes, not for fortification purposes, but to a private corporation;" and characterized the bill as, "This so-called gold brick" around which "the American Flag has been waved and folded."

Senator Foley likewise strenuously opposed this measure, referring to it as "A deal of this kind," and saying, "I just wanted to make it clear that this exchange of lands was hooked up with a proposition entirely foreign to the original purpose of the Government." He gave the impression from what he said that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation would profit hugely from the arrangement, at the City's expense, and insinuated that friends of mine were interested financially in the transaction. These charges, if made anywhere but on the floor of the State Legislature, with the privilege that there attaches, would have permitted me to bring these atrocious statements before the criminal courts for appropriate action.

As a result of Senator Wagner's characterization and accusations the bill was withdrawn, and in its place was enacted chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, which provides for condemnation by the State of all lands lying within the proposed government reservation and the transfer of title to the United States Government. That bill also provides for the establishment of a commission consisting of the Adjutant General, the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works. This commission is charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of the act with regard to the acquisition of the property and the vesting of title.

The Legislature, discovering after the enactment of this bill that title to these lands could not be vested in the State without an appropriation to pay the award in condemnation, appropriated the sum of a million dollars. Thereupon notice was served upon the Governor by the Rockaway Pacific Corporation that it would undertake in condemnation proceedings to prove a value for its lands which the State proposed to take of \$2,000,000 or more.

The Commission established under chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, on the 9th day of March addressed to me the following letter:

"Sir:

As you are probably aware the Legislature of the State of New York, by chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, has created a



Commission to acquire the land deemed necessary by the Federal Government for the establishment of defensive works at Rockaway Beach, County of Queens, City of New York.

The Commission created by this act is being urged to prompt action by the Federal Government in order that the effective defensive works of the City may be established as soon as possible.

The Commission, in making its survey of the land desired by the Federal Government for defensive purposes at Rockaway Beach, is led to believe that within the lines defined by it as necessary for these defensive purposes the City of New York makes claim to certain rights and titles to land under water and lands between mean high and low waters. The alleged owners of certain uplands designated in these areas and claimants of lands between mean high and mean low water in this area have communicated with the Governor of the State of New York, indicating an intention to apply for an injunction restraining the State from appropriating this land, which injunction, if granted, will seriously and materially delay the construction of the defensive works deemed by the Federal Government as essential and necessary for the defense of the City of New York, basing their intention to apply for an injunction on the alleged fact that the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature is inadequate to meet the claims which they expect to establish. It therefore becomes a matter of very grave importance to the Commission to know what the attitude of the authorities of the City of New York would be in the matter of its rights within the area referred to, in regard to its compensation for the appropriation of its rights, or what claims, if any, it will make for compensation for such rights as pertain to the City and which may be taken.

It appears to be manifest that should the City of New York be willing to contribute such rights as it has towards this essential fortification for the protection of the City without looking to the State for compensation, there will be prompt action in conveying the land to the Federal Government and instituting the defensive works which are in contemplation.

In the event that the City of New York should agree to contribute, without compensation, its right, title, and interest to any of the lands within this area, it would eliminate in the injunction proceedings, if started, the question that is likely to be raised, that the \$1,000,000 proposed to be appropriated must serve to compensate not only the owners of the upland but the City of New York.

As it appears not only to the Federal Government but to the Commission that this is a matter of grave urgency, it is requested that an early reply be made to this communication.

Yours very truly,

LEWIS W. STOTESBURY,  
*Adjutant General*  
*Chairman of the Commission created*  
*by chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917."*

—to which I replied on March 10th, as follows:

*" To the Honorable The Commission*

*Created by chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917.*

Gentlemen:

Your chairman has addressed to me a letter under date of March 9th, apprizing me of the fact that the Commission created by chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917 is being urged to prompt action by the Federal Government to bring about, under the terms of that act, the acquisition by the State of land deemed necessary by the Federal Government for the establishment of defensive works at Rockaway Beach, County of Queens, New York City, in order that the State may turn these lands over to the United States Government and permit the immediate establishment of coast defenses planned for that point. The communication of your chairman reads in part as follows:

' The alleged owners of certain uplands designated in these areas and claimants of lands between mean high and mean low water in this area have communicated with the Governor of the State of New York, indicating an intention to apply for an injunction restraining the State from appropriating this land, which injunction, if

granted, will seriously and materially delay the construction of the defensive works deemed by the Federal Government as essential and necessary for the defense of the City of New York, basing their intention to apply for an injunction on the alleged fact that the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature is inadequate to meet the claim which they expect to establish. It therefore becomes a matter of very grave importance to the Commission to know what the attitude of the authorities of the City of New York would be in the matter of its rights within the area referred to, in regard to its compensation for the appropriation of its rights, or what claims, if any, it will make for compensation for such rights as pertain to the City and which may be taken.'

In reply permit me to point out that there need be no delay in placing the United States Government in possession of this site so necessary to the defenses of the City of New York. Under chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, the State has power to take possession immediately without waiting for any determination of cost.

Further permit me to point out the following: The City of New York, acting through myself as Mayor and the Comptroller, when approached some time ago by the Federal authorities in this matter, stated that, when empowered by the Legislature, it would make a gift to the Federal Government of all its right, title and interest to any of the lands, whether upland or under water, to which it lays claim of ownership within the tract designated for a Government reservation. This the City was willing to do as a contribution to the cause of national defense and as a matter of patriotic duty. It was urged at the same time by the Federal authorities that the City make, with the owners of the upland which the Federal Government proposed to purchase, an adjustment affecting those parcels under water and lying adjacent to the tract desired by the Federal Government, which would permit the owners of the upland to secure title and possession to parcels lying between the tract to be taken for coast defenses and a 100-feet marginal way to be laid out along the

Jamaica Bay bulkhead line, which would remain the property of the City. This action was urged upon the City authorities by the Federal authorities, upon the ground that the price named by the upland owners to the Federal authorities was predicated on effecting the above named adjustment, carrying with it a means of access by the said upland owners from the mainland of Rockaway Point to the remainder of the holdings of these owners on the point of the peninsula, from which they would otherwise be entirely cut off by the intervening government reservation and by water. This the City authorities agreed to do, again solely with the object of conveniencing the national government and securing the prompt construction of the necessary fortification, but realizing also the increased municipal tax income to be expected from these lands when filled and improved and held in private ownership. Negotiations were opened and, despite the fact that the upland owners laid claim to title to the lands which the City was asked to convey to them, and despite the further fact that the Corporation Counsel advised that these owners possessed an undoubted easement of access over the said lands, a price was fixed and agreed upon at fifty per cent. of the full fee value of these lands, as appraised by the real estate representative of the Department of Finance.

An enabling act to permit the gift of the City lands within the proposed government reservation was drawn, transmitted to the Legislature and enacted into law. An enabling act permitting the conveyance for value of the City lands adjacent to the government reservation and inshore of the proposed marginal way, was transmitted to the Legislature and was made the vehicle of political attack upon the City administration by self-seeking politicians in the Legislature. The bill was withdrawn and the Legislature, in its place, enacted chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, which permits the State to take in condemnation the lands within the lines of the proposed government reservation. Part of these lands are those which the upland owners proposed to sell to the United States Government at an agreed price, which I am informed was fixed at \$700,000; part are the lands which the City proposed

to give to the United States Government. The Legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 to cover awards.

At the time that the State Senate was considering the bill, which later became chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, and the falsehoods concerning the position and intentions of the City government uttered by Senators Foley, Wagner and others were being given wide circulation, I called attention to the fact that a condemnation of the lands within the proposed government reservation would result in cutting off the upland owners from all access to their remaining lands upon the point of the peninsula, and would undoubtedly result in the award of heavy consequential damages to those owners. I also called attention to the fact that condemnation usually results in an award higher than a price negotiated at private sale, and that for both these reasons the State might expect to pay a sum very considerably in excess of the price at which these lands had been offered to the United States Government. I am informed, and the chairman of your commission has verbally confirmed the information, that the United States Government proposes to reimburse the State only to the extent of the price which the Federal Government, under the adjustment reached with the City, would have been called upon to pay at private sale, \$700,000. The amount of any award in excess of that sum will, therefore, become a State charge; and as the City of New York bears through taxation upwards of seventy per cent. of the cost of all State outlays, the City of New York must expect to pay a very substantial proportion of the difference between the award ultimately made to these upland owners and the agreed price of \$700,000. I fully expect that that difference will represent a very large sum of money.

Further permit me to point out that under the adjustment proposed between the City, the United States Government and the upland owners, the City would have been called upon to pay out nothing whatsoever, but would, on the contrary, have received some \$80,000 as consideration for its claim of title to the land under water which it proposed to convey to the upland owners.

Since, therefore, the Legislature has put the City in this position where it must look forward to a heavy charge on account of the prospective award to the upland owners, there would appear to be no reason whatsoever why the City should remit to the State its claim for compensation for the lands under water, to which it claims title, within the lines of the proposed government reservation. Such award out of the State treasury as it may receive in the course of these condemnation proceedings for its title to these lands, will prove a partial offset to the cost of the condemnation of the privately owned land which the Legislature by its action proposes to saddle on the taxpayers of the City of New York.

On behalf of the City, therefore, I beg leave to notify you that for the foregoing reasons the City will not make a gift of any of its property on Rockaway Point to the State, although it has been at all times willing, and would still be glad, to make a gift of this land to the United States Government for the purpose of establishing the coast fortifications so necessary to our adequate national defense.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,  
*Mayor.*"

The Commission appointed under chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, on the 14th of March reported to the Governor that:

"In view of the present situation, the conditions referred to and the urgent necessity of enabling the Federal Government at the earliest possible moment to acquire the property and proceed with its defensive works, the Commission is of opinion that it is for the best interest of the State and the City of New York that the matter be referred back to the legislature with the recommendation that the bill to enable and authorize the City of New York to carry out its part of the agreement be passed, amended if need be to indicate unmistakably that the authority granted to the City is to apply only to that portion of the lands under water southerly and not including any part of the marginal street or strip one hundred feet in width along the northerly wharf or bulkhead line established by the United States War Department. In

such form the Commission believes the act gives no further power than the City of New York has a right to ask and the legislature can with propriety grant."

The Senate rejected this recommendation of the Commission and in place thereof increased the amount of the appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

In the meantime the Rockaway Pacific Corporation applied for and secured a temporary injunction restraining the State from vesting title to the lands of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation.

It is thus the matter now stands. The State is restrained from vesting title; the Senate has appropriated \$2,500,000 to pay awards; the City has given notice that it will prove in condemnation full value for such of its lands as the State proposes to take, regarding the award which may be made as a partial offset against such tax as must be levied as a result of the payment to the upland owners of an award for their lands in excess of the amount of the option price held by the United States Government. Colonel Abbot has notified the State that he will recommend that the United States Government pay to the State in reimbursement for its expenditure not one cent in excess of the amount of the option price originally quoted to the United States, namely, \$705,000.

Every one acquainted with condemnation knows that should this proceeding in condemnation of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation's land proceed, the award will be largely, probably vastly, in excess of the option price quoted to the United States Government. The Rockaway Pacific Corporation owns a large tract on the point of the peninsula to the southwest of the proposed government reservation. It will retain ownership of certain smaller parcels of land lying between the proposed reservation and the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line, separated from each other and from the mainland by intervening areas of submerged land. The acquisition by the State of the lands lying within the proposed government reservation would cut off the Rockaway Pacific Corporation from access to its property on the point of the peninsula and to the smaller parcels referred to. Such loss of access would, of course, entail an immense consequential damage. It was for that reason that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation and the representatives of the United States Government urged the City of New

York to agree to the sale of the City's submerged lands as contemplated when the second Mills Bill was introduced. It was for that reason, so the representatives of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation and of the United States Government argued to the City authorities that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation had conditioned its option to the United States Government at \$705,000 upon the said adjustment with the City of New York.

This loss of access and inevitable consequential damage was wholly disregarded when chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917 was enacted. It is now proposed to cure that defect by providing for the additional condemnation of a strip of land along the government reservation to constitute a right-of-way by which the Rockaway Pacific Corporation may gain access to its remaining holdings on the Rockaway Peninsula. How far this may minimize the consequential damage remains for the Commission in Condemnation and for the Courts to determine. It is, however, inevitable that an award in excess of the option price of \$705,000 will be made and whatever the amount of this excess may be, the City of New York, which pays 70 per cent. of all direct State taxes, will be called upon to bear 70 per cent. of the cost thereof. This burden will be cast upon the taxpaying public of New York in place of the payment into its treasury of the consideration of \$80,000 which it proposed to exact from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation. Furthermore as the process of accretion proceeds the Rockaway Pacific Corporation will enjoy not only the use, but will actually become possessed through accretion of the title of these very lands which the Legislature refused to permit the City to sell to it for \$80,000. The net result will be that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation will receive a money payment largely in excess of the payment which it would have received from the United States Government, will be relieved of the payment which it was prepared to make into the treasury of the City, and will in time gain through accretion undisputed title to the very lands which the City had proposed to sell to it for \$80,000 to convenience the United States Government.

There is another way in which the action of the State Legislature has prejudiced the interests of the City. Were the city permitted to sell these submerged lands to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, it would begin immediately to receive taxes thereon.



As the matter now stands, it will lose these taxes until such time as the Corporation gains title to these lands through the process of accretion.

I have now recited the history of this matter and its disastrous financial effect upon the City of New York. The effect of legislative action in this matter upon the interests of the United States is much more serious and much more disastrous.

It is common knowledge that the United States is to-day woefully and pitifully unprepared for war. It is common knowledge that of all the great communities of the United States the City of New York is most exposed, least prepared to receive the shock of hostile attack. The projected Rockaway fortification was designed to give protection to the City of New York against bombardment by the capital ships of an enemy fleet lying off the Rockaway shore in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a fact that to-day such ships as of the type of the Queen Elizabeth of the British Navy, or the *Friedrich III* of the German Navy could take up a position off the Rockaway Coast, themselves out of range of any gun now mounted on the Atlantic seaboard, and put under fire of their guns the entire City of New York south of Fourteenth street. It is a fact that the United States Government was most anxious to begin construction of a fortification designed to mount guns of sufficient range and calibre to prevent a bombardment of the City of New York south of Fourteenth street by any enemy ships that could be brought against us. It is a fact that not one single stroke of work has yet been done toward the construction of such a fortification, not one single spade full of sand or earth turned in that undertaking. It is a fact that under temporary permit obtained by the United States from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation some small calibre guns have been mounted on the site of the proposed fortification, but these guns are wholly useless against the attack of the capital ships of an enemy fleet and would constitute no protection whatsoever, either great or little, against a bombardment of the City of New York by such ships of such a fleet. It is a fact that the War Department has stood ready since the day of the introduction of the Mills Bill enabling legislation to begin work upon this permanent fortification, subject only to the approval of title by the Attorney General of the United States, and that the

work of construction has not begun and could not be begun because of the obstruction of that legislation by Senator Wagner on February 20th, which has prevented a vesting of title to these lands in the United States.

At the time when Senator Wagner led the opposition to this second Mills Bill, he had in his possession the following letter addressed to him by the brigadier general, chief of engineers of the United States Army:

“ February 13th, 1917.

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER, *Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.*

MY DEAR SENATOR:

Senator Wadsworth of New York has just informed me that he had a telephone conversation with you regarding the Rockaway Beach matter and that he thought you should be fully informed as to the conditions.

I am therefore taking the liberty of sending you herewith a confidential memorandum which I prepared for Senator Wadsworth, showing the exact status of the case. This status was only arrived at after prolonged negotiations between the City of New York, the Rockaway Beach & Pacific Corporation (a subsidiary company of the Southern Pacific R. R.) and the agent of the United States employed for that purpose, Mr. William Tod Wilcox. While it may be considered that the necessities of the United States may have been somewhat taken advantage of to end a long and difficult controversy between the Rockaway Beach & Pacific Corporation and the City of New York, yet the fact remains that the agreement arrived at is one which is advantageous to the United States and to the City of New York, and gives the United States an opportunity to obtain quickly and reasonably the land at Rockaway Beach much needed for additional fortifications required for the protection of the southern entrance to New York Harbor. The money for the construction of batteries is on hand and work can be done as soon as title passes to the United States.

This work has been delayed already too long for the best interests of our country, and we are extremely anxious to

push it through. Mr. Wilcox has been instructed to go to Albany to explain any portion of the matter which additional light is to be thrown. I have known him for many years and know him to be a thoroughly reliable and patriotic man. Anything you can do to assist the United States in getting this troublesome matter pushed to a conclusion will be very highly appreciated.

I would ask you to regard the memorandum and this letter as confidential.

Very truly yours.

W. M. BLACK,

*Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers."*

[2 inclosures.]

The accompanying memorandum is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER

WASHINGTON, *February* 13, 1917.

Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR WADSWORTH

*Subject. Military reservation desired at Rockaway Beach.*

1. The reservation desired for fortification purposes at Rockaway Beach consists of a parcel of land about 6,000 feet long, measured along the shore, by 2,000 feet deep, measured from the ocean inland, and of a comparatively narrow strip connecting this rectangle with Jamaica Bay. This reservation lies immediately west of a strip extending completely across the peninsula and now owned by the United States in connection with the Coast Guard or Life Saving Service.

2. The parcel desired by the United States consists of about 305 acres, of which about 160 acres is upland, that is above high water and about 145 acres is 'submerged' land. The high land belongs without doubt to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation; the land below the low water plane belongs

undoubtedly to the City. The title to the land between the two, that is, between high and low water, is in dispute between the corporation and the City.

3. Contiguous to this reservation and outside of it there is an area of about 160 acres lying between high and low water, the title to which is also in dispute between the corporation and the City, and the corporation is desirous of having the title to this land settled at the same time as the sale to the United States of the reservation, and refuses to sell any of the reservation to the United States except upon condition that the title to the land in dispute outside of the reservation limits is settled at the same time.

4. The corporation has given the United States an option specifying a price per acre for the upland (to wit: the land above mean high water), about which there is no dispute as to title, at a price of \$4,400 per acre. It also promises to transfer to the United States, without charge, its title to the other lands the title to which is now claimed by both the corporation and by the city (*i. e.*, the portion between high and low water lying within the limits of the proposed reservation). This option from the corporation, however, is made subject 'to the acquisition by the vendor from the City of New York of title to land below mean high water south of the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line and north and west of the parcel covered by this option, at a price not to exceed \$500 per acre. Should the total price paid the City for the property so to be acquired be less than \$80,000, the price to be paid by the Government for the property covered by this option shall be reduced by a corresponding amount.'

5. Every effort was made to get an option without this clause in it, but the corporation absolutely and persistently refused to sell any land to the United States, except under condemnation proceedings, unless such a clause is made part of the transaction. The reason is plain. The contest as to title between the City and the corporation of the fringe lying between high and low water has been in litigation for years. The corporation has been unable to make any advantageous sales of its property adjacent to the water while this cloud

rests upon its title. The price offered by the corporation to the United States is conditioned, by the last quoted clause of the option, upon the price New York City forces the corporation to pay for the fringe between high and low water outside of the limits of the proposed U. S. reservation. If the claim of the City to this fringe can be obtained by the Rockaway Pacific Corporation for less than \$80,000, the price to the United States for the upland (to which there is no title question involved) will be reduced by exactly the saving to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation in its dealings with the City for this fringe.

6. Under these conditions, it is essential to have the City and the corporation come to an actual transfer of title, and this cannot be done without enabling legislation in the New York Legislature. A bill to give the City the power to make this sale to the corporation of its title to the fringe in question was presented at the same time with a bill authorizing the City to transfer to the United States its title to submerged lands within the area of the proposed reservation. The wording of the bill authorizing the transfer to the United States is short and clear, the wording of the bill empowering the City to transfer to the corporation is long and somewhat intricate, being copied with modifications from legislation introduced at a previous session and not passed. These bills were prepared by the authorities of New York City and were sent by them to the New York Legislature. The United States has no interest in the corporation bill, except in so far as it makes possible without condemnation the acquisition of the reservation.

7. Any modification of the cumbrous bill that was introduced which will grant the City the right to make this limited transfer to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation will enable the United States to close at once the option for the reservation it needs.

8. It is understood that a new bill is about to be introduced into the Assembly giving authority to the City of New York for the transfer of submerged lands at Rockaway Beach. This or some similar measure must be enacted to permit the

United States to buy the land it needs at Rockaway Beach without the delay and greatly increased expense of a condemnation proceeding. Its prompt enactment into law is earnestly desired.

W. M. BLACK,  
*Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers."*

[1 inclosure-tracing.]

Every day that has passed since the 20th day of February has been a day lost in the construction of this fort, a day lost that might have been spent in preparing to resist the attack of an enemy power, a day lost in making the City and the people of New York safe against bombardment by the great guns of enemy ships. Every day that may follow before title is vested in the United States and approved by the Attorney General will be an additional day lost in this vital work of national preparation for defense.

These are not mere allegations of my own. I am well aware that it has been published broadcast that the work of constructing the Rockaway fortifications is in progress, that steps have already been taken to protect the City through the agency of this fort. No doubt, many members of the Legislature believe that this is true. It is, however, utterly and wholly false and here is my authority for that assertion. On the 24th of March I addressed to Colonel Frederick V. Abbot of the War Department the following letter:

*"March 24, 1917.*

Colonel FREDERICK V. ABBOT, U. S. A. Corps of Engineers  
No. 39 Whitehall St., New York:

MY DEAR COLONEL ABBOT:

I am going to ask you to be good enough to put in writing some of the facts which we have discussed in the official conferences which have taken place between us concerning the proposed Rockaway fortifications."

Senator Newton.— If I understand the Mayor, he is now reading a letter under date of March 24th which is a date later than the publication of the statement that is in question. It would seem to me that it was incompetent and improper and should have no bearing on the inquiry which we are making.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, we contend that this letter is an entirely proper communication. On March 24th the Mayor asked for an official statement from the war department with respect to the facts relating to the situation in connection with this fortification and with respect to the attitude of the federal government. That letter and the reply to it are official communications. The reply is a report from the war department upon this particular matter. One of the questions here involved \* \* \* the question here involved—is the effect of the obstruction of the passage of this bill upon the interests of the United States and whether it operated to the advantage of a foreign country. We ask that these reports be read.

The President.— Do I understand that this letter was received after the charge alleged was made?

Senator Newton.— That is the point I make.

The President.— The objection is sustained.

Mr. Hughes.— It relates to facts incident to the time and to the subject matter of the charge. It so states on its face. It does not relate to subsequent transaction.

The President.— I understand, but it relates to matters which were not within the knowledge of the Mayor at the time when he made the statement so far as his knowledge is based upon this communication.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, I think that involves, if I may say, a misapprehension. It relates to the matters within his knowledge and invites an official statement with respect to those matters.

The President.— I suggest that the Mayor state the information which he had without the use of the communication which he received, if these matters were within his knowledge prior to that time.

Mr. Hughes.— This is a report or the answer to this communication to which the communication leads is a report from the war department as to the official conferences which had taken place

between the Mayor and the representatives of the United States government. It is therefore a statement of an official character with regard to the very subject here under consideration.

The President.— But which the Mayor did not have in his possession at the time when he made this statement and therefore could not form any basis for the charge which is made against him.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President I do not desire to weary your patience with the reiteration, but I think if I may repeat there is a misapprehension there. There are two things. Just a moment.

The President (interrupting).— Will the counsel pardon me until I see a copy of the letter?

Mr. Hughes.— Yes. There are two things——

The President.— Will the counsel permit me to read this letter before he proceeds?

Mr. Hughes.— Yes. Before you finally rule upon the matter there is one aspect of it which I do not think has been fully understood. It is not simply what was in the Mayor's mind or within the range of his knowledge at the time he made the statement referred to here, it is also a question as to the truth of the statement which he did make. Now with regard to that matter we have here, not the statement simply of a person in the street, but a report from the war department of the officer in charge.

The President.— But the point is, counselor, that the communication which you seek to read in evidence was not in the possession of the Mayor at the time when he made the statement. The information may have been within his possession, but he doesn't seek to testify as to the information. He seeks to offer in evidence a letter which was not in his possession at the time and which could not under the circumstances form the basis for the charge, which is the only question.

Mr. Hughes.— But it relates to the truth of the charge. Being a report from the war department, this is a separate matter. He is entitled to show that this charge is not false. Your resolution



charges the Mayor with having made a false and malicious statement. He is making his answer. He is showing that he did not make a false and malicious statement. He is showing that he presented an inquiry asking whether the actual situation was not as he understood it to be.

The President.— But he did show that not upon evidence; he is showing that upon hearsay evidence, and while hearsay evidence may be admitted for the purpose of proving mitigation of damages and justification, the evidence is not admissible for the purpose of proving the falsity of the truth of the charge. That is found in the basis on which I hold that the reading of the letter which was received on the 24th day is not admissible.

By Mr. Hughes.

Q. Mr. Mayor, in view of the ruling of the President, you may omit your reading.

Mr. Hughes.— I now, Mr. President, offer in evidence the report from Frederick V. Abbot, Colonel, Corps of Engineers of the War Department, with respect to the status of this fortification as proposed and the relation of the Government thereto, a report dated March 24th, 1917.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, I take it that that report, or that letter, is the same one from which the Mayor was reading?

Mr. Hughes.— No, it is the answer to the letter inviting it.

Senator Newton.— And will you let me have the date of it, Judge Hughes?

Mr. Hughes.— March 24th. I am simply now offering the original report instead of having the Mayor merely make his statement, that is all.

Senator Newton.— I think my objection applies to that.

The President.— Motion is denied.

Mr. Hughes.— Proceed, with your answer, omitting that.

The President.— Don't read that letter.

Mr. Mitchel.— I suppose that I may state what I knew at the time on the information received from Colonel Abbot?

Mr. Hughes.— You may state, as I understand, the ruling of the President, the information that you had at the time.

The President.— You may state anything in answer to the question which was asked of you until an objection is made by counsel. You may proceed, Mr. Mayor.

By Mr. Hughes:

Q. I ask you now, Mr. Mayor—

Mr. Hughes.— Your Honor—Mr. President, you rule that we should proceed with the answer to the general question?

The President.— Until an objection is raised.

Mr. Hughes.— Proceed, Mr. Mayor.

The President.— I don't mean to read his answer under date of the 24th. You will read the statement that is prepared until objection is offered.

Mr. Mitchel.— I am going to state at this point the information which Colonel Abbot gave me in the course of the conference prior to the 20th of February. That information is as follows:

That the fortifications proposed to be constructed on the Rockaway Peninsula will consist of very heavy, long-range ordnance, emplaced for the purpose of covering water areas beyond the reach of any of our present guns. From these areas it is possible for a modern dreadnaught, armed with the guns they actually carry, to throw high explosive projectiles into the lower part of New York City, endangering the United States Sub-Treasury, the large banking houses on Wall street, and the other important buildings in that vicinity. It can be said, without exaggeration, that much of the City below 14th Street would be exposed to such bombardment at the present time.

That the United States Government, under its option, proposed to purchase from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation about 165 acres of upland, of which no charge was made for four acres, the option price being \$4,400. That this price, however, also included the quit-claiming of all title the Rockaway Pacific Corporation might have to underwater areas lying within the boundary of the

tract the United States wished to acquire; the total area in this proposed reservation being about 305 acres.

That the United States desired from the City of New York cession of all its right, title and interest to an area of about 140 acres of submerged land lying within the boundaries defining the 305 acres above mentioned. That the option given by the Rockaway Pacific Corporation to the United States covered definitely the surrender of any claim it might have to this area claimed by the City.

That the option price quoted by the Rockaway Pacific Corporation to the United States Government on the land which the Government desired to purchase from it contains a clause making that purchase dependent upon a sale made by the City to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation of the fringe of land under water lying between the proposed fortification and the Jamaica Bay marginal way.

Colonel Abbot further stated to me in this conference in great detail that the Government has been ready to begin filling of the land and the construction of foundations ever since the 13th day of February, 1917, when funds were allotted to him for the purchase of the land, the only condition precedent being that no work of construction or filling could be initiated until the title to the United States was approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, as required by paragraph 258, page 102 (Military Laws of the United States).

Colonel Abbot also stated to me in conference that the delay, if any, caused by failure of enabling legislation to permit the City to make a sale to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, can fairly be measured by considering the date on which the City took steps to introduce into the Legislature the enabling legislation. That it would take the same amount of time for the Attorney-General of the United States to consider and approve the title whether that action had been taken promptly or whether such action be delayed in the future.

Colonel Abbot also informed me that the amount to which the Government is prepared to reimburse the State in case the State acquire the land of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation by condemnation and then transfer title to the United States Government,

can be definitely stated only after Congress legislates upon the matter, and that he, Colonel Abbot, had recommended and the Chief of Engineers had concurred in the recommendation, that from funds already appropriated by Congress and available for expenditure not a cent should be paid to the State in excess of the cost the United States would have had to pay the Rockaway Pacific Corporation if its original option with that corporation had been rendered possible as a final basis of settlement by suitable legal action on the part of the State of New York. Colonel Abbot also told me that this information as to what the United States is willing to pay had been communicated to the officials of the State concerned therein.

Colonel Abbot also told me that certain temporary work was done under authority of United States 30 Statutes 737, which is to the effect that "In case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent, such temporary fort or fortification may be constructed upon the written consent of the owner of the land upon which such work is to be placed; and the requirements of section three hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes shall not be applicable in such cases."

Colonel Abbot also told me that the consent of the owners of the land on the Rockaway Peninsula was secured, the occupation to be without charge for three months, and after that time subject to a suitable rental for the land actually occupied, and that the armament and equipment so installed is only an emergency preparation against attacks by comparatively unimportant naval units and has no bearing at all upon the protection of the lower part of New York City against distant bombardment from capital ships of an enemy's fleet, lying beyond the range of any of our existing land ordnance.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President, do I understand that the Mayor is now testifying to things he was told before the 22nd of March? Because he is reading from a letter of the 24th.

The President.—You are, are you not?

Mr. Mitchel.— These are facts made known to me beginning on the 19th of November, I think; I believe I have cited only what came to me prior to the 22nd——

The President.— Are you positive?

Mr. Mitchel.— I would have to go back to each one of these allegations.

Mr. Untermeyer.— He is reading from allegations which have been excluded——

Mr. Mitchel.— Every word of which was communicated to me before——

The President.— I will ask the witness to be careful, if he is using that correspondence to refresh his memory, to exclude the matter where he did not have the information prior to the time that this charge or statement was made by him.

Mr. Mitchel.— I have paraphrased the phraseology of that letter, but I have confined myself to a statement of facts made known to me by Colonel Abbot prior to the 22d; all of them prior to that time. I will go back and verify.

Mr. Untermeyer.— That is all we want to know.

Mr. Mitchel.— I want to be precise ——

The President.— That is sufficient.

Mr. Mitchel.— I don't want to be inaccurate.

I think there was one in their communication to me after that date, and that was that the delay occasioned the United States was due to the failure of the enacting legislation. I think that was communicated to me subsequently.

The President.— Have you any objection to striking that out?

Mr. Hughes.— No objection, under the ruling.

The President.— Yes. All right.

Mr. Mitchel.— That was all.

(The witness and Mr. Hughes confer briefly.)

Senator Brown.— Has the witness finished his statement, Mr. President?

Mr. Hughes.— Not quite yet.

Mr. Mitchel.— Not by any means.

Mr. Hughes.— May I speak to the Mayor?

(Confers briefly with witness.)

Mr. Mitchel.— The obstruction that was offered to the second Mills Bill and the failure to enact it will not profit the United States, which is deprived of the opportunity to begin construction of this great fort. It will not profit the City of New York, which loses the protection of the fort. It will not profit the City of New York, which loses the payment of \$80,000 into her treasury. It will not profit the City of New York which must bear the burden of a vast tax, 70 per cent. of any award over \$705,000. It will not profit the City of New York, that loses taxes upon these lands useless to her and which she proposes to sell to the upland owner. But an enemy of the United States may profit by this obstruction and this delay; Germany, if we should go to war with Germany, or any other enemy who may come against us in the future before that fort can be completed. The Rockaway Pacific Company is the only other one that profits through this action that has been taken in the Legislature; the Rockaway Pacific Company that obtains an award largely in excess of the price it was willing to accept from the United States; the Rockaway Pacific Company that gains title through accretion to the lands for which it was willing to pay \$80,000. These are the two beneficiaries of the obstruction practiced by Senator Wagner and Senator Foley. The beneficiaries are Germany and the Rockaway Pacific Corporation.

Because of a statement in which I characterized the obstruction resorted to by Senator Wagner, I have been summoned to appear before your body.

What I said on March 22d in giving out my letter to the Commission created by chapter 13 of the Laws of 1917, was this: "It would appear that there are some members of the Legislature working more in the interests of Germany than in the interests of the United States," and that I referred to Senator Wagner. I then added: "I say it would appear so."

No one, of course, could properly draw from this statement the inference that Senator Wagner was charged with treason to his

country, or with being actuated by a desire to serve Germany, nor was it so intended.

This, then, was the allegation that in connection with the proposed Rockaway fortification legislation the appearance was created before the world that the work of certain members of the Legislature, specifying Senator Wagner, was more in the interest of Germany than in the interest of the United States. On this statement I stand. This position I will not change or modify.

I do not know anything of the motive which caused Senator Wagner to lead obstruction to this measure. I have not analyzed his mind. He alone knows it.

But I do charge that what he has done through this obstruction, what has happened in delaying the construction of this vital fort can work not in the interests of the United States, but can work only to the advantage of her enemy and that enemy to-day is Germany. (Applause.) (Gavel.)

Mr. Hughes.—I have no further questions.

Senator Brown.—Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President, I would suggest — There has been a great mass of material read here by Mayor Mitchel, from a printed pamphlet, and it will be quite impossible to cross-examine without a fair opportunity to us to go over what he has read.

The President.—Senator Brown has made a motion that the Senate take a recess until three o'clock.

Senator Brown.—I will listen, as I always do, when I make a motion for a recess.

Mr. Untermeyer.—My suggestion was so some arrangement can be made with respect to this cross-examination, and if we cannot go very far with it to-day, the Senate may want to make some arrangement now, rather than meet here at three o'clock and then make arrangements for time to digest this thing. That is the light in which I make the suggestion now, that we may be given these statements and a reasonable opportunity to prepare.

Senator Brown.— What do you call a reasonable opportunity?

Mr. Undermyer.— We can be entirely ready to-morrow morning as early as the President thinks advisable.

Senator Brown.— Hold on just a minute.

Mr. Undermyer.— I think we can consent, if the Senate wants to sit to-night — I think we can be ready by to-night.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President.

The President.— The Senator from the 35th.

Senator Brown.— I think that a recess until five o'clock is ample for the purpose of preparing the cross-examination, and that we should then proceed until seven and meet again at half-past eight and finish this matter to-day. I therefore move — withdraw the motion that I made and move that we take a recess until five o'clock.

Senator Walker.— Mr. President, may I make a suggestion to the Senator from the 35th? I understand that Senator Newton has just a few questions that he cares to put to the Mayor, as chairman of the board of managers. Those questions he would like to put immediately; that is, after a short recess, and then Mr. Undermyer can have whatever time the Senate wants to give him. I make that as a suggestion.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, it is immaterial to me. I take it perhaps that Senator Wagner's counsel would want to be present during what little examination I see fit to conduct, so it wouldn't help them any, if they are asking for time to go over this record.

Senator Brown.— How long would it take you to finish your examination?

Senator Newton.— That is hard to tell, Senator.

Senator Brown.— Half an hour?

Senator Newton.— I do not want to make a promise.

Senator Brown.— I think we ought to take a recess now. I insist upon my motion.



Mr. Untermeyer.— I fear it will be quite impossible within that short time to go on with this examination. We can go on after dinner this evening.

The President.— The question is on the motion of the Senator from the 35th. All those in favor of the motion say aye; those opposed, no. The motion is carried. We will take a recess until five o'clock.

Whereupon at 2:05 o'clock p. m., a recess was taken until 5 o'clock of the same day.

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#### AFTER RECESS

*April 3, 1917, 5 o'clock p. m.*

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL resumed:

The President.— Is the Senate ready to proceed?

Mr. Mitchel.— Mr. President, I wish to correct a statement which I made this morning. In reviewing the communications made to me by Colonel Abbot, I told you that there was one which was made to me after the 22d of March. That was incorrect. It was made to me before the 22d of March. That was the communication relating to the delay occasioned by the obstruction of the enabling legislation. I have refreshed my recollection since the morning session by consulting with Colonel Abbot, and I am now able to say to you that that also was communicated to me before the 22d of March.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, I take it, then, that the correction can be made by inserting in the record that part of the answer which was stricken out this morning.

The President.— The portion stricken out will be regarded as a part of the record.

By Senator Newton :

Q. Mr. Mitchel, will you be kind enough to tell me where this statement that is under consideration, as stated by you this morning, of March 22d, was made? A. You mean my statement?

Q. Yes. A. It was made in my private office in the City Hall.

Q. And who were present? A. A number of newspaper reporters.

Q. Can you tell me the names of any of them? A. There was also present my secretary, Mr. Russo.

Q. Can you tell me the names of any of the newspaper reporters that were present? A. I can tell you the names of some of them. I cannot remember the names of all. There were present, among others, Mr. Breen of the Evening World; Mr. Pinover of the Evening Journal. That is my recollection, although even that may be at fault. I cannot remember beyond that.

Q. Do you know Mr. Luther who represents the Telegraph? A. Yes.

Q. Was he present? A. My impression is he was, but I cannot remember distinctly.

Q. Now, was there a stenographic report of that conversation had at the time? A. There was not.

Q. And is the language that you gave to us this morning as the language that you used on that occasion from your recollection? A. From my distinct and precise recollection.

Q. Yes. And you wouldn't admit that you could be mistaken about a single word of it? A. Not of those words that I have quoted to you.

Q. And it wouldn't be possible that a single word in that sentence was different from that which you have given us this morning? A. My conviction is that each word that I quoted to you this morning was used at that time.

Q. That, however, is merely a matter of recollection? A. But a very distinct recollection.

Q. Well, it is still recollection? A. You have said that.

Q. Yes, Well, do you say it? A. Yes; we both said it.

Q. Is there any reason for that last statement to me? A. Which one do you mean?

Q. The statement that you made that we both said it, accenting the "both?" A. The reason is we have both said it.

Q. And that is your explanation, is it? A. It is not an explanation, it is a statement.

Q. Don't you think it would have been just as fair and gentlemanly from you had you not said it? A. No, I don't.

Q. Did you read in the public press shortly after this occasion the statement that was published that it was claimed you made on this occasion? A. You mean the printed quotations of my statement?

Q. Yes, sir. A. I read those.

Q. You noticed, did you not, that there was a difference between that statement as published and the one which you have testified to to-day being your statement? A. I noticed there was a difference between those published reports and my statement and between the reports themselves.

Q. Had you up until the time you took the witness stand to-day publicly stated that you did not make the statement as published in the public press? A. I did.

Q. And when? A. The following morning.

Q. Was that an interview which appeared in the public press? A. I said I said it the following morning. I believe it was printed.

Q. Did that statement that you say you gave the next morning deny in any way that the statement which was published the day before was made by you? A. The statement which I gave on Friday morning was the statement of the words which I had used the day before.

Q. And is that statement as printed in the public press the exact statement that you read as your testimony to-day? A. I shall not attempt to answer for what was printed in the public press but I can tell you what it was I said the following day, Friday morning.

Q. I haven't asked you for that. You stated I think that the statement appeared in the public press the next day? A. I said that I believed it did.

Q. Did you see it? A. I saw various accounts; I do not recall reading the record of the interview on Friday morning.

Q. So you would be unable to say whether that record conformed to the exact language which you have used to-day as the statement you made on the 22d of March? A. I would not undertake to say whether it did or did not.

Q. Well as I understand you to-day, Mr. Mitchel, you say that you did not then intend and never intended to charge Senator Wagner with treason, is that so? A. I said this morning that it was not intended.

Q. Did you say that? A. I said this morning —

Q. Just a moment.

The President.— Just a minute, Mayor.

By Senator Newton:

Q. Answer my question, yes or no? A. I refer you to the record.

Q. I am referring to your recollection which I think I have a right to do? A. Unless I am directed by the presiding officer I shall not test my recollection of what I said this morning but refer to the record.

Q. I ask the presiding officer to direct you to answer the question.

The President.— Read the question.

(Question read by stenographer as follows: "Well as I understand you to-day, Mr. Mitchel, you say that you did not then intend and never intended to charge Senator Wagner with treason, is that so?")

The President.— I think that question can be answered yes or no.

Mr. Mitchel.— No. You put in the words "never was intended." I didn't say that I said I had not intended.

Senator Newton.— You are now referring to your record, are you not? A. I am.

Q. Will you lay it aside for the few questions I am to ask you? Did you intend by the statement which you have to-day said you made on the 22d of March to charge Senator Wagner with treason? A. No.

Q. Did you intend by the statement that you made on that day to charge Senator Wagner with disloyalty to his country? A. That depends on what you mean.

Q. I think you can answer it yes or no? A. I cannot if you mean conscious and intentional disloyalty, no,

Q. I think Mr. President that I am entitled to an answer to the question yes or no.

Mr. Hughes.— I submit that the question as put has been answered in the sense in which any one would take it to have been put.

The President.— The question that has been asked has been answered. The question asked has been answered. There is no motion made to strike it out as not responsive.

Senator Newton.— Will the stenographer read me the answer taken to my question, please?

(The stenographer read answer of witness as follows: "I cannot if you mean conscious and intentional disloyalty, no.")

Senator Newton.— I ask, Mr. President, the answer as given be stricken from the record and that Mr. Mitchel be directed to answer the question I asked, yes or no.

Mr. Hughes.— I hardly think that is just to the witness because he has shown by his answer that taking the word "disloyalty" in the question as meaning conscious and intentional disloyalty that he did not intend to attribute. Now it would hardly be just, I should think, on this examination for counsel to put a question intentionally ambiguous, and if it wasn't intentionally ambiguous I think it has been answered in the sense which you have taken to be intended and therefore the answer should stand.

Senator Newton.— Certainly. Judge Hughes, I didn't intend it to be ambiguous, but I think I am asking for the answer from the witness as to what he intended by the remark he says. I think I am entitled to an answer on it, yes or no.

The President.— I rule that the question relating to the intention of the witness can be answered yes or no but, of course, as the Mayor appreciates, his counsel will have an opportunity upon re-direct examination to point out this distinguishing feature. I think the witness should answer the question yes or no.

Senator Newton.— Just a moment, Mr. President.

I am asked by my associates to waive that question, and ask on another point.

The President.— The question is waived.

By Senator Newton :

Q. Mr. Mitchel, by that language did you intend to charge any intentional disloyalty on the part of Senator Wagner? A. No.

Q. When I refer to Senate Bill 572, have you in mind the bill that I am referring to? A. How do I know? I think I have. I will refer back to my record to identify it.

Mr. Hughes.— It may facilitate you, Senator, if I place these bills in the witness's hand.

Mr. Newton.— If you will, Judge. I have the bills here before me.

(Mr. Hughes hands papers to witness.)

Mr. Mitchel.— What is the question?

By Senator Newton :

Q. So as not to talk at cross purposes, I ask, when I refer to 572, have you in mind the bill about which I would be talking? You now have that bill before you. A. I have it before me.

Q. And under what date does that bill purport to have been introduced in the Legislature? A. My understanding is the 20th of February.

Q. It is so stated on the bill, is it not? A. The date is on the bill, if that means introduced on that date.

Q. Exactly. Now, that was the bill that you have referred to in your testimony as the Walker Bill? A. No.

Q. Well, is this bill in substance like the Walker Bill? A. No.

Q. What do you understand to be the distinction between, or the difference, rather, between — I think perhaps I am wrong about it. A. You are.

Q. If you will set me right—was the Walker Bill — A. No. 424.

Mr. Hughes.— The numbers spoken of, of the bill in the Mayor's statement, I understand were the introductory numbers.

Senator Newton.— I will use the same numbers in my reference as he did in his testimony, whether they are or not, so there will be no confusion about it.

Q. Now, Senate Bill 425, have you that bill before you, Mr. Mitchel? A. I have.

Q. And that was introduced according to the record on the bill in the Legislature on what date? A. The 9th of February.

Q. Was that bill prepared at your request? A. It was.

Q. And when? A. Well, it must have been prepared a day or two before the 9th of February. I had given the orders for the preparation of the legislation as soon as we came to this adjustment with the United States representatives and those of the Rockaway Pacific Company.

Q. Now, is that bill in substance like the so-called Walker Bill? A. Not in the least.

Q. Not in the least?

Mr. Hughes.— I think, Mr. President, to have the record—if I may be pardoned—a little more intelligible, it should be said that that bill to which reference has just been made was the bill enabling the City to make a conveyance to the Federal Government. It was not the bill relating to conveyances by the City to upland owners.

By Senator Newton:

Q. Now, Mr. Mitchel, I have had another suggestion made so as to avoid confusion, that we refer to these bills as the first Mills Bill and the second Mills Bill. Now, the first Mills Bill was introduced under what date? A. February 9th.

Q. And when was the second Mills Bill introduced? A. Now, if you please, on February 9th, two Mills Bills were introduced. One was the bill permitting the City to make a gift to the Federal Government. That was Bill No. 425. The other was Bill 424 which would have permitted, among other things, a sale by the City to the Rockaway Pacific Company. That No. 424, I think, is the one that we have referred to as the first Mills Bill.

Q. Well, at any rate, Bill introductory No. 425 passed the Senate, so far as you know, without opposition? A. So far as I know.

Q. And the controversy, whatever it was, was on Bill No. 424—introductory No. 424; am I right about that? A. The first controversy, yes,

Q. Now, is Bill 424—introductory 424, similar in its provisions to the Walker Bill? A. My understanding is that it is.

Q. Limited, however, to Kings and Queens counties in its application? A. Yes.

Q. And that is the only difference that you know of between that and the so-called Walker Bill? A. I have never read this bill, but that I believe to be the only difference.

Q. And the Walker Bill, so-called, was before the Legislature of 1916? A. My recollection is that it was.

Q. And failed of passage? A. Yes.

Q. Now, in your statement this morning as to Senator Wagner's action in the Senate in which you spoke of his obstructing the passage of some bill, you referred to Senate Bill 572? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get your information which led you to the conclusion that Senator Wagner obstructed the passage of that bill? A. From the public press and from Senator Mills.

Q. You have had, I take it, the printed record of the proceedings of the Senate before you? A. Since that time?

Q. Yes. And covering whatever was said or done in the Senate in relation to the action of the various senators on that bill? A. I think I have had the full record.

Q. Do you think, Mr. Mitchel, that the stenographic record of the proceedings in the Senate are more reliable than the newspaper reports of the action of a Senator here? A. I have no opinion to express concerning the accuracy of the stenographic reports of this body, but I should think that they would be more accurate than newspaper reports.

Q. And you would think that they would be more accurate than the recollection of as good a Senator as Senator Mills, would you not? A. As to what was of record?

Q. As to the action of a Senator in obstructing or assisting in the passage of a bill? A. No; not necessarily.

Q. You would rather have Senator Mills' recollection of it than to have a stenographic record of this body? A. For anything outside the record.

Q. Or anything inside the record? A. No, I didn't say that.

Q. Well, you understand enough about legislative matters to



know that there is an accurate record, or one that is intended at any rate to be accurate, kept of the discussions in this body of every Senator on every bill? A. I understand that such is the theory.

Q. The theory? A. I think it is the practice; I don't know whether the record is made.

Q. You call it a theory? A. I understand the practice is to have a stenographic report taken.

Q. Well, you don't call that a theory, do you? A. No.

Q. Do you understand from the record of the Senate that Senator Wagner made any objection to the advancement of Senate Bill No. 572? A. My understanding was that he let it come in, in order to have the opportunity to kill it on the floor.

Q. That you can answer yes or no, I think? A. The advancement? I am not quite sure what "advancement" is in the language of this body.

The President.— The question is did you understand that Senator Wagner objected to the advancement of the bill?

Mr. Mitchel.— Will you define "advancement," Mr. President?

The President.— It does not call for an explanation.

Mr. Mitchel.— I don't know that I know what that word means.

By Senator Newton:

Q. If it will help you any I will change it to "progress." A. I can only answer in this way —

Q. I don't want any speech on it, I want an answer, otherwise we won't have anything. A. I don't know.

Q. You have read the record of the Senate on that subject, have you not? A. Yes, that is, of the 20th, I believe it was confined to that date.

Q. February 20th? A. Yes.

Q. Now I ask you in it if you recall a single statement from Senator Wagner which objected to the introduction of the bill or of its advancement? A. I recall none that objected to its introduction.

Q. Do you recall any that objected to its passage? A. My recollection is that there was distinct objection to its passage.

Q. From Senator Wagner, my question is? A. That is my recollection. I should have to refer to my record to give you precise statements.

Q. So you haven't in mind now, Mr. Mitchel, any objection coming from Senator Wagner, on that day, as far as you discovered from the stenographic record of this body, where he obstructed the passage of that bill or the advancement of it on that date? A. I have recollection of statements that obstructed it.

Q. And was that what you meant in your testimony of this morning when you said that Senator Wagner's obstruction to that bill prejudiced the interests of the United States? A. I meant that whole course of conduct, yes.

Q. Now I understood you, this morning, Mr. Mitchel, to say that not one spadeful of earth or sand had been turned in the construction of this fort. Did I understand you aright? A. You did.

Q. Have you visited the place where this proposed fort is to be located? A. No.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether there has been any work done there or not? A. I have it on the authority of Colonel Abbot.

Q. I say, you have no personal knowledge on the subject? A. Beyond that, none.

Q. You are a lawyer, are you not?

The President.— These questions call for a yes and no answer. The question of whether you know of your personal knowledge is a simple and understandable question, and we will progress much faster if you confine yourself to answering questions that can be answered so, with a yes or no answer.

By Senator Newton:

Q. You have, I take it, then, no personal knowledge of what advancement if any has been made by the federal authorities in carrying into effect their proposed construction of a fort? A. No.

Q. Were you aware that Major Wotherspoon advised the Senate, when this bill was under consideration that a delay of a few days or a week would in no way delay or embarrass the federal

government in the construction of this fort? A. I had no personal knowledge of it.

Q. I suppose you know General Wotherspoon? A. I am not sure whether I have ever met the General. I am not sure.

Q. You know, of course, he is now superintendent of public works of the State of New York? A. Yes, I know that.

Q. Did you get any information from any source except from the public press and from Senator Mills which led you to the conclusion that Senator Wagner was obstructing the legislation in relation to the construction of this fort or of getting the land upon which it should be constructed? A. I think those are my two sources of information.

Q. Mr. Mitchel, I read from page 21 of the record of this morning, in which you stated that when this second Mills Bill, and I assume that refers to the bill we have just been talking about, was before the Senate, State Senate, Senator Wagner led the opposition thereto upon the floor. Where did you get the information which led you to that conclusion? A. Senator Mills and the record of the Senate.

Q. Now, have you there the record of the Senate? A. Have I here? No, not here in my hand.

Q. Will you refer to the record of that date of the time you refer and let me know upon what page I can find the statement that you relied upon in reaching that conclusion? A. Page 55, in which he said, "Now let me say, I think every man on this floor will concede that if this bill were to be here as an independent proposition, it would not receive a single vote, even in the Senate or the Assembly, because it is giving away practically the water front property of the City of New York not for governmental purposes, not for fortification purposes, but to a private corporation."

Q. Now, you concluded from that statement in this printed record that Senator Wagner led the opposition to this bill, is that so? A. I did not say that. I said —

Q. That was one of the things? A. One of the things; correct.

Q. Now, let me see if I understand them all; what was said in the public press, what Senator Mills told you, and this part of the record of the Senate? A. And this record of the Senate,

Q. And this record; the whole record? A. The whole record.

Q. You have read the only part, have you not, in answer to my inquiry, which assisted you in reaching that conclusion? A. No.

Q. Well, where are they?

Mr. Littleton.— Pages 55 to 64, with some interruptions.

Mr. Mitchel.— Pages 60 and 61. "We may be in a position where we will have to vote for this thing, because the American flag has been waved and wrapped around this so-called gold brick."

Q. You had that statement in your printed statement of fact this morning? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you notice that you said that Senator Wagner led the opposition to this bill? A. Yes.

Q. You will also notice that these statements that you read from the record, so far as he is concerned, is pretty near the close of the debate on the subject, have you not? A. I hadn't noticed that. That is page 61. There is a total record of 80.

Q. Does the record disclose a single word said by Senator Wagner on that occasion of February 20th, in the first 54 pages of the printed record? A. Do you want me to look through this?

Q. I want to know if your attention was called to any point on which you based your conclusions that he was leading the opposition to this bill? A. Yes, right on page 2, where he interrupted Senator Mills. It would indicate to my mind that it was the beginning of his opposition.

Q. That is where he asked of Senator Mills if he would permit an interruption? A. Yes.

Q. You would conclude in your mind that is evidence of his leading the obstruction to this bill, would you? A. Taken in connection with the whole record of the matter.

Q. Yes. You told us this morning, if I understood it, Mr. Mitchel, that there was some bill which was prepared and sent up here which you afterwards found out wasn't in proper form, or didn't contain the requirements that you thought it did? A. No, I didn't say that.

Q. Just what did you say about that? A. If you want to know just what I did say, I will refer to the record.

Q. Can't you give the substance of it? A. Oh, yes, I can give the substance of it easily.

Q. That is all I am asking. A. That the first Mills Bill, which was the old Walker Bill, limited to Queens and to Brooklyn, had been sent up without my knowledge, and that as soon as I found that Bill had been introduced in connection with the Rockaway matter, I gave explicit order that it be withdrawn and a specific Bill limited to the sale by the City of New York, to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, be substituted in its place.

Q. Do you know how much delay was occasioned by the mistake in that Bill, if it was a mistake? A. I should say that there need have been no more than three days' delay.

Q. Well, that Bill was introduced early in February, was it not? A. It was introduced on the 9th of February.

Q. On the 9th of February. And this other Bill, to which you have referred, and about which it seems that this trouble is largely due, wasn't introduced until the 20th of February? A. My order for the withdrawal of the Walker Bill and the substitution of a specific Bill—the Walker-Mills Bill,—and the substitution of a specific Bill, was given out about noon of the 9th of February.

Q. You don't charge the delay on that from the 9th of February to the 20th of February to Senator Wagner, do you? A. Not entirely.

Q. He had nothing to do with it, did he, as far as you know? A. Except in so far as I have heard from Senator Mills, I don't know, but I did hear from Senator Mills that he had something to do with it.

Q. You had entrusted to Senator Mills the duty of presenting that Bill to the Senate, had you not? A. I had not. I had merely directed the Corporation Counsel and the Dock Commissioner to prepare it and send it to Albany.

Q. You didn't direct them to prepare it and give it to Senator Wagner to introduce? A. I didn't ask them to give it to any particular person to introduce.

Q. The delay of that—eleven days, is due to the Dock Commissioner and Senator Mills, rather than Senator Wagner, is it not? A. I don't think so.

Q. You think that is due to Senator Wagner? A. In part.

Q. Although he had never seen the Bill, and didn't know, so far as you know, that one like it was in preparation? A. That is argument. If you ask me the question——

Q. I am dealing in argument—some, because I have learned it today. A. Then perhaps you will permit me to answer.

Q. I will permit you to answer the question if it is a proper one. Otherwise, your learned counsel will object to it.

Mr. Hughes.—No, Mr. President, I am not assuming the propriety of the questions by my silence.

Senator Newton.—I am not getting along as well as I thought I was.

Q. Of course, Mr. Mitchel, I take it that you know that during the past two years the majority of the Senate politically have been opposed to the political policies of Senator Wagner? A. The majority has been Republican.

Q. And that there are many Bills, or don't you know that, that there have been many Bills which he has advocated and been for which have not met with the approval of the necessary majority of the Senate? A. I believe they have.

Q. And many Bills which in like turn that Senator Wagner has bitterly assailed or opposed have been passed in spite of him? A. I suppose that has happened; appropriation Bills, for instance.

Senator Wagner.—And a great many others.

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, is it the pleasure of the Chair that I shall wait until the entire cross-examination has been completed, or ask in redirect at the moment? It is as you desire.

The President.—I think it would be better to wait until the entire cross-examination is concluded. Is there further cross-examination?

Senator Newton.—I think, Mr. President, that so far as the Committee is concerned, that they seem to be content with the little that I have presented.

Senator Brown.—Mr. President.

The President.—The gentleman from the Thirty-fifth.

Senator Brown.—The continuance of this proceeding here I think can be had at the convening of the Senate tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. It is my expectation that some matters will be transacted in the Senate after this proceeding is adjourned. I make that motion.

The President.—The question is upon the motion of the Senator from the Thirty-fifth. All those in favor say Aye, opposed No. Motion carried.

Mr. Hughes.—Will you permit us to ascertain if one of our witnesses can be in attendance? Colonel Abbot, I understand, is under call from the Government, and it possibly might be a serious matter,—this adjournment, and I will ascertain in a moment.

(Mr. Hughes consults with Colonel Abbot.)

Mr. Chairman, Colonel Abbot of course is under orders from the Government at this time of a very important nature. He tells us that he thinks he can be here tomorrow. Of course he cannot tell what may be required. We do not wish to oppose a reasonable adjournment, but of course we put ourselves in the discretion of the Senate in the hope that we may be enabled to put our testimony in at the earliest time.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President, may we ask that announcement be made for the attendance of the witnesses here tomorrow morning, without further subpoena?

The President.—The witnesses who have been subpoenaed to appear today will also appear tomorrow.

Whereupon, at 6:10 o'clock P. M., an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, April 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., APRIL 4, 1917.

10 o'clock A. M.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SCHOENECK, presiding.

*Appearances:*

For Mr. Mitchel :

CHARLES E. HUGHES, Esq.,

HARVEY D. HINMAN, Esq.,

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, Esq.

For Mr. Wagner :

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Esq.,

DANIEL J. KENEFICK, Esq.,

ISIDORE J. KRESEL, Esq.

JOHN PURRY MITCHEL, resumed.

Mr. Mitchel.—Mr. President, before the cross-examination proceeds. I wish to make more definite one answer I gave to Senator Newton yesterday when he asked me who was present in the room at the time the statement was made by me. I answered him that Mr. Pinover and Mr. Breen were there. I think I was in error in that. The interview was with the morning newspaper men, and as far as I can establish the fact, the men who were present were Mr. Vivian, of the World, Mr. Willis of the Herald, Mr. Handrich of the Times, Mr. Gwynn of the Sun, and Mr. Adams of the City News. Those are the ones that I recollect. I didn't wish to be inaccurate, and I think I was in error in mentioning Breen and Pinover.

Cross-examination by Mr. Untermyer:

Q. Did you get your correct information from any record? A. No.

Q. It is a matter of independent memory? A. Independent memory of myself and others.

Q. In your examination of yesterday, you read, did you not two statements, one typewritten and one printed as constituting your direct examination and your answer to these charges? A. Yes.



Q. Will you please answer the question? A. I said yes, Mr. Untermeyer; I thought you heard me.

Q. Those documents were prepared carefully with the aid of counsel, were they? A. They were prepared by me; they were reviewed by counsel.

Q. And given to the press subject to release? A. They were not given to the press subject to release; they were released here when given here.

Q. The printed document was not given before you left New York, subject to release? A. No; it was held in my office in New York subject to release from here.

Q. It was held in the New York office and given out from there? A. It was held in the Mayor's office in New York; yes.

Q. And so if there be any errors or misstatements in those documents, they are errors or misstatements that appear after ample opportunity for deliberation and after revision of those documents? A. That is a conclusion.

Q. Well, is that so? A. There has been ample opportunity for the consideration of them.

The President.— Mayor, will you speak louder? Some of the Senators indicate that they cannot hear you.

Mr. Mitchel.— Yes, sir, I will.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Now, as to the events of March 22nd, given here, in which the statement was given out which forms the basis of this proceeding, is there in the City Hall an office assigned to the gentlemen of the press? A. There is.

Q. And all the daily newspapers, morning and afternoon, are represented by men who are assigned to the particular work of reporting the occurrences at the City Hall? A. Yes.

Q. And the Associated Press and the City News, they both have representatives on that staff? A. Yes.

Q. How many men are specially assigned to that particular duty? A. I couldn't give you the exact number.

Q. Approximately how many? A. I should say ten or twelve men.

Q. And is it your custom at a given hour of the day, once or oftener, to meet these gentlemen of the press, and to give them information or interviews? A. No; the custom is——

Q. You have answered my question. A. No.

Q. Is it the custom for you to send for them when you have any interview to give or any statement to make? A. Yes.

Q. And they are always available, are they? A. Nearly always.

Q. On this occasion did you send for these gentlemen? A. They came to me.

Q. All of them whom you have named? A. Yes.

Q. There were about how many in the party who came to you?  
A. I can place five definitely; I think there were more.

Q. Your best recollection is that there were about how many?  
A. Let's \* \* \* well it is a guess; I should say, seven.

Q. And they came on no intimation from you? A. Mr. Gwynn came to me first and told me that this question was being discussed here and asked me if I had anything to say about it and I told him that I would make a statement. He then went back to the other men and they came with him.

Q. This was in the afternoon, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. About how late? A. I think it was four or five o'clock.

Q. You had then heard of the action of the majority conference and the minority conference? A. No, I had not.

Q. You hadn't heard of anything that had transpired up here?  
A. I had not heard what action had been taken here.

Q. You had no telephone communication that day with Albany?  
A. None.

Q. No. Will you please produce the record you have of the minutes of the proceedings of February 13th. of March 22nd?  
A. You——

Mr. Hughes (interrupting).—I assume counsel means the Senate proceedings?

Mr. Untermeyer.—Yes, of March 22nd.

Mr. Hughes.—May I ask here of Senator Newton representing the committee of managers if it may be assumed that the record of

all the debates with regard to the legislation which has been referred to here shall be considered as before the Senate in this proceeding?

Senator Newton.— That is perfectly satisfactory to me and to the committee.

The President.— What do you say to that, Mr. Untermeyer?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Entirely satisfactory.

The President.— We will record it.

Mr. Hinman.— Your question referred to March 22nd. I think you meant February 20th?

Mr. Untermeyer.— I referred to the proceedings of March 22nd, the day Mr. Mitchel gave out this statement.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, I have had no such record of that as I understand it and there has been no reference made to it. Just let me be sure of it.

Mr. Untermeyer.— The minutes that ought to be recorded before the Senate are the minutes of February 13th, February 20th and March 22nd.

Senator Newton.— I would let counsel have the report of February 20th and February 13th.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I have the minutes of March 22nd.

I understand that these records are all considered as in this proceeding.

The President.— The minutes used by Senator Newton on cross-examination are the ones you refer to?

Mr. Untermeyer.— No, there are the minutes of another meeting.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, we have heard no mention up to this moment of any other record. I had in mind when I spoke a moment ago of the record referred to by Senator Newton in his examination and by the Mayor in his examination. If there is anything further it has not been brought to our attention, so far as I know.

~~Undermyer.~~

Mr. Untermyer.— I have here the official stenographic notes of proceedings in the Senate of March 22, 1917. I ask whether that may be considered part of the record that is before us in this proceeding?

Senator Newton.— There is no objection on behalf of the committee of any record relating to this subject.

Mr. Hughes.— Following the ruling which you made upon the examination of the Mayor I should suppose it would have to be shown by counsel that that record was known to the witness at the time he made the statement of March 22nd.

The President.— It may be shown that it relates to the testimony which the Mayor gave and may be offered in contradiction of it.

Mr. Hughes.— Of course, if the Mayor was advised in regard to it that would be one thing, but the rule for one part of the examination should apply to the rest of it.

Mr. Untermyer.— I do not understand that the ruling on direct examination applies to cross-examination at all.

The President.— We do not know whether the record of the proceedings you have refers to questions which have been discussed, whether material or immaterial.

Mr. Untermyer.— They refer directly to these proceedings.

The President.— May I see a copy?

Mr. Untermyer.— Yes, certainly.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, I suggest a very simple way to reach the pith of the matter, as introductory, which would be to ask the Mayor whether he knew of this record at the time he made this statement.

The President.— I think the record of the proceedings may be used in the examination for the purpose of determining whether the Mayor had knowledge of the proceedings at the time and also for the purpose of showing the actual facts as bearing upon justification.

By Mr. Undermyer:

Q. I read the following from the Senate Proceedings of March 22nd, 1917: "Senator Brown: Mr. President, I desire to make a statement. Word was received from a responsible quarter that there ought not to be any further delay in the final disposition of the Rockaway question by reason of the danger of interfering with the Government's proceeding to set up a fort for the defense of the City of New York. Accordingly a conference was called of the majority and of the minority to consider what should be done. The majority conference called General Wotherspoon, a distinguished officer of the United States Army, before them, and he assured the conference that no delay that was likely to take place in the passing of any Bill by the Legislature at this session would interfere with the development of the defense at Rockaway. The majority Senators were of the opinion that the matter needed further consideration, and in view of this statement, and relying upon it, will take further time to consider the subject.

"The majority are not satisfied with the influences that are at work in preventing and hindering the acquisition of the land desired by the Federal Government, and will do all in their power to prevent such unpatriotic opposition from carrying out its purposes. And we have under consideration at the present time the plan of proceeding at whatever cost to the condemnation of this land that is necessary for a federal fort, conveying it to the national government, and taking such necessary precautions for the protection of the treasury of the State as may be required.

"From the information derived from General Wotherspoon, it seems now likely that there will be no substantial consequential damages if an adequate right of way is acquired and provided by the State, and at the present time it is our intention through the office of the Attorney General and the Commission and if need be by the passage of supplementary legislation, to provide for such right of way."

"Senator Wagner.—The minority desire to congratulate the majority upon the conclusion which they reached on this very vital question. It is the conclusion which the minority had reached some time ago as a proper solution of this very question. And, therefore, the majority can rely upon us to co-operate with them

in any legislation which is necessary to carry out the conclusions which have been reached. We, too, have been disgusted with the unpatriotic attitude of those apparently who were interested in consummating this very unjust bargain that some time ago was reached between certain representatives of the federal site commission and the land owners, and we are happy that the majority has reached this conclusion as has long been thought best by the minority members of this body."

Mr. Mayor, you never heard of these proceedings, did you? A. What day is that?

Q. Won't you answer my question? A. To say that I never heard of them would be untrue. I think I heard of them since my statement.

Q. You did hear of them? A. Since my statement.

Q. When did you hear of this proceeding in the Senate? A. I don't recollect, but some time since the 22d of March.

Q. Did you hear of this proceeding on the 23d of March? A. I heard, on the 23d of March —

Q. Won't you answer this question? A. That question cannot be answered yes or no; you asked me if I heard of these proceedings. I had not any knowledge of the language which you have read.

Q. Did you have any knowledge of the substance of the proceedings and what had been done, on the 23d? A. I had knowledge of the result, I think I had. I am not sure.

Q. Did you have knowledge on the 23d that the majority in conference and the minority in conference had reached this conclusion?

Mr. Hughes.— Now, Mr. President, I object to that question, upon the ground that it is subsequent to the statement which is the subject of consideration here, and it seems to me that the success of the obstruction to the bill that the Mayor favored, and the subsequent proceeding are not relevant with respect to the charge made against the Mayor, however relevant they may be to the serious delay thereby caused to the proceedings of the Federal Government.

The President (to Mr. Undermyer).— What do you say?

Mr. Untermeyer.— I say that this is material on the question of malice in the first place; in proof of malice, you can of course refer to matters that took place after the charge.

The President.— Your position is that the attitude after knowledge of these proceedings may be taken into consideration as bearing upon the degree of malice?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes, Mr. Speaker, and reiteration of the charge, if you please, after knowledge of the proceedings may be taken into account; the action of the witness here now before this body, after knowledge of these facts is material.

The President.— I don't think it appears to what extent the Mayor had knowledge of the proceedings.

Mr. Untermeyer.— We are trying to muster that information, but we met with this objection. I understand the objection goes to asking any question whatever as to the extent of his knowledge after the 22d.

Mr. Mitchel.— I will answer that question: I had ——

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. No, I beg your pardon, but you can answer that yes or no?

A. When you say "This conclusion," do you include ——

Q. I refer to the conclusion that I have read from the minutes?

A. Then the answer is no.

Q. Then I understand you that on the 23d of March, 1917, you did not know that the majority of the Senate in conference and the minority in conference had both agreed that the course of wisdom and patriotism was to take this property by condemnation and not under the agreement? A. I didn't say that.

Q. Will you answer the question? A. I didn't say anything like that.

The President.— Read the question Mr. Stenographer.

(The question was read by stenographer.)

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Did you or not know that fact on the 23d of March? A. If you leave out the words "wisdom and patriotism" I knew that fact.

Q. I leave out no words. I repeat the question and I ask you to tell me whether or not you knew —

The President.— You stand now on the original question?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes.

The President.— It seems to me that question has been answered. He says he didn't understand it that way.

Q. Did you or not know on the 23d of March that it had been determined by the majority in conference and the minority in conference that it was the course of wisdom and that they should recommend that the property be acquired by condemnation and not through the exercise of the option?

Mr. Mitchel.— Mr. President, I cannot answer that question yes or no.

The President.— Listen to the question carefully and interpret the question that is given to you. It is an easy question to answer yes or no. If there are any qualifying facts you can depend upon your counsel to bring those matters out on redirect examination.

Mr. Mitchel.— Very good. Then I answer it no.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. When did you know or learn of the conclusion embodied in the minutes of the Senate meeting of March 22, 1917, that I have read, for the first time? A. Several days thereafter; I cannot give you the exact date.

Q. Did you know that any proceedings had taken place in the Senate with respect to this legislation on the 22d of March? A. On the 22d, no.

Q. Did you on the 23d know that any proceedings had taken place on the 22d? A. One moment, Mr. Untermeyer. On the 22d of March, in the evening, I did learn from Senator Murphy that the conference had determined to proceed with the condemnation plan by the State.

Q. That both conferences had so determined? A. Yes.

Q. Both the majority and the minority? A. Yes.



Q. And on the evening of the 22d where did you get that information? A. It was at a dinner of the St. Lawrence County Society in the McAlpin hotel.

Q. Did that information in any way affect your judgment of Senator Wagner's conduct? A. Not in the least.

Q. And even if you had known exactly what had transpired there, that would not have affected it, would it? A. It would not.

Q. Not in the least? A. Not in the least.

Q. And you would still have given out that statement on the 22d, even if you had known the text of the proceedings that took place on that day? A. I would.

Q. And you would have stuck to it, too? A. Just as I do now.

Q. Notwithstanding the fact that both parties in the Senate reached that solution as the best solution of this problem? A. Reached that solution, yes.

Q. Well, did you not understand from my reading of these minutes that they reached that solution as the best solution of this problem? A. I do not understand that that follows as a conclusion.

Q. You do not understand this as so implying, do you? A. Not necessarily.

Q. Not at all? A. I did not say "not at all;" I said "not necessarily."

Q. There is no such implication to your words in the proceedings as they have been read? A. I think, Mr. Untermeyer, you asked me if I thought that was the conclusion. I do not think that that is the necessary conclusion.

Q. Now, the next morning you saw the morning papers, didn't you? A. I saw the morning papers some time during the day.

Q. Did you notice from the morning papers the construction that they had placed upon your interview of the day before? A. Yes, I noticed that.

Q. Did you notice this heading in the New York Sun of the next morning: "Wagner Teuton Aid is Mayor's Charge?" A. I don't think I ever saw that one.

Q. You don't think you did? Well, which of the papers did you see during that day? A. I really could not tell you; I would be guessing if I told you. If you want a guess I think I saw the Times and the World.

Q. Is there any custom in the office there of collecting the clippings pertaining to matters in your office and submitting them to you? A. No, there is a custom of collecting them; there is no custom of submitting them to me.

Q. Collecting them for your examination? A. No, for the office record.

Q. Well, having given out that statement the night before, did it occur to you that you were doing rather a serious thing? A. I really don't know what you mean. I consider this whole matter a very serious one.

Q. Well, at that time when you made that statement concerning Senator Wagner, you didn't do it in the heat of passion? A. No.

Q. You did it with deliberation and premeditation? A. With deliberation and without premeditation.

Q. Well, when one of the reporters came to you, you did tell him to go and get the others, and that you would make a statement? A. I told ——

Q. Won't you answer my question? A. No, I didn't tell him that.

Q. I thought you said when he came to you that you told him that if he would bring in the others you would make a statement? A. That I would give him the letter of the commission. That is what I told him I would do.

Q. You didn't tell him you would make any statement at all? A. No.

Q. And you didn't decide to make a statement until the men gathered there? A. That is true.

Q. And then you were not laboring under any excitement? A. None.

Q. But you determined that you would make this attack upon Senator Wagner? A. That isn't a correct statement.

Q. Well, did you determine before making it that you would make it? A. I didn't determine to make an attack? I made a statement.

Q. You didn't think the statement was an attack? A. That wasn't my purpose.

Q. You don't regard this statement as an attack upon Senator Wagner by you? A. I regard it ——

Q. Answer my question, Mr. Mayor? A. I regard it as a statement of fact.

Q. Do you regard it as an attack upon Senator Wagner? A. I did not intend it as an attack on Senator Wagner. If you choose to accept it as such, I have no quarrel with it.

The President.— That is not an answer to the question, Mr. Mayor. There is no need to argue over every question that is asked.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I ask to strike it out.

The President.— You will please answer the questions and answer them precisely.

Q. You did not regard this as an attack upon the official integrity or honor of Senator Wagner? Did you? A. No, I didn't regard it that way.

Q. You don't regard it so now, do you? A. I think it may be open to that construction.

Q. Do you so regard it now? A. I think I do.

Q. When did you begin to regard this as an attack on Senator Wagner? A. When he accepted it as such.

Q. And if he had kept quiet you would not have considered you had attacked him at all, would you? A. I think I have answered that.

Q. I don't think you have.

Mr. Hughes.— Well now, Mr. President —

Mr. Untermeyer.— I withdraw it.

The President.— The question is withdrawn.

Q. Now the next morning you say the only papers you remember reading were the World and the Times? A. Excuse me, Mr. Untermeyer; I didn't say that.

Q. What papers; do you remember that? A. I don't remember reading any; I told you it would be a guess.

Q. Well, you have no recollection of seeing any of the newspaper accounts of your interview in the papers of the morning of March 23d? A. I have a distinct recollection.

Q. Won't you answer my question? A. I have.

Q. The fact is that you, after reading those accounts you gave another interview, didn't you? A. No, before reading that.

Q. Before reading any of them? A. Exactly.

Q. You are sure about that? A. Yes.

Q. Cannot be any mistake about that? A. No.

Q. Did you then say on the 23d: "Well, I seem to have touched the gentleman from Prussia on a tender spot?" A. Yes.

Q. How did you know you had touched him on a tender spot, without reading his answer to your attack in the newspaper? A. From what the men who came in to the interview told me.

Q. Did they read you what he said? A. I do not think they did; I think they stated to me.

Q. No. I see, and they came in the evening or the afternoon of the next day? A. No, they came in the morning.

Q. Don't you know that the report of that second interview was in the morning papers of the 24th? A. I think, sir, you will find it in the evening papers of the 23d.

Q. Was it in the morning papers of the 24th? A. It may have been; I don't know.

Q. Let me go back a moment and call your attention to the headlines of the World and Times. From the Times of the morning of March 23d: "Mitchel assails Wagner as giving aid to Germany. Declares Minority Leader of Albany works in the interests of the Kaiser's government." Did you see that? A. I saw it at some time.

Q. On the 23d? A. I think during the day.

Q. Yes. Did you also see on the 23d this headline in the New York World: "Mayor hints that Wagner works in the Kaiser's interests. Says in Rockaway fight certain legislators are more for Germany than the United States. I mean Bob Wagner." A. I think I saw that during the day.

Q. You noticed, then, did you not, that the press to whom you had given that interview construed your words as charging disloyalty to Mr. Wagner? A. I did see that.

Q. You did see that? And having seen that, did you take any steps that following day to correct that impression? A. I did.

Q. You did. Did you also in the morning papers of the 23d

see the statement of the Governor of the State with respect to your attack? A. Some time during the day I think I saw that.

Q. Yes. And the statement of Senator Brown, Senator Halliday and others? A. Yes.

Q. Is that about what you saw (witness shown paper)? A. I think this is. Oh, this is from the American. I never read that.

Q. Never read that? I suppose you read the Sun, don't you? A. Sometimes.

Q. Well, where did you see the account of this interview with Governor Whitman and Senator Brown? A. Indeed, I couldn't tell you. I am not sure that I read it. I learned the substance of it, I do know.

Q. Knowing, then, or learning, then, that these words of yours had been construed as a charge of disloyalty and treachery on the part of Senator Wagner to his country and his government, did you consider that called upon you for a retraction of the charge? A. No.

Q. You did not, even though it had been so construed? A. Even though it had been so construed.

Q. And even though you had not intended it? A. And even though I had not so intended it.

Q. You did not think that the part of a gentleman and a public official at the head of our great city government called upon you to make any sort of retraction? A. No, because what I said was true.

Q. I didn't ask for the because. Oh. I ask to strike out the statement of the witness "because what I said was true." No, I will withdraw the motion. I don't want it stricken out.

The President.—The Chair desires to inform the people in the gallery if there is an outbreak or continuance of this laughter, that the galleries will be cleared to the last person, and the floor will be cleared to the last person, except senators, and that this proceeding will continue in executive session.

Mr. Untermeyer.—You stated that you didn't intend to charge treason or disloyalty, have you not?

Mr. Mitchel.—Yes.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. You have stated that you noticed your charge had been so construed, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. And having seen it so construed by the public press, and Senator Wagner being a public official, do you seriously mean to tell the Senate that you felt yourself under no obligation to retract? A. I do.

Q. Yes. And that you felt yourself under no obligation to explain that you had not intended to charge treason nor disloyalty to Senator Wagner? A. I didn't say that.

Q. Yes. Well you did feel yourself under such an obligation, did you? A. To interpret my words.

Q. Yes, you did. And you thereupon—— At this stage I want to read into the record the statements of Governor Whitman and Senator Brown.

Mr. Hughes.— I object, your Honor.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Which the witness says was called to his attention.

Mr. Hughes.— I object to reading any statements into the record from newspapers, the witness is on examination; he can be asked questions. If there is any other evidence to be introduced it should be introduced in the proper way.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I do not see any impropriety, it seems proper and necessary to an understanding of this controversy that the documents before the witness should go in evidence to show what was there and what was before him when he made this statement or refused to retract the statement.

The President.— I think perhaps you had better mark the papers for identification. I doubt whether the Mayor can testify whether or not he saw these papers. He may have seen abstracts of those papers, but he couldn't identify these papers.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Did you or not see in one of the daily papers of the City of New York on the 23d of March, 1917, the following statement from Governor Whitman:

"The suggestion that the members of the Senate of the State have been actuated by unworthy or unpatriotic motives in their attitude" \* \* \*

Mr. Hughes (interrupting).— Mr. President, I object to counsel endeavoring to escape the ruling by this manner of examination. If he has a paper before him which he desires to know from the witness whether the witness had seen it, it is a very simple matter to show it to him and ask him if he has seen it and then examine him upon it. This manner of examination is simply doing through a question that which cannot be otherwise done and I submit it is grossly improper.

Mr. Untermeyer.— On the contrary I submit it is eminently proper to read to the witness from a document of any kind or from a newspaper and ask him whether he saw such a statement in the newspaper. He cannot escape the effect of this thing by saying I don't know what papers I read.

The President.— Do you remember which papers you read on the 23d of March?

Mr. Mitchel.— I do not. I didn't read any papers.

The President.— You are of the impression that you read the World and the Times?

Mr. Mitchel.— I am of the impression I looked at these papers. I didn't read any article through.

The President.— Now suppose, Mr. Untermeyer, you take the articles which appeared in the World and the Times for the purpose of refreshing the Mayor's memory and confine your examination to that?

Mr. Hughes.— We have no means of knowing that Governor Whitman ever said anything reported in the press in the statement referred to. This is a document. The rule relating to examinations of witnesses about documents it seems to me is the proper way to proceed; that is, to show him the paper and ask him if he has seen it,— a perfectly clear way of examining a witness; but to assume anything that happens to appear as attributed to a man in the press as accurate is a very violent assumption,

and in the second place to assume the witness has seen it is contrary to the testimony up to this point, and from cross-examination made upon a statement which it does not appear he has seen, I submit is not in accordance with the rules governing the proceedings.

Mr. Untermeyer.—It seems to me that this is as unfounded an argument as is possible to conceive. I have yet to learn it is improper to call a witness's attention to an article or to a statement and ask him whether he saw that statement. It doesn't assume he saw it at all.

The President.—I understand that you offer this evidence in furtherance of proof of the effect of the Mayor's statement upon the public generally?

Mr. Untermeyer.—I offer it as showing the construction that was put upon his statement upon the question of malice, upon his having subsequently repeated and aggravated the offense after he saw the construction put upon that statement by public officials and members of this body and the press generally. If that isn't competent it is competent to prove malice.

The President.—What do you say as its being competent to prove that by construction placed upon it by a particular public official or an individual or a newspaper? Haven't you got to go further and show what is general impression of the import of that article and not how a particular individual or public official construes it?

Mr. Untermeyer.—You couldn't possibly prove the general import or construction put upon the article but really beyond that the Mayor admits he has testified that he observed the certain construction so put upon that article. He has admitted that he understood that the construction put upon it was to charge Senator Wagner with treason and disloyalty and I want to show that not only was that construction put upon it by him but it was put upon it by the public officials and I asked him whether he didn't see a certain statement of that construction.

Mr. Hughes.—It seems to me we are going far afield and it would be better to take the questions as they are put, one at a



time. This question was an attempt through the reading in of the question of a newspaper article to put something attributed to Governor Whitman upon this case. That is the question you are dealing with, the reading of the matter. I submit counsel must follow the proper rule to show the witness the paper and ask if he has seen it and then proceed with your subsequent examination as shall be proper after that question has been answered, and I object to his reading statements of any public man found in the press to the witness or examining him about documents which, so far as appears, have not been before the witness's attention.

Mr. Untermeyer.— We are entitled according to my conception of the rules of evidence and I shall not characterize my adversary's point of view as proper or improper or anything else, but my point of view as to the rules of evidence entitles me to put in evidence the two clippings from the two papers which the Mayor admits having read and I offer them at this stage.

The President.— What bearing have these?

Mr. Untermeyer.— They show the construction put upon his statement by the press of the City of New York and conveyed to the people of the City of New York.

Is there any better way of proving it? You can call an individual to show what construction he put upon it. You cannot call a whole community to show what construction they put upon it, or an individual to show what construction a community put upon it, but you can call an individual to show what construction he put upon it.

The President.— The paper ought to be marked and then ask the Mayor whether the article came to his attention on the 23d day of March.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. I show you articles from the New York Times and New York World of the morning of the 23d of March, and I ask you whether those are the articles which, according to your present impression, were called to your attention? A. I saw them. I never read them.

Q. Then you read no papers on the morning of the 23d of March? A. I have already said that.

Q. Did you read any part of them? A. Not on the morning of the 23d of March.

Q. Did you read any part of them during the 23d? A. I saw those headlines.

Q. Did you read any part of those articles during the day of the 23d? A. Yes, parts.

Q. You read them both? A. Parts.

Q. Yes. Parts of both. I offer them in evidence.

The President.— Which parts?

Mr. Untermeyer.— The headlines.

Mr. Mitchel.— The headlines —

Mr. Hughes.— I object to the receipt of the papers in evidence.

Mr. Mitchel.— and the quotation of myself.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. And Senator Wagner's answer? A. I don't think I read that.

Q. You don't think you ever read it? A. Oh, your question —

Q. You don't think you read it that day before you undertook to answer it? A. Positively no.

Q. You undertook to answer it before you had read it? You said you had gotten under the skin of the gentleman from Prussia? A. No, I said I had touched him on a tender spot.

Q. The gentleman from Prussia? A. Yes.

Q. And you said you had touched him on a tender spot, without having read what he had said? A. That is true.

Q. How did you know he was touched on a tender spot? A. As I have already told you, from what the men told me who came into my office.

Q. When did you read that? A. The stenographer will read back and tell you what I said on that.

Q. So that is your only basis, and having the articles before you and reading what you had said, knowing that he had answered

you, you did not read what he had said before you answered him? A. I did not have those before me, although I spoke to the press on the morning of the 23d. I have already made that perfectly clear.

Q. Did you speak to the press on the afternoon of the 23d, for the morning papers of the 24th? A. I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Well, I will offer these two papers in evidence.

Mr. Hughes.— I object to them, as mere hearsay statements, not in any way binding upon the Mayor, and improper to this proceeding.

Mr. Untermeyer.— He said he had seen parts of them, read the headlines.

The President.— Because he read part, there is no reason why the whole of the paper can be admitted in evidence. It seems to me that the thing to do is to get portions of those papers that the Mayor recollects having read, and put them on record as bearing upon the question of malice or his failure to retract.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. You say you remember reading the headlines, do you, of these two papers? A. Some time on the 23d.

Q. And you remember reading your statement as bearing upon your statement? A. The quotation of my words.

Q. And is that all you remember reading? A. That is all.

Q. Do you know whether or not you read a statement attributed to Governor Whitman, this paper (showing paper to witness)? A. My recollection is that I did not read it, but had the substance told me, I think by my secretary.

Q. The substance of the statement as it appeared in the newspapers on that day? A. Yes.

Q. And did you also have the substance of the statements of Senator Brown and Senator Halliday? A. I don't recollect anything by Senator Halliday.

Q. You had the substance of Senator Brown's statement told you by your secretary? A. Yes.

Q. And did the substance as you had it told to you correspond with the statement as you now find it? A. Substantially.

Q. Did you also have shown you the substance of Senator Sage's statement? A. It was told me.

Q. Before or after you saw the papers? A. After.

Q. After you had seen the papers? A. Except in so far as the men who came into the office representing the papers themselves mentioned it.

Q. And what was told you by your secretary as to what Governor Whitman had said concerning your attack on Senator Wagner?

A. My recollection is that Governor Whitman had expressed confidence in the loyalty of Senator Wagner.

Q. You were not told that he had deprecated and criticized your statement, were you? A. I have no recollection of that. I could not say positively that I had not been told that.

Q. And what were you told that Senator Brown had said in his statement? A. Substantially the same thing.

Q. The same thing? A. Substantially the same thing, as far as I can recollect.

Q. When your secretary came to you to tell you the substance of this interview to the newspapers, did he bring the interviews with him? A. My recollection is not.

Q. And you did not ask for them? A. I think I did, and looked at the headlines.

Q. Did you go through the interviews? A. No.

Q. You did not ask for the interview? A. No.

Q. Either Governor Whitman's or the Senators'?

Mr. Newton.—Mr. President, I am advised by the Senators sitting in the back rows that they cannot hear the Mayor and they can hardly hear Mr. Untermeyer.

Mr. Mitchel.—I will speak louder.

Mr. Untermeyer.—I will speak louder, too.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Were you informed by your secretary that Governor Whitman had said the following concerning your attack on Senator Wagner?

Mr. Hughes.— Before that is read, I wish to make a statement, or object, upon this ground: The counsel is proceeding apparently in the view that it is competent to introduce statements by individuals, statements in the public press, on the theory that such statements put upon the Mayor some obligation. Now, we deny any such obligation and the competency of that line of inquiry.

The Mayor is here to answer a specific charge. It is true that charge is described in the resolution as false and malicious and I fully understand the scope of the inquiry with respect to intent, but this line of inquiry goes beyond, as I conceive and submit, that proper field, for this reason: It would be practically impossible for any executive officer, the Governor of this State, the Mayor of the City of New York, to transact his official business and be compelled to follow reports of what he has said and done in the press, under the assumption of any obligation that he must correct it. He is daily and hourly the subject of public comment, accurate and inaccurate. Headlines are placed upon columns of interesting, gossipy narration. The Governor, the Mayor, any great executive officer, is a man burdened from early morning until he goes to bed at night, with the most responsible work. He endeavors to keep track, of course, of the current of public opinion, and what is said about him, and his duties, but to say that when what he has said is true, when his conduct, examined and analyzed, is found to square with the facts, that he is under any obligation to keep tab on what anybody may say about him, or what any article in the newspapers may say about him, that he must faithfully peruse each, for if he does it to one, he must do it to all—you speak of certain papers here, they are all of equal rank—and he must take his time to follow them day by day, and, although what he says is true, he must try in some way to correct any possible misconstruction, that, sir, is an impossible duty to place upon any executive officer. There is no such duty placed upon him by the law of this State. It is his duty to say what is true. He can be examined as to his intent, and he can justify his intent. He has stated here what he intended. He is here testifying as to what he has said, and I object to a line of inquiry which is based upon an assumption that the Mayor is under any duty to examine

or contradict or comment upon any articles appearing in the public press.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I deeply deprecate the course of this procedure that seems to lead counsel to think that it is necessary upon every ruling upon evidence to make a speech that is very far afield from the real question at issue, and I deprecate it further by reason of the fact, because it has, as counsel of course knows, a tendency to break up the cross-examination.

Mr. Hughes.— No, Mr. President, you could not break up counsel's cross-examination.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I shall allow my distinguished adversary to indulge to his heart's content in all that sort of thing.

The President.— Whether he was bound to do it or whether he was not bound to do it on these two newspaper articles —

Mr. Untermeyer.— That is the point.

The President.— The next proposition is that justification is based upon criticism of a member of the Legislature with reference to his conduct in the Senate. That legislation before it could be enacted into law was the subject of action on the part of the Senate, and was required to be approved by the Governor. That the Governor and the distinguished members of the Senate disagreed with the Mayor's view of the conduct of a member of the Senate, and expressed that view. That that view, having been brought to the attention of Mayor Mitchel, you offer this evidence to show that under those circumstances he had an opportunity to retract the statement. Is that your view?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Well, I go a little further than that. These gentlemen not only expressed a view upon the legislation, they did not express any view upon the legislation at all. They construed his statement as being a grave charge, a monstrous charge against a member of this honorable body, and he found in the press of the following morning, and from the lips of distinguished members in this body and the Governor of the State, that they had all read his statement in that light. Then I claim that he repeated his libel and that that is the most conclusive evidence of malice you can possibly conceive of.

The President.—That is just the point I was trying to get at. Is that the ground on which you offer this evidence?

Mr. Untermeyer.—As bearing upon the question of malice.

The President.—And upon the proposition of the information which the Mayor had at the time when he repeated the statement, whether he got it from a newspaper, whether it was authentic or unauthentic, and whether upon these articles he was put upon his inquiry as to whether the charge was true or not.

Mr. Untermeyer.—That states my proposition.

The President.—I will accept it.

Mr. Untermeyer (reading).—"The suggestion that the members of the Senate of this State had been actuated by improper motives toward the Rockaway fortification proposition is utterly without foundation, as anyone at all familiar with the situation here must know. The action taken to-day represented the unanimous sentiment of the Senators present. Senator Wagner is the leader of the Democrats. We have always been opposed politically, but I think it is absurd to charge that any dishonest or unpatriotic motive has inspired his action in this matter."

(The question was read by the stenographer.)

A. Substantially.

Q. Were you informed that Senator Brown had said the following concerning your attack? "I do not at all agree with Mayor Mitchel's statement with reference to Senator Wagner. In my opinion a grave injustice has been done the Senator by Mayor Mitchel if he made such a statement." A. Substantially.

Q. Were you told that Senator Halliday had made the following statement: "Such a statement as Mayor Mitchel made is low, miserable and contemptible. If he were a member of the Senate, he would be impeached. He ought to be brought before the Legislature and forced to apologize to Senator Wagner, if he cannot substantiate his charge." A. I didn't hear anything about Senator Halliday.

Q. You didn't see anything in the New York World of that interview, either? A. You mean by Senator Halliday?

Q. Yes. A. I have no recollection of seeing it.

Q. Did you see or were you told of the following statement by Senator Sage?

Mr. Hughes.— Now, Mr. President, I think it should be asked, in the first instance, has he so seen—whether he had seen it. I object to the reading of statements, of a lot of statements which may be made accurately or inaccurately.

The President.— I agree with Judge Hughes on that, Mr. Untermeyer.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I understood the witness had said he had heard of Senator Sage's remarks.

The President.— You have taken a record of what the Mayor admits he had seen? If you show him that copy and let him mark it, and confine your cross-examination to that, then it would be as to whether that is all he had seen.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Mr. President, it must be apparent to you that the Mayor is not admitting what he read.

The President.— I suppose he did.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Mr. President, you will observe that I have asked merely with respect to what he saw in the newspapers. He said all he saw in the newspapers was the heading and his interview; nothing else. Then I asked him whether he had heard of those statements of the various Senators and of Governor Whitman and he said his secretary had told him about that.

Mr. Hughes.— Not as broadly as that.

The President.— Aren't you bound by those answers?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Up to a certain point, but this is cross-examination.

The President.— I appreciate that.

Mr. Untermeyer.— And unless it is interrupted it may be a cross-examination. If it is interrupted there may be a disturbance, but we must get it.

Mr. Hughes.— It is perfectly needless for the Senator to assume an injured air.



Mr. Untermeyer.— I have not yet reached that distinction.

Mr. Hughes.— He is quite able to deal with his position and there is no danger that interruptions, in the interest of justice, will embarrass him. We are endeavoring to do our duty here and I merely suggested that the counsel's statement was too broad. Mr. Russo informed the Mayor of certain things but it did not go to the extent of justifying this question.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I don't think we will pursue this subject any further, Mr. President.

Q. Now then, having seen the papers, as you have described, and having heard what was said concerning your statement, what did you mean in your statement of March 24th by referring to Senator Wagner as "The gentleman from Prussia?" A. I had not seen them; I had not heard that except from the newspaper men, when I made that statement.

Q. Well, you had heard from the newspaper men of Senator Wagner's denial, hadn't you? A. Denial of what?

Q. His answer to your charge? A. No, they didn't tell me what the substance of his answer was.

Q. Well, his answer was in the morning paper you saw, wasn't it? A. Well, I believe I have told you repeatedly that I did not see that paper.

Q. And you want us to understand that you remember that you didn't? A. I certainly do.

Q. You want us to understand that after this lapse of time, at this time you are able, as a matter of independent memory, to tell us exactly what you read from those two papers on the morning of March 23rd, are you? Answer that yes or no. A. You have asked me two questions in that question.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Mr. President, I submit —

The President.— Mr. Mayor, I think your counsel can take care of any objection to the form of the question.

Mr. Mitchel.— Being asked two questions I must answer two.

The President.— You didn't answer the first question.

Mr. Mitchel.— Yes.

Mr. Untermeyer.— May I have the question read?

The President.— The stenographer will read the question.

(The question was read by the stenographer.)

Mr. Untermeyer.— Are there two questions there?

Mr. President.— I think the question is somewhat involved, Mr. Untermeyer.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Let me see if I can put it a little more simply.

Q. Do you want the Senate to understand that after this lapse of time you are able to state now, as a matter of independent memory, exactly what parts of those two articles you read? A. No, I haven't said that. I said the best of my recollection was that I read the headlines——

Mr. Untermeyer.— I didn't ask the witness for anything else.

The President.— He is answering the question and it is a fair answer. He says he has pointed out to you his recollection. He says he cannot tell precisely which papers he read.

Q. Now, not knowing what you did read or what you didn't read in those two papers on the morning of the 23rd of March, are you able to say positively that you did not read Senator Wagner's reply to your attack, in those papers? A. That I am able to say.

Q. As a matter of independent memory, now? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember having expressly refrained from reading that? A. No.

Q. Did it interest you to know what he might say in answer to your attack? A. Yes; that is why I read it later.

Q. You read it on that day, did you; on the 23rd of March? A. I couldn't tell you whether I read it on that day or the next day, but I know I did not read it on the morning of the 23rd.

Q. I am not referring to the morning; I am referring to that day. You say you did not, being interested to know what he said in answer to your assault upon him,—you cannot tell us whether you read it that day, is that right? A. I cannot positively tell you whether I read it that day.

Q. Do you know in what connection you made the statement on the 23rd of March, 1917, to the gentlemen of the press: "Well, I

seem to have touched the Gentleman from Prussia on a tender spot." Do you remember in what connection you made that statement? A. Yes; when they came in and asked me—

Q. No, you have answered me. Did you make it in answer to a question? A. Yes.

Q. Was this the question, "What have you to say concerning Senator Wagner's statement?" "I seem to have touched the Gentleman from Prussia on a tender spot?" A. Yes, that is according to my recollection of the stenographic records.

Q. Didn't you understand that that answer implied that you had read Senator Wagner's statement? A. No.

Q. You didn't intend to convey any such impression in answering that question? A. No, and the men who were questioning me knew I had not.

Q. You have answered me. What did you mean by referring to Senator Wagner as "the Gentleman from Prussia"? A. I understood he was born in Prussia.

Q. Yes, that is all you meant, is it? A. That is all.

Q. You didn't mean any insinuation or reproach? A. What do you mean, an insinuation, that he was acting for Prussia now?

Q. You didn't mean by referring to him as "the gentleman from Prussia" instead of referring to him as "Senator Wagner" anything at all except that it occurred to you that he was born in Prussia—that as he was born in Prussia you ought to call him the "Gentleman from Prussia" instead of calling him Senator Wagner," is that right? A. I don't believe I can accept all your assumptions there.

The President.— Read that question.

(The stenographer repeated the question.)

By Mr. Undermyer:

Q. Isn't it a fact that you intended to be offensive towards Senator Wagner in referring to him as the "Gentleman from Prussia." A. Not offensive.

Q. You did not; you intended to be polite? A. I intended to make a retort.

Q. A retort to what? A. To what I told you the press told me that Senator Wagner had generally said.

Q. Oh, generally said. Well, you mean to say that you wanted to make a retort to what he had said without having heard what he had said? A. I have already explained about that.

Q. Answer my question? A. Yes.

Mr. Hughes.— Now Mr. President, we want to have the witness treated in fairness. He said several times, and this assumption of ignorance as to what he has said, it seems to me, is unfounded. I suggest that the cross-examination be as vigorous as counsel can make it; also as fair to the witness as it should be.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I submit, Mr. President, that there is no justification for that suggestion. There is far more justification for my complaint at this constant interruption of the witness. Now, may I have the question read?

The President.— Read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

(The question is repeated by the stenographer.)

Q. Is that what you mean? A. Yes.

Q. Isn't it a fact that what you intended to convey to the public was that at this time, in this public excitement, that Senator Wagner was born in Prussia? A. Not in the connection in which you say that.

Q. In any connection whatever? A. I have tried to say to you that what I —

Q. No; did you intend to convey that impression in connection —

The President.— Mr. Untermeyer and the Mayor, both of you, — I can see some of the Senators are craning their necks trying to hear this evidence, and I assume this evidence is presented for the benefit of the Senate, I suggest, Mr. Untermeyer, that you take a place back of Senator Newton and then the Mayor could face the entire body. In this way he would face in one direction or the other.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Where do you suggest?

The President.— Just back of Senator Newton.

Mr. Untermeyer.— That we stand there?

The President.— Yes, I should think so.

Mr. Undermyer.— We tried to make some such an arrangement this morning. (A short intermission was taken to permit the counsel for Senator Wagner to move to the table heretofore occupied by the Committee of Managers.)

Q. Now, Mr. Mayor, if you will speak in a louder and clearer voice, as loud and clear as that in which you read your statement, perhaps everybody can hear you. Now, isn't it a fact that this reference to Senator Wagner as "the gentleman from Prussia" was intended by you as a contemptuous remark? A. No, I should not say that.

Q. You had no purpose, whatever, did you? A. Why, of course, I had a purpose.

Q. None other than that you have already explained to the Senate? A. I had the purpose in making a retort to what I was informed by the men who came in of what Senator Wagner had said and the construction that he himself had put upon what I had said.

Q. It was your intention really to repeat your charge as referring to him as "the gentleman from Prussia," wasn't it? A. No.

Q. It was not? A. I repeated the charge otherwise.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. I mean that I said "If you refer to what I said yesterday, which was that there seemed to be some persons in the Legislature that were working more in the interests of Germany than in the interests of the United States, I have reference to the blocking of the fortifications and delaying construction."

Q. Well, suppose we take that up now. You understood, did you not, that the Senate stood 35 Republicans and 15 Democrats? A. I don't keep count of the majority.

Q. I didn't ask you whether you keep count? A. Then I don't know the figures.

Q. Do you know approximately? A. I knew there was a majority.

Q. Knew there was a large Republican majority? A. What I believe is known as a working majority.

Q. About two to one? A. I did not know that, but I am prepared to accept that figure.

Q. You have been up here before the Legislature frequently in connection with city matters, have you not? A. Not this year; before this I have.

Q. But being in public life and having occasion to have legislation for the city here, I understand you to say that you did not know the political complexion of either the Senate or House? A. You misunderstood; I did not say it.

The President.— It isn't material.

Q. I mean the extent of the political complexion? A. Again you misunderstood.

Q. Well, you didn't know the extent of it, did you? A. I knew that there was a majority.

Q. You didn't know the extent of it? A. Not by votes.

Q. Did you understand how it would be possible for one senator to obstruct and delay and block legislation? A. I learned that from the record of this proceeding.

Q. Oh, did you? Let us see what the record of this proceeding was. The first bill was introduced when? A. I believe on the 9th of February.

Q. Two bills were then introduced, as Senator Newton asked you, and you said yes, did you not? A. There were.

Q. They were not introduced accompanied by any emergency measure, were they? A. Message?

Q. Emergency message? A. I am not sure; my impression was that there was an emergency message.

Q. There was an emergency message, but they were not introduced accompanied by any emergency message, were they? A. That I couldn't tell you.

Q. Do you know when you asked Governor Whitman for the emergency message? A. I never asked for one.

Q. You never telephoned to Albany to ask for an emergency message? A. Not I, some one may have for the administration.

Q. Nobody from your office? A. Nobody, with my knowledge.

Q. You never heard of such a request being made in your name? A. Not in my name, no; I understood some request had been made. It may have been made from the dock department; I couldn't tell you.

Q. Never mind. When you understood that such a request had been made, did you understand by whom it had been made? A. No.

Q. From whom did you understand the request had been made? A. I didn't understand; I didn't know.

Q. I understand that the emergency message was on the 12th day of February? A. Was it?

Q. Is that right? A. I don't know.

Q. Well then, on the 9th of February, two bills were introduced. If they were introduced without an emergency message, do you know how long they would have to lie upon the table, before action could be taken upon them? A. No, I am not acquainted with the rules.

Q. Don't know they would have to lie over three days; you didn't know that? A. No.

Q. Well, the one bill giving the City of New York the right to cede the land under water embraced in this reservation was passed on the 12th of February, wasn't it? A. I believe that was the date.

Q. Unanimously passed? A. As far as I know.

Q. And signed on that day by the Governor? A. No, it came to me. I had to give a public hearing on it. I gave it on the earliest possible day, signed it and transmitted it to Albany.

Q. And it was signed when? A. I don't know.

Q. The other bill I think you have said was what was known in the Legislature of 1916 as the Walker Bill? A. Yes.

Q. Amended by striking out Manhattan and the Bronx? A. Yes.

Q. Did you on the 8th of February give any instructions as to the introduction of those bills? A. No.

Q. As to neither of them? A. I gave instructions —

Q. As to neither of them? A. As to one of them, but not on that date.

Q. When did you give instructions to one of them? A. Several days before that.

Q. About what date? A. I can place it; shortly after the conclusion of the negotiations with the Rockaway Pacific Company

which made it plain that we could consummate the arrangement which would permit the United States to build this fort.

Q. Well, that, I understand, was on the twenty-fourth of January, the conclusion of those negotiations, was it not? A. I don't think they were concluded on that date. There were conferences with the Comptroller after that on the price.

Q. Now in your statement you refer I believe to the 24th of January? A. I do.

Q. As the date of the last conference with you, don't you? A. I don't think I refer to it as the date of the last conference with me; I think I refer to it as the date of a conference at which certain things were agreed to.

Q. Well, you cannot fix the time the bill was ready for introduction, can you? A. I cannot.

Q. Was it a week before the 8th of February? A. I don't know when it was ready for introduction; I am sure my direction was given that fully long before the 9th of February.

Q. At least a week? A. That is the best of my recollection.

Q. And possibly longer? A. Possibly.

Q. What was the occasion of the delay in introducing the bill? A. I didn't know that there was any.

Q. Well, you say you gave the instructions at least a week before the bills were introduced.

Q. To whom did you give these instructions? A. The dock commissioner and the corporation counsel.

Q. And did you give instructions as to two bills or as to one? A. One.

Q. Only the one as to the ceding of the City property to the government? A. That is all.

Q. You knew that the negotiation involved further legislation, didn't you? A. I did not.

Q. The negotiations that you had concluded did not involve further legislation? A. You asked me if I knew and I said I did not know.

Q. Well, you knew the negotiation, what it was? A. Of course, I did.

Q. You had concluded it, hadn't you? A. No, the comptroller had concluded it.



Q. You had conducted it and agreed to it? A. I had conducted it up to a certain point.

Q. Hadn't you conducted it and agreed to the bargain? A. I had partially conducted it; I had agreed to it.

Q. And you knew that the negotiations to which you had agreed involved the turning over of those 160 acres to these private owners, didn't you? A. The sale of it.

Q. Well, the turning over of it? A. I do not agree to this characterization.

Q. Well, we won't quibble about that?

Mr. Hughes.—I object to that, Mr. President; there is no quibbling here. We are here to have a fair deal.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Well, you will get one.

Mr. Hughes.—Well, we are not getting it.

Mr. Untermeyer.—I don't know; I don't want you to get disturbed. Will you read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

The President.—Read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

(Question was read by the stenographer.)

Q. You understood, did you not, that legislation would be necessary other than that for the turning over of the City property included in the reservation of the government in order to permit of the turning over of these 160 acres, or its sale to private owners? A. That is false.

Mr. Untermeyer.—I ask to strike that out.

Mr. Mitchel.—You said I know it?

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President —

The President.—It is asked in the form of a question.

Mr. Mitchel.—He put it in the form of a statement.

By the President:

Q. Did you? A. I did not.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Well, do you know whether the carrying out of that part of the negotiation did or did not involve additional legislation? A. I thought we had the power.

Q. You thought the City of New York had the power to dispose of its land under water to private owners, did you? A. I thought —

Q. Answer my question. A. To this extent, yes, I thought so.

Q. Were you familiar with the City charter? A. As familiar as an executive can be, I take it, fairly so, Mr. Untermeyer.

Q. You were in public office when the City charter was enacted in 1909, were you not? A. City charter enacted in 1909?

Q. 1898? A. No, I haven't been at it as long as that.

Q. You haven't been at it as long as that. Did you not know the charter expressly provided that the lands under water of the City of New York should be inalienable? A. I think that is too broad a statement of the law.

Q. Now, just a moment. We have it here. May I call your attention to title 1 of page 3, headed "Inalienable right of a city to its property." Section 11. "The right of a city in and to its water front, ferries, wharf property, land under water, public highways, docks, streets, avenues, parks and all other places, are hereby declared to be inalienable." After reading that, do you still say that my statement is too broad? A. Yes, I still say your statement is too broad. I am not arguing, however, that we did have the power. My impression was that we had the power.

The President.— I do not think you need to answer that.

Mr. Untermeyer.— It is simply in the line of cross-examination, Mr. President.

Q. When this deal was made, you didn't remember that provision of the charter, did you? A. I think that is substantially a correct statement. I did not remember that particular provision or, at least, did not realize it covered this case.

Q. So when you closed the deal and directed the corporation counsel to prepare the necessary legislation, you supposed only one bill would be needed? A. That is quite true.

Q. And the week or more — That bill you say was promptly passed by unanimous consent? A. I think so.

Q. And the week or more that transpired between the time you gave the instruction to draw this bill and its time of introduction, did you charge that against Senator Wagner? A. Not relatively his.

Q. Did you charge that against Senator Wagner? A. No.

Q. Now, on the 9th of February, this so-called Walker Bill was introduced. You knew that that bill had been introduced in the Legislature of 1916, did you not? A. I knew that such a bill had been introduced in that Legislature.

Q. And that it had been prepared by the City officials? A. Why, by the Dock Department.

Q. Answer my question. It had been prepared by the Corporation Counsel, had it not? A. I think not. I cannot tell whether it was or not.

Q. You knew of its introduction? A. I knew of its introduction in 1916.

Q. It was introduced as a City measure, was it not? A. No. Well, I am not sure. It may have been, Mr. Untermeyer.

Q. And you knew of its progress in the Legislature; what happened to it? A. I knew what happened to it.

Q. You knew the introducer of the bill repudiated it? A. I am informed that is true.

Q. It was a vicious bill, wasn't it? A. It was not.

Q. That was a bill that undertook to give the right, did it not, to the Dock Commissioner and Sinking Fund Commission to alienate all the lands of the City of New York under water; did it or not? A. Will you read that question?

(Question read by stenographer.)

Q. In those three boroughs? A. I am not able to answer that question without a precise study of that bill.

Q. Is that your best recollection of it? A. My best recollection is —

Q. No, I didn't ask that. A. Well, you don't want to know my recollection.

Mr. Hughes.— I object to the questions relating further to the Walker Bill of 1916, upon the ground that neither with respect to that bill nor with respect to the bill somewhat analagous that was introduced on the 9th of February, this year, is there any question before the Senate. Senator Wagner was not in any way charged with obstructing that bill. His action with regard to that bill was not involved in the statement of the Mayor. It is not

involved in the resolution of the Senate, and the question before the Senate relates to the bill which was subsequently introduced, known as 572, which was a different bill. Now, I do not think that cross-examination upon this line, however interesting it may be with respect to the matters of legislative history, has anything to do with this case.

Mr. Untermeyer.— The Mayor in his answer here in his statement has referred to and gone at some length into that subject.

The President.— Into the subject of the so-called Walker Bill?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes, Mr. President, and not alone that, that is not the only grounds on which it is material; it is material also on the further ground and Judge Hughes is mistaken in saying Mr. Wagner was not criticized in connection with the opposition to that bill.

Mr. Hughes.— I say that is not the subject of the criticism before the Senate for consideration. It is merely to show the circumstances under which they came to the point at which the statement criticized by the Senator was made. It merely led up to it. He is being cross-examined as though that were the subject matter long before, along the line of explanation of the legislative progress of these measures, but when we come to trying this as though Senator Wagner's opposition to that measure, which the Mayor repudiated, has anything to do with the charge, that merely confuses attention and turns away from the questions with which we have to deal.

Mr. Untermeyer.— We shall see whether the Mayor repudiated, and according to Judge Hughes' argument, the Mayor can go into an extended discussion and justification of the subject and close the door.

The President.— You may cross-examine him upon any question discussed in his statement or orally for the purpose of determining the credibility of the witness, and for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the information as bearing upon the question of malice and justification.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Of course it is material in all those points and it is material upon the further point, as showing how well justified Senator Wagner and his associates were in suspecting

this form of legislation, by reason of what had happened before. Will you please read the question?

(Question was read by the stenographer as follows:)

"Q. That was a bill that undertook to give the right, did it not, to the Dock Commissioner and Sinking Fund Commission to alienate all the lands of the City of New York under water?"

A. I cannot answer it categorically, Mr. Untermeyer.

Q. In substance, wasn't that what the bill was? A. I don't know how broad it was. It gave the power to alienate land under water.

Q. And it was a bill that was contrary to the policy of the State, as had been announced by and embodied in its charter? A. It was contrary to the inhibition of the charter.

Q. Answer yes or no? A. I don't think it was contrary to the State policy.

Q. In the absence of that bill, the policy and law of the State as to the City's land under water was inalienable. You have said that? A. Yes.

Q. And this bill proposed to allow it to be alienated? A. Yes, that is true.

Q. And that you do not think was contrary to the policy of the State as embodied in this legislation? A. Not when you understand the purpose.

Q. I see. At any rate, there was an outcry against that bill in 1916 in the Legislature when its purpose became known, wasn't there? A. Its purposes never became known, so far as I know.

Q. There was an outcry against it in the Legislature? A. That is true.

Q. And it was denounced as a grab, wasn't it? A. I believe it was.

Q. And its introducer repudiated paternity for it? A. I believe he did.

Q. And it was withdrawn? A. I think that is so.

Q. In 1917, on the 9th of February, there was introduced this Walker Bill, made applicable to Kings and Queens, but omitting Manhattan and the Bronx? A. That is correct.

Q. Yes. It was precisely the same bill as the old Walker Bill with the Manhattan and the Bronx stricken out? A. I have never read it, but I think it was.

Q. And it was introduced this time in the name of Senator Mills, without his consent and in his absence? A. That I know nothing of, of my own knowledge; I believe that was so.

Q. Yes. And it was done upon the request of your corporation counsel, wasn't it? A. No.

Q. Wasn't it done by the representative of the corporation counsel here at Albany, Mr. McGoldrick? A. I do not know whether at his request or not.

Q. You don't know which of the City officials directed the introduction of the bill, do you? A. Yes, I do know that.

Q. It was Dock Commissioner Smith, wasn't it? A. That is right.

Q. Yes, and he did so without asking anybody? A. You will have to ask him that.

Q. Yes. He didn't ask you, did he? A. No.

Q. And you know it appeared as a City measure, don't you, together with the other bill? A. I think it appeared as a City measure. It wasn't.

Q. It was introduced as a City measure, with the other bill that passed? A. Perhaps it was introduced with that understanding, but it wasn't a City measure.

Q. Are the heads of the departments of the City of New York in the habit of introducing bills without consultation with you? A. No, they are not.

Q. Had this been done before in your administration? A. Yes. It has been done before.

Q. Now, Commissioner Smith says — strike that out. That is what we referred to as Mills Bill No. 1 in your examination? A. Yes.

Q. Now, when the Mills Bill No. 1 came up for discussion, do you know when that was? A. It was in my absence from the city. I think it was on a Tuesday.

Q. It was on the 13th of February, wasn't it? A. Was it?

Q. Didn't it first come up on the 12th of February, together with the other bill which was passed, and didn't Senator Wagner ask to have this Mills Bill No. 1 laid over until the next day? A. I cannot tell you that. The records of the Senate would show you.

Q. Have you read the record? A. I have read the record, but don't remember.

Q. Would you mind being a little polite? A. I will be as polite as you are.

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, I protest against —

The President (interrupting).—Counsel and witness will pay stricter attention to the forms of the questions.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. When the Mills Bill No. 1, the old Walker Bill, came up on the 13th of February, Senator Burlingame asked that it be laid over, didn't he? A. I don't know.

Q. Will you just take the minutes of February 13th, Senate Proceedings? A. If some one will give them to me.

Q. Yes, and follow me a moment. You say you were out of the City; you were at Lake Placid, weren't you? A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you from Lake Placid, on the 11th or 12th of February, telephone Governor Whitman, asking him to send in an emergency message in respect to both those bills, the Walker Bill and the bill that passed? A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not. Do you know who asked for an emergency message? A. No, I do not; I think it was the Dock Commissioner.

Q. Well, did he tell you that he had? A. I do not recollect at this moment. If he did, he told me afterward when I got back to the City.

Q. Senator Burlingame was the — From whom did you understand that Senator Smith asked for an emergency message? A. Senator Smith?

Q. I mean Commissioner Smith? A. I do not understand; I have an impression it may have been Commissioner Smith who asked for an emergency message; I don't know.

Q. When did you return from Lake Placid? A. On Wednesday morning.

Q. What date? A. 14th of February. I will verify that. Just one minute, and we will be sure; that is correct.

Q. How? A. That is correct.

Q. And was your attention then called to any newspaper account of what had transpired on the 13th of February, with respect to this Mills Bill No. 1? A. I don't recollect, Mr. Untermeyer. It probably was.

Q. Senator Burlingame was the Senator representing the Coney Island district, wasn't he? A. Is he?

Q. Do you know? A. Upon my word, I don't know what district he represents.

Q. Well, Senator Burlingame said, "Mr. President, this bill vitally affects my district, the entire water front of Coney Island. I don't want the bill laid aside to be brought up and passed at some time when absent from the Chamber. I prefer the bill should go back to the committee, it never having been to the committee, and there have a hearing." That was after Senator Mills had asked that the bill be laid aside? A. The record would indicate that.

Q. Yes. Now, you know, do you not, that the sending of a bill back to the committee, when it is upon third reading, delays, or is likely to delay the passage of the bill, don't you? A. I believe that would be the result.

Q. Yes. This bill was up on that day for third reading, wasn't it? A. I understand it was.

Q. Yes. Are you aware that it was introduced out of order? A. What bill are we speaking of now?

Q. Of the Mills Bill? A. Which, first or second?

Q. No. 1; this discussion on the 13th of February is in respect to Mills Bill No. 1, the old Walker Bill? A. Yes.

Q. You were informed, weren't you, that both those bills had been introduced out of order, and that required unanimous consent of the Senate? A. I don't think I was informed as to that fact.

Q. The bills had been introduced on the 9th of February, and one passed on the 12th of February? A. That would indicate extraordinary procedure, to my mind.

Q. Well, didn't you understand that the introduction of that bill out of order and the passage of one of them on the 12th showed that there had been unanimous consent of the Senate to the introduction of the bill and unanimous consent that it should be advanced to third reading for passage? A. I would understand that.

Q. And you understood if Senator Wagner, or any other Senator had chosen to object, that this bill would have had to go to committee? A. I suppose so.



Q. And it couldn't have been introduced out of order? A. I suppose so.

Q. So Senator Wagner's action in consenting and the minority's action in consenting that this bill be taken to third reading was evidence to you, was it not, that they were trying to expedite legislation, rather than obstructing? A. That they were taking no steps to obstruct it.

Q. That they were taking steps to expedite it? A. I suppose so. I am not well enough acquainted with the methods of introduction of bills and the asking of unanimous consent; my sole experience in a legislative body has led me to understand that unanimous consent is given as a matter of courtesy to the introducer of bills.

Q. You know that the passage of one of those bills three days after introduction, and the advancement of the other to third reading was evidence on the part of every member of the Senate to expedite this legislation? Won't you answer yes or no? A. It is difficult to answer yes or no. It may be an indication of that. I should think it was an indication of the desire on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Hughes.—That is a question which cannot be answered yes or no. I don't suppose it necessarily follows at all; there is an assumption there, without an opportunity for explanation.

The President.—The question is, did he know that this bill could not be introduced without unanimous consent, or advanced to third reading, without unanimous consent? You can answer that question.

Mr. Hughes.—He could answer a question like that, of course. I do not understand that is the question.

Mr. Untermeyer.—That is the question.

Mr. Mitchel.—I ask it be read.

(Question read by stenographer as follows:

"Q. you know that the passage of one of those bills three days after introduction and the advancement of the other to third reading, was evidence on the part of every member of the Senate to expedite this legislation? Won't you answer yes or no?")

Mr. Hughes.—Just consider, Mr. President, this is evidence of the desire of every member to expedite this legislation, to answer yes or no. Now, anybody knows that it isn't necessarily evidence of any such thing. There are various motives which may induce men to hold their tongues, and not object to a particular piece of legislation, and this is an assumption utterly without warrant. A question such as the Chair gave, of course, is a proper question.

The President.—I think that is what counsel is after.

Mr. Undermyer.—Judge Hughes isn't testifying.

The President.—I think the question is not entirely proper in form, Mr. Undermyer.

Mr. Undermyer.—On cross-examination, Mr. President, I understand not even in the courts is the form so rigidly adhered to as counsel would like to limit us.

Mr. Hughes.—Oh, no. We are not rigid at all.

Mr. Undermyer.—You are trying to limit by every technicality.

The President.—The Chair is trying to limit you.

Mr. Undermyer.—I should like to limit this examination myself.

The President.—I assume the purpose of your question is as I stated. If that is not the purpose of it, I think that it calls for an expression of opinion of the Mayor as to the conduct and the possibilities of fifty members of the Senate to obstruct this bill in one form or another.

Mr. Undermyer.—May the stenographer read the President's question?

(Question read by stenographer as follows:

"Q. The question is, did he know that this bill could not be introduced without unanimous consent, or advanced to third reading, without unanimous consent? You can answer that question.")

Mr. Mitchel.—In answer to the President's question, yes.

By Mr. Undermyer:

Q. And did not it occur to you that the fact that this unanimous consent had been given so that the bill could be reached for

passage in three or four days after its introduction, was evidence of the desire on the part of every member of the Senate to expedite this legislation? A. No.

Mr. Hughes.— Will you read that question, please?

(Question read by stenographer as follows:

“Q. And did not it occur to you that the fact that this unanimous consent had been given so that the bill could be reached for passage in three or four days after its introduction, was evidence of the desire on the part of every member of the Senate to expedite this legislation?”)

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Did it occur to you that it was evidence of a desire not to expedite legislation? A. No.

Q. Then it was no indication to you one way or the other? A. That is it.

Q. Even if one Senator could have obstructed its passage? A. On your question, my answer is as I gave it.

Q. Very well. Now, you have read the discussion in the Senate on this Walker Bill or this Mills Bill, brought out on the 13th of February, haven't you? A. Yes.

Q. And you notice, do you not, that the opposition to the bill came from a number of directions, and mostly from Senators of the Republican party? A. I should not say mostly, no.

Q. Wouldn't you? Well, what Democratic Senator took any part in the discussion, other than Senators Mills and Foley? A. Other than Senators who?

Q. Senators Wagner and Foley. I beg Senator Wagner's pardon. A. In looking over the record, it appears that Senators Wagner and Foley on the Democratic side, and Senators Burlingame and Thompson, on the Republican side, opposed it.

Q. Turn to page 12. You notice that Senator Brown says: “Now, the Senator from the 16th is entitled to credit for pointing out the blindness of this bill.

“Senator Wagner.— I don't want any credit.

“Senator Brown.— He is entitled to the credit, and he shall have it, even if he doesn't want it, but he cannot help having it. But the Senator from the 16th must understand and nobody understands better than he does, because he has been temporary president of the Senate, and there were emergencies during the period,

when legislation coming here in an emergency, and with the statement from responsible authority that it is needed at once, it is progressed to the point of passage, to third reading, so that the hindrances that attend legislation usually may be avoided. And that is what was done in this case.

"Senator Wagner.— I make no criticism of that.

"Senator Brown.— Very well. Nobody is pressing for this bill in its present form.

"Senator Wagner.— It was pressed last night.

"Senator Brown.— Well, I didn't know it was pressed."

Mr. Mitchel.— You have a record that I haven't got.

Mr. Untermeyer (reading):

"Senator Brown: It was up for consideration. I remember one newspaper in New York which criticized me for a bill which passed the Senate, which had escaped my attention. Of course, I suppose every Senator knows every sentence of every bill that passes, with the exception of the Senator from the Thirty-fifth, but in this case I have read the provision in this bill under discussion, and while the bill is designed, and probably is designed, so far as the National Government is concerned, and, so far as I know, so far as the City government is concerned, for the immediate accomplishment of an emergency, its language is too broad. It is in the nature of a permanent statute, not limited to any emergency, and no emergency is referred to in it, and I am very sure that there is no one in the Senate more disposed or more capable of seeing that it is in proper form after this discussion than its introducer, and he is entitled to the credit of having it reach its present stage with the earliest possible consideration."

Mr. Mitchel.— May I have a copy of the record with that in it?

Mr. Untermeyer.— The record, as it was first furnished to us, stated at the end, "More to follow".

Mr. Hughes.— We have no other record than the incomplete one.

Mr. Untermeyer.— The official stenographer furnished this yesterday. We assumed there was more to follow and asked for it.

Q. Now, were you in the City of New York on the 9th of February, Mr. Mayor? A. Yes, during the day.

Q. In your statement here, on your direct examination, your printed statement, you say that on the afternoon of the 9th of February, you learned from the Dock Commissioner that a bill substantially like the Walker Bill that had been introduced in the Legislature last year had been again introduced, and then you say, "I took exception to the introduction of the so-called Walker Bill, when I learned this from the Dock Commission, I took exception". Does that mean on the 9th of February, that you took exception?

A. It does.

Q. And to whom did you take exception? A. To the Dock Commissioner.

Q. And did you tell him to withdraw the bill? A. I did.

Q. Was anybody present when you told him to withdraw the bill? A. Yes, Mr. Hahlo, of the Corporation Counsel's office.

Q. And notwithstanding that you had instructed the bill to be withdrawn in the presence of the Dock Commissioner and Assistant Corporation Counsel, Commissioner Smith, you say, asked Governor Whitman later for an emergency message — A. I did not say so.

Q. You say you understood he had? A. I don't know that he asked for it, or, as a fact, that he had asked for it. I said it was my impression that if anybody had, it might have been he.

Q. Well, there was an emergency message sent to the Senate upon this bill? A. I have never seen the message. I understood one had been sent, —

Q. Now, you have inquired — A. — for which somebody owes an apology to the Governor.

Mr. Untermyer. — I ask to have that stricken out.

The President. — Strike it out.

Q. You have not inquired, though, who was guilty of this offense, have you? A. No, I have not.

Q. It was done in the name of the City, wasn't it? A. I don't know.

Q. Is the Governor in the habit of sending emergency messages without some responsible request on City matters? A. Am I testifying for the Governor?

Q. Well, do you know whether he is? A. I, of course, assume he is not.

Q. Well, didn't it occur to you, when you found that this bill was being discussed in the Senate, days after you had ordered its withdrawal, didn't it occur to you to make any inquiry as to how it happened to be there? A. Well, I——

Q. Won't you answer the question?

Mr. Hughes.— I think he is about to answer it.

A. You have assumed it was days afterward. That is not right.

Q. You say on the 9th of February you instructed the withdrawal of the bill? A. That is correct.

Q. You find on the 13th, it was being discussed in the Senate?

A. I found that out on the 14th of February, after I got back.

Q. And, having found that out, you made no investigation to determine how it happened that four days after you directed the withdrawal of the bill, it was being discussed in the Senate and no suggestion made there that it was to be withdrawn? A. I took steps immediately——

Mr. Undermyer.— Now, may I ask——

Mr. Hughes.— He is answering.

Mr. Undermyer.—to have the witness—I ask did he or did he not make an investigation?

Mr. Hughes.— I object to the interruption.

Mr. Undermyer.— Might I not ask to have him say yes or no, whether he did or did not make any investigation? Did he or did he not? We can never conduct cross-examination, Mr. Speaker, as you know, unless the witness is held down.

Mr. Hughes.— There is certainly the utmost latitude in this examination, and I am not disposed by any technicality to obstruct it, but it must be fair to the witness, and when he is asked whether he took any steps or made any investigation or a suggestion when he learned of this, he is entitled to state fairly what he said or what he did.

Mr. Undermyer.— Counsel says he wants to be fair and not to be technical, but if ever there was a more unfair and technical——

The President.— If counsel objects to a portion of the question, withdraw the question and put another.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President——

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, may I——

The President.—I can only recognize one of you gentlemen.

Mr. Hughes.—Exactly, and I merely wanted to say——

Mr. Untermeyer.—I thought I had the floor.

Mr. Hughes.—Well, you did have it, and that's the reason I want to say something.

The President.—Judge Hughes offers an objection.

Mr. Untermeyer.—I have no objection to Judge Hughes having an objection.

(Gavel.)

Mr. Hughes.—Now, I think the question as put should be answered, and when the witness starts, he should not be interrupted in the middle of an answer to withdraw it. My objection was to the interruption; and I also object to counsel's characterization of such an objection, properly made by me and sustained by the Chair, as a technicality. It must be observed by you, Mr. President, and the Senate, that we are refraining from any technicality in this examination, and if counsel will be direct and fair on this matter he will have no interruption at all.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Mr. President, I don't think it has been observed by anybody that there is no disposition to be technical. But I have no objection to Judge Hughes making all the objections he pleases. All I take exception to is the preamble to each objection with the view that he does want to be untechnical and fair. These have no part in this examination. I object to them because they do not conform with the facts, these assertions and issues, and have nothing to do with the matter here before us.

Mr. Hughes.—What I said was in answer to counsel's very unjust statement.

The President.—We will confine ourselves to a reading of the question and answer.

(The stenographer reads the question.)

A. I did inquire of the Dock Commissioner how it was that the immediate withdrawal had not been effected. The Dock Commissioner told me he had neglected for two or three days to carry out that instruction.

Q. You did not charge Senator Wagner with that, did you? A. I do not.

Q. You considered it proper that that bill should not be pressed, didn't you? A. In connection with this undertaking.

Q. And you considered that Senator Wagner's objection to the passage of that bill, if he made any objection, was entirely proper. Won't you answer, yes or no? A. No.

Q. You didn't want the bill pressed, you directed its withdrawal. A. In connection with this undertaking?

Q. And yet you say that Senator Wagner's action was not proper. Is that right? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. And that applies to all of the members of the Senate who joined in this action, doesn't it? A. I think——

Q. It was improper of all of them? A. I think they were mistaken as to the purpose, intent and effect of that bill.

Q. Then they ought to have passed it, yes or no? A. I think so.

Q. Even though you did not want it passed? A. Not in connection with this transaction.

Q. You think they should have passed the bill that would have given the right to alienate all the lands of the City of New York in Kings County and Queens County under water? A. For the purposes——

Q. Yes or no? A. Yes.

Q. Taking that view——

Senator E. R. Brown.— Mr. President.

The President.— The Senator from the thirty-fifth.

Senator Brown.—After consultation with counsel I move we take a recess until 2:30 o'clock today.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Will you let me ask one question or two.

Senator Brown.— Yes, I will withdraw the motion, temporarily.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Taking that view of the action of the Senate with respect to this bill No. 1, did you on the 17th of February,



say for publication to Mr. Samuel Williams of the Evening World "The aberration of consciousness on the part of a few damn fools at Albany has probably killed the Jamaica Bay improvements"? A. No.

Q. Did you say that in substance? A. Leaving out the words "at Albany", I believe I did. I explained that, by the way —

Q. Won't you let me finish asking you these questions? You can explain anything to your counsel when the time comes.

Q. Did you use the words "aberration of consciousness" or "conscience"? A. Upon my word, I don't recollect. I think it was consciousness.

Q. This was not said in a fit of passion, was it? A. No.

Q. It was said in all due respect to the members of the Senate, was it not? A. It was, as I did not have reference to the members of the Senate.

Q. It says "a few damn fools at Albany". A. No, I have just told you that I did not.

Q. Oh, I see? A. Yes.

Q. How could the aberration of conscience or consciousness of a few damn fools not in the Senate have had anything to do with killing the improvement, the bill? A. You knew there had been a great deal of discussion and public misunderstanding about it. That bill had been popularly supposed to be for wholly different purposes than those to which it was directed and it had been so heralded generally. That was what I had reference to. A complete misunderstanding of the purpose and intent of the Dock Department in causing that legislation to be introduced in 1916 and again in 1917; the purpose being to permit the City to effect certain exchanges with the owners of uplands in and about Jamaica Bay in order to permit the furtherance of the Jamaica Bay project. That was the purpose stated to me by the Dock Commissioner and since that time as the purpose for that legislation. Now it was that general situation I referred to.

Q. Having heard that I will repeat the question. I would like to know how the aberration of conscience or consciousness of a few damn fools, no one in Albany or in the Legislature, could have had to do with killing the bill? A. By creating a general public impression which again impinged upon the Legislature at Albany, and led to misjudgment.

Q. And this is a misquotation of this? A. Yes, it is.

Q. The words "at Albany"? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever make any effort to correct it? A. Yes.

Q. By any public statement? A. I don't think by any public statement.

Q. Won't you answer directly? A. I think not by a public statement. I told Senator Wagner.

Q. When did you tell Senator Wagner anything about this interview? What day? I just want the date. A. I am going to give it to you. It was the 17th of February.

Q. Well, didn't you think that the article as published called for a public refutation or apology? A. No.

Q. It called for no public explanation, according to your idea? A. Not in view of what I said to Senator Wagner and Senator Mills.

Q. Was there no public explanation? A. Well, I have answered that.

Q. It called for no explanation in the public print, did it? A. I have answered that.

Q. On its face, it was an insult to the Legislature, wasn't it? Was it or was it not? A. I don't think—I suppose some people might have accepted that as referring to the Legislature. It was not so intended.

Q. On its face, it was an insult to the Legislature? A. That is what I explained to Senator Mills——

Mr. Untermeyer.—It is impossible, Mr. President, to get the witness to answer directly.

(The stenographer read the question.)

A. I don't think so.

The President.—The question now is on the motion of the Senator from the Thirty-fifth, that a recess be taken until half past two this afternoon. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Whereupon, at 12:35, the Senate took a recess until 2:30 o'clock of the same day.

## AFTER RECESS.

*April 4. 1917.*

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, resumed.

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. We now come to the time of the introduction of Mills Bill No. 2, on the 20th of February, 1917. Mr. Mayor, will you be good enough to put before you the minutes of the proceedings of the Senate of February 20th, 1917? A. I must ask for them again; I haven't them here.

(The minutes referred to were handed to the witness.)

Q. You will note, will you not, by reference to those minutes, that before Senator Wagner took any part whatever in the discussion, the bill was opposed by Senators Burlingame, Thompson, Foley, Walker, Sage, Lawson and Wellington. Just run through the minutes there. Pages 9, 10, 19. A. 9, 10 and 19? I find questions by Senator Burlingame; I don't find expressed opposition there.

Q. You don't? Well, we can read that for ourselves. Thompson, 2, 15, 16, 21, 31, 41, 42 and 45. A. I don't see anything on 16.

Senator Foley.—Mr. Mayor, Senator Mills wants you to talk a little bit louder.

Q. If you will look at page 16, you will see that Senator Thompson says: "What I want to know is how can you prevent condemnation proceedings by turning public property over to private hands before it goes to the government"? A. Yes, I see that.

Q. Part of the discussion. I am giving you the pages in which each senator discussed this bill. A. Yes; I am trying to follow them. I would say, Mr. Untermeyer, that there was opposition indicated on the part of Senator Thompson. What is the next?

Q. Senator Foley, 25, 26 — A. I don't think it is necessary to read past the first page. I can answer that it would appear that there is there indicated opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hughes.—You are now speaking of Senator Foley?

Mr. Mitchel.—Yes.

Q. And Senator Walker, page 26? A. Any other reference for that senator?

Q. No. A. I should say there was there indicated strong opposition to the so-called Walker Bill.

Q. Well, that is the Mills Bill No. 2? A. No. 1.

Q. No, this Mills Bill No. 1 had then been withdrawn. A. My answer is I would say there is indicated on page 26 opposition by Senator Walker to the first Mills Bill.

Q. Look at page 49, the remarks by Senator Sage. "Senator Sage: Mr. President, I do not wish to inject myself into this matter in any way, but the Senate has got into a difficulty. I don't see that it makes the slightest particle of difference in this case whether the Mayor is trying to get some political capital, or somebody else, or whether the Mayor has said something that is not quite in favor of the Senate of the State of New York, or whether the Comptroller has said something of the kind. I believe if we pay attention to our own self-respect we won't care what they say as long as we are doing the proper thing. The whole matter is just this: The Government apparently wants to build a fortification for the protection of the City of New York. It is either necessary or unnecessary. If we are convinced in the Legislature of New York that it is necessary for the protection of the City of New York, it is our duty and our plain duty to see that this thing is done just as soon as it can possibly be done. It makes not the slightest particle of difference to us whether somebody gets land for \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$500,000 less than it is worth. We have got to put this in the hands of the City administration as long as the administration owns the land or has a proper title to the land in question. Now I would be absolutely in favor of drawing the bill giving New York the power to make any arrangements necessary so that the fort could be built at this particular point desired and I believe everybody in the Legislature should vote for such a bill. Don't let us get drawn away in this tangle. It is all very interesting, and interesting to the spectators, but if there is war and something happens to New York because New York doesn't have the guns we will be responsible. Now let us go ahead and pass this bill or one like it."

Mr. Mitchell.— I would say —

The President.—One minute, Mayor. Mr. Untermeyer, it doesn't seem to me that the Mayor ought to be permitted to express an

opinion as to whether various senators whose remarks appear in the record spoke in opposition of the bill or in favor of the bill. It seems to me that the record shows for itself and it doesn't seem to me that it is quite fair to submit that to the opinion of the Mayor.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Perhaps that is so, Mr. President. The point I want to develop is that it was only late in the discussion Senator Wagner took any part in it whatever.

Q. Isn't it a fact \* \* \* I didn't appreciate we might lose so much time.

The President.— The question is that these senators spoke in opposition. You might put your question whether or not the Mayor was aware of the fact that the various senators took part in the debate and that Senator Wagner was the last of these who took part in the debate.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Is it or is it not the fact that Senator Wagner took no part in this debate until the latter part of it, page 55? A. He took part at page 2.

Q. Yes. Isn't it a fact that all he said on page 2 was to correct the statement of Senator Mills as to the political affiliations of Senator Reynolds, Senator Mills having characterized him as a Democrat and having corrected himself by lining him up with the Republicans.

Mr. Hughes.— I think that the record should be allowed to speak for itself. Senator Wagner took part page 2, and took part on another page before the page mentioned by the counsel, and I think the suggestion that the witness should not characterize it or attempt to state what it amounted to is proper enough. It states there for itself.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I do not want to read the whole record because that is going to take us too long. It seems to me I can develop the point I have in mind without reading the whole record.

The President.— The record is the best evidence.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes, but Mr. President, you wouldn't have us read this whole record now when there is a much simpler way.

Now the Mayor will see from pages 2 and 3 that is all Senator Wagner had to say. Simply asked Senator Mills to yield and corrected him as to the statement.

Mr. Mitchel.— You asked me if he took part in the debate and I answered on page 2 he took part.

Q. That is what you regarded as taking part in the debate? Do you find him mentioned anywhere else until page 55, toward the end of the debate? A. Yes, at page 29.

Q. Yes. What part did he take there? A. An insinuation that Senator —

Q. (Interrupting.) Won't you read it, not characterize it, but read it? A. Well, you asked me what part he took.

Q. Yes.

The President.— The record will show for itself.

Mr. Mitchel (reading).— Does the senator know whether Mr. Reynolds was interested?

The President.— Proceed, Mayor. You may proceed Mayor.

Mr. Untermeyer.— That is all there is. That is all. I am speaking of taking part in the debate. I think that was pretty plain. Is there anything else? A. Yes, on page 37.

Mr. Untermeyer.— My associate, Mr. Kresel, picked this out. I had not read it myself.

Mr. Mitchel.— I thought so.

Q. And the remark there was "Senator Wagner: Let us not get all mixed up in this thing." And then, "Senator Wagner: The representatives from the army, when I asked them that question, said that Mr. Greve did have a lease. As to whether or not it was canceled at the present time, he did not know." Is that to what you refer? A. That is what the record says.

Q. At the top of page 45? A. No, on page 44.

Q. Yes. Page 44. "Senator Wagner: Will the senator yield? Knowing that you were not meant, perhaps you know who was meant?" Then follows: "Senator Thompson: I think it was the two leaders—the minority and majority. (Laughter.)" "Senator Wagner: I admit it."

Mr. Mitchel.— Page 49.

Mr. Undermyer.— “ Senator Mills: Mr. President ——— Senator Wagner: Are you going to talk again ? ”

By Mr. Undermyer :

Q. Now, then, look on the next page, page 50, Senator Lawson made an argument, did he not ? I will read it. No, on page 51.

“ Senator Lawson: Mr. President, I have listened attentively to the arguments of Senator Mills and the various members.

“ There seems to be an erroneous impression altogether that if this legislation is not passed we won't have a fort at Rockaway to defend the City of New York.

“ We in Brooklyn know a little something about this land. It has been the playground of the people in Brooklyn. It is wild land. The mere fact that the east or the west end of the land will be separated by a fort—and it won't be because it is over a mile wide at this particular point, and access from Sheepshead Bay and Canarsie is much more available than from Rockaway and Neponset. That is all wild land, in litigation for years, bought originally by this Rockaway Pacific Corporation in which the late Mr. Harriman was largely interested. That corporation has been fighting to acquire land, claiming that they had the right to title to land under water. Now the land under water on the Jamaica Bay side is worth three or four times what the actual sand dunes at Rockaway Point are worth. It is nothing but a lot of sand dunes frequented by city people who have tents and little shacks and pay the Rockaway Pacific Company for the use of it. The mere fact that this legislation—this is in my mind, and I have followed the situation for years, I know all these people, they have been talking about, and this is an opportunity under the guise of patriotism for this corporation to get title to land under water, and nothing else, and as a Brooklynite, familiar with what is going on there, having traversed this land myself, and knowing it is a mile from the bay to the ocean, the Jamaica Bay site is the most valuable for docking privileges, for wharves, and they cannot use the ocean side at all, and they will use it between the western point and where the fort is to be constructed, and they can come over in a boat from Sheepshead Bay, and it is thirty minutes from

Canarsie, and to say that the land is going to be cut off by a fort is absolutely absurd and everyone who goes to that land, and I have been going there for twenty-five years, knows it is false. It is simply a cloak to permit a private corporation—and I don't believe Senator Mills realizes it, I think he is thoroughly patriotic in what he is doing, but if he frequented there and knew all about this land and knew the deals for Neponset that are going on, this is simply another attempt to make us actual fools as they are now trying to claim, to permit the city to cede the land to this private corporation.

"The whole business only cost one million originally."

Mr. Hughes.—Well, is there any question? I submit, Mr. President, it is either to be read for the purpose of a question, or the whole record should be read.

The President.—Counsel has not completed.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Your attention has been called, hasn't it, to that statement by Senator Lawson? A. When?

Q. In connection with this discussion on the bill, on the 20th of February? A. Called on the 20th of February? No.

Q. No, called on the 22d of March? A. No.

Q. Up to the 22d of March, then, you did not know what had transpired in the Senate? A. I did not say that.

Q. Well, did you know what had transpired? A. I knew a good deal of what had transpired in the Senate.

Q. You had not seen the minutes of the proceedings? A. I had not.

Q. From whom did you receive information of what had transpired in the Senate? A. From two sources as I stated yesterday, the press and Senator Mills.

Q. When did Senator Mills communicate to you what had transpired in the Senate on February 20th? A. I think on the day following, and then at a subsequent meeting that I had with him some days later; just how many I can't remember.

Q. Between the 20th of February and 22d of March did you



have frequent meetings with Senator Mills on this subject? A. No.

Q. How many? A. Two, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. And did you communicate with him and did he with you over the telephone on the subject? A. I think not.

Q. Had you any other means of getting in touch with what was going on up here? A. Only through General Stotesbury in connection with the inquiry of his commission.

Q. And was he reporting to you what was transpiring here? A. He was not.

Q. Will you please go on with this record and tell me whether there was any discussion by Senator Wagner of this bill, or the merits of this bill, or whether he took any part in that discussion until page 55? A. With a few exceptions I have already noted, I believe it began at page 55.

Q. Do you regard the parts that you have read in which Senator Wagner figured as being discussion by him upon the bill? A. Yes.

Q. You do? A. Yes.

Q. Those fragmentary remarks that you have read, you regard them as discussion on the bill? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, on page 55, Senator Wagner states as follows:

"The senator from the 17th, in order that there may not be current discussion or too close scrutiny of this whole situation is every other word talking politics, politics, and yet I venture to say, that the only gentleman who has been injecting politics into this situation is the senator from the 17th.

"Now let me say, I think every man on this floor will concede that if this bill were up here as an independent proposition it would not receive a single vote even in the Senate or Assembly, because it is giving away practically the water front property of the City of New York, not for governmental purposes, not for fortification purposes, but to a private corporation.

"Long ago, in the City of New York it was deemed essential to have a declaration in our City charter because of the great value of water front property, that it shall be forever inalienable and that no private or upland owner shall get the water front property belonging to the City of New York. and whenever an

exception is to be made to that rule it has to be made by a special act under special circumstances and then, alone, the Legislature must make that exceptional case. In other words, the responsibility is not with the local authorities. The responsibility is put into the Legislature to determine in what cases the land under water shall be given to a private or upland owner so that when we say here it is none of our business, that we have no right to look into the facts, we are evading a responsibility which the laws of this State place upon our shoulders.

"Now, as to politics in this situation: I went to the Senator, and I am going to say exactly what took place, whether it was confidential or not. I went to the senator from the 17th yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock when I got off the train, and I called him out of a room in which he was looking over our appropriation bill and I said, 'Senator, I am not personally satisfied with the private transactions involved in this land deal and I wish you would consent to the appointment of a sub-committee of two or three senators and let us not tell the press or tell a single individual except the men you decide on and let them go to New York and look into all the facts and ramifications in this case and quietly, without public notice, come back and tell us the facts so as to satisfy the conscience of those Senators here who somehow or other feel that there is an unpatriotic feature in this whole scheme.'

"Was I playing politics then because I emphasized the fact that it should be done without publicity of any kind or character — No, Mr. President, I won't yield to the gentleman from the 17th, because he did not. When I get through, you (referring to Senator Mills) can say all you like. You are quite impatient and intolerant of others but you are quite reckless in making assertions yourself.

"Now, I begin with the assumption that if this bill were here as an independent proposition it would not receive a single vote in either legislative body. Now, where is the patriotism? The Senator from the 17th presented a remarkable case in behalf of this private corporation owning this property and executing its terms for its own benefit.

"Only a few days ago after he and I heard the story as told us by a representative from the Federal Government, he himself

was the first to stand up and say, 'I will not vote for any bill and the Legislature ought not to pass any bill giving our consent to the exaction of this land from the City of New York under this unpatriotic scheme,' and I went along with him, and I said 'We ought to try and do this thing for the Federal Government without taking the City's land under water without just compensation.'

"Now, we have talked a little about the figures. Let us tell just what the figures are, and I will take the figures of the Senator from the 17th, not his own, but as he was informed, because he must be speaking on information and belief.

"Senator Mills.— Will the gentleman yield?

"Senator Wagner.— No. And even upon these terms let me see whether this private corporation, holding up the hand of the government, is patriotic or not, and let us remove this question that there is a disputed title. The authorities of the City of New York told me themselves that they did not for a moment believe that this corporation had the right to claim this title to land under water.

"Senator Mills.— I so stated.

"Senator Wagner.— Then let us get away from this point that is made here that the City is giving this land under water upon cheaper terms because of alleged claim by this private corporation to this land under water. It is visionary. There is no such thing.

"Now, they are getting this property, land under water, for \$500 an acre. Now, let us see this patriotism. Upon their figures, upon the Senator's figures, it cost \$1400, although I say that is exorbitant, but I will take his figures, to fill in that land under water, so that their investment in that property is \$1900, and for that same thing they are now exacting from the Federal Government \$4400.

"Now, let us see whether there is not a situation where this corporation is taking advantage of an emergency to get something which under no other scheme they could exact from the City of New York.

"I did not intend to talk so much but I must do it to let the public know all the facts in view of the insinuation made here that I have been insincere in my attempts to look into the details of this question. I don't think the Senator means to indicate that

I have not been sincere with him trying to solve this question without permitting the City to give up these rights. The government is strong and mighty. I said to the Senator from the 35th, I say it again today, that if he had charge of the matter of securing this property for fortification purposes and an attempt was made by a private corporation to exact unreasonable terms from him, to secure something they were not entitled to, he would not tolerate it a second, but would demand in this body the immediate passage of legislation taking this property forthwith for fortification purposes. I know his regard for it that I know that he himself would not tolerate it for a second. We may be in a position where we will have to vote for this thing because the American flag has been waved and folded around this so-called gold brick, but I want the Senate to understand the exact conditions here.

"Now, of course, the Senator from the 17th has stated this land question as favorably as he could on behalf of this patriotic private corporation. Now, the great claim is that if you take this, we have got to have 160 acres of that land under water, which is inalienable, which it seems to me the City should keep for dock and other purposes. They say they want it. Why? Because we need access to our land which you are shutting off by this fortification. Now, I don't know whether the City authorities suggested it, or the senator himself, but —

"Senator Mills.—Will the gentleman yield? Mr. President, in view of his position on this bill, I withdraw it.

"Senator Wagner.—Now, I know—well, that is cheap and it is even undignified, undignified even for you to take that course for I said a moment ago, in view of all the circumstances we would all probably vote for the bill, but in view of the accusation and suggestions you have made and the attack you have made upon me I want to have the Senate know what motives actuated me and what connection I had with the transaction.

"Senator Mills.—I will refuse to introduce a bill in which the Senator charges in the course of his remarks that it is a gold brick wrapped up in the American flag and when he charges that I have favorably stated the terms and conditions for a corporation and that he is only supporting it under duress. Mr. President, there is no bill before the House.

"Senator Wagner.—The Senator will admit that he presented the side from the standpoint of those who are selling this property."

Mr. Hughes.—Will you proceed and read what Senator Mills said in answer to that?

Mr. Untermeyer.—Yes, I will proceed and read it all if it is desired. I have been reading what Senator Wagner said and the interpolations.

"Senator Mills.—I deny that. I took great pains to say that in so far as the terms are concerned I know nothing and that as far as the terms of the corporation and the government are concerned, they may be exorbitant, I should say that the corporation was making a very good thing out of it, but I should say to be fair to all parties concerned that that is an impression only, because I have ——"

The word "not" I think should be inserted there —— "because I have not looked into the facts, and I don't know the exact terms of the contract and I don't know the value of the land and I have not conceived it to be my duty to protect the interests of the government, but I have assumed that under the present admirable administration they are perfectly competent ——"

"Senator Cullen.—Mr. President, do I understand that he has withdrawn the bill?

"Senator Mills.—I shall not press the bill. He charges that the bill is purely in the interest of a private corporation, and a gold brick wrapped up in the flag and I shall refuse to press the bill and will let the responsibility rest where it belongs.

"Senator Cullen.—Well, Mr. President ——

"Senator Wagner.—Wait a minute ——

"(Interruption by gavel.)

"The President.—Will the Senator from the 16th yield?

"Senator Brown.—Unanimous consent.

"Senator Wagner.—Nor, Mr. President, politics are still being played. A moment ago the Senator from the 17th changed ——"

I suppose that should be "charged."

Senator Hinman.—Yes.

Mr. Undermyer.—“A moment ago the Senator from the 17th charged, half his time talking about my alleged opposition and insinuations about this bill, and I am stating my position to justify whatever insinuation I have passed with reference to the private transaction and my characterization of a corporation which will deliberately hold up the Federal Government under an emergency to exact something which under normal conditions they could not secure.

“Now, the question for this body to decide is, is the emergency such that this bill must be passed? Will the expense under condemnation proceedings be greater than the expense under the procedure at the present time? Now, that is between now and the time the bill comes up for consideration we must determine for ourselves. Now the Senator found fault because I did not show him the telegram last evening.”

Mr. Hughes.—I think you can read that.

Mr. Undermyer.—All right; we will read it.

“I told him why, because I was told by the press the Senator had charged, not to me for I think he stated to me that I was not playing politics, but to the press he said that I had been playing politics and I thought I was relieved from any responsibility to show him anything in reference to this matter.

“Senator Mills.—May I ask the Senator from the 16th what time he received the telegram?

“Senator Wagner.—I don’t know, but it was before the session.

“Senator Mills.—Did the Senator have the telegram in his possession when he talked with me?

“Senator Wagner.—No; no.

“Senator Mills.—Now, there is a last point I want to make here and I am through.

“The situation as it is presented here would make one who does not know all the facts believe that it was during this emergency that the Federal Government suddenly came to this private corporation and said we must have this property for fortification purposes and very reluctantly the corporation submitted but not until it secured protection for its adjoining property, yet the facts are that for over three years those representing this corporation

have been trying to sell this property to the Federal Government for fortification purposes, even before this conflict with the other side began so that it has been in the course of discussion and negotiation for a period of three years.

"Senator E. R. Brown.—Mr. President.

"Senator Mills.—Will the Senator yield for a moment?

"Senator Brown.—Certainly.

"Senator Mills.—In view of the fact that the Senator has raised the point I want to make my position clear.

"The bill was introduced in my absence as you all know. Since then I have been endeavoring to ascertain all the facts and see what was wise to do. I went last Saturday to a conference with the City authorities, a representative of the corporation and two representatives of the Federal Government. As soon as I left that conference I immediately went to the office of the Senator of the 16th and stated to him just what had taken place and that in my judgment the only way was for us to give the City authority to cede the land, but I stated that I was entirely unwilling to proceed unless that met with his approval.

"Senator Wagner came to see me yesterday afternoon at half-past four and told me he thought the matter should be investigated. I told him I did not think we should have an official commission because it would play politics. Couldn't keep it quiet because it would not pay. Last night I was shown this telegram. The Senator from the 16th had spoken to me. The Senator from the 16th knew I was going to introduce the bill. I felt he had not acted fairly toward me inasmuch as he knew I was introducing it on the assumption that the Federal Government desired it, when he was holding up his sleeve a telegram that says they are not desiring it and I think the Senator from the 16th will agree that I had a right to be aggrieved.

"The Senator from the 16th knows what is in this problem. He received in his mail as much as I did with respect to the contract. It impressed him as I think it impressed me as high. I don't know anything about it. I don't know whether the corporation is making a good thing out of it or not. It does not look to me that they are losing anything by it, but I don't know that it is our duty—I am not here to defend the corporation—I think

when the Senator from the 16th, when he suggested that, and said that I was making it as favorable as possible for the corporation, he did not quite mean what he said.

"Senator Wagner.— I did not mean to impugn any motives to you. You know I have too high a regard for you for that, but I said as favorable as that side could be presented.

"Senator Mills.— I meant to present the facts, favorable or unfavorable.

"Now, unless the Senator from the 16th feels that this legislation should be introduced and pressed for passage, I will withdraw it, and I won't go ahead unless he agrees that we all go ahead.

"If the Senator from the 16th feels that, although we are proceeding more or less in the dark, we should go ahead, in view of the statements of the Federal Government, I ask unanimous consent to introduce this bill and have it passed to third reading.

"The President.— Without objection the clerk will read.

"(The clerk reads the title of the bill.)

"The Clerk.— By Senator Mills, authorizing the City of New York to cede or grant to upland owner certain lands under water, etc.

"Senator Lawson.— I did not understand that bill was to go to third reading. I object to that.

"Senator Mills.— I ask that it go to third reading without reference.

"Senator Lawson.— I object to that.

"The President.— Referred to the Committee on Affairs of New York City.

"Senator Thompson.— Mr. President, I ask that Senate Bill No. 199 be amended, reprinted and recommitted to the Committee on Public Service.

"The President.— Without objection so ordered.

"Senator Dowling.— Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

"The President.— Without objection the Clerk will read.

"The Clerk.— By Mr. Thompson: An act to prevent the flooding of State Highway Route 18 and making appropriation therefor.



" The President.— Referred to the Committee on Finance.

" The Chair hands down a message from the Assembly.

" Senator E. R. Brown.— Mr. President, I desire to make a statement, preliminary to the introduction of the bill.

" Now, the fact is that any uncomplimentary remarks that are made about the Legislature will be justified if the Legislature does not take the steps immediately to enable the State and the City to turn over to the nation a site for a fort at Rockaway and, so far as I personally am concerned, and so far as the Senate is concerned, I believe there is no willingness to assume any responsibility for delay whatever.

" Now, what are the facts about this case? The facts are that the National Government has entered into a contract for the purpose of a site that they want and that the City has volunteered, subject to getting authority from the Legislature to carry out its agreement, to make a contract with a neighboring owner in relation to some lands under water which will enable the National Government to get the land that it wants.

" Now, the Legislature does not seem to be ready with unanimity to confer the privilege upon the City to carry out this agreement.

" (A short conversation between Senators Brown and Wagner inaudible at the stenographer's desk.)

" Senator Brown.— I understand, Mr. President, that the Senator from the 16th says that so far as he is concerned and the minority is concerned, they are now prepared to vote for the bill. But they have plastered the bill with every kind of reflection that they could; they have raised a dozen suggestions of improper conduct, motives, incompetency, selfishness, wrong policy, and I am not willing, myself, to support a bill of which it is said that it is in violation of sound policy in relation to the ocean front on those islands. I don't want to back a bill of that kind. I am not in favor of a bill with headlines in the papers that an arrangement has been made for the enrichment of a corporation and that it has been allowed to take advantage of a national crisis for the purpose of covering this thing, with the Legislature. I won't do it.

" I want to say one word further while I am here.

" I understand the importance of New York, and how large a place it is, but I would like to call the attention of the members

from the other fifty-seven cities in the State to the fact that the proper way to do, when they have an election approaching, is to bring all the matters here and air them here in the Senate. It would not make a very happy body. There is no more reason why the City of New York should hand us all their issues in the coming election, than why we should hear about the election at Painted Post. But you are disposed to do it, and some way, somehow, somebody always does it and I suppose it will have to continue until the day of adjournment of the Legislature, but it is not proper. That is merely in passing.

"Now, I had a bill prepared, following the statement which I made in the Senate just before last Wednesday, I think, which amended the condemnation law to the following effect: 'That the Adjutant General, the State Engineer and another prominent official, it is immaterial, a reliable one were a board to immediately condemn, having general powers to condemn for the purpose of furnishing sites for forts for defense. Following the precedent of the Canal Law they can condemn the land that is wanted for the National Government in three days, and the law provides in perhaps less time it is available within twenty-four hours, the moment they enter upon that land it belongs to the State of New York. Now the machinery for the payment, which comes afterwards, is just as it is in the Canal Law and gives the power to the State upon order of the Governor to convey the land summarily, with or without terms, to the National Government as he deems best and proper.'

"Now, I am going to offer that bill and I am going to press it because I cannot tolerate the idea, in view of the national situation, of the rest of the State standing in the way for a single moment in a matter that goes to taking proper and necessary precautions which have already been directed to be taken by the Government of the United States through their making appropriations for this purpose.

"Now, there is only one unfortunate feature, and that is secondary, or else not important, it is going to cost some money, maybe it will cost more than the \$700,000. It has been said that it would cost a million and a half. I don't know whether it will or not. May be it will cost less than \$700,000 but whatever the

cost is the State ought to bear it and I want to call the attention of the Senators from Painted Post, no, I mean the City of New York, that they are going to pay 70 per cent. of it. That does not fall on them any heavier than it does on us because they have got 70 per cent. of the property of the State. We are willing to stand our share and they must stand their share. But I am absolutely unwilling to pass a bill that is plastered as was this bill offered here this morning, as it is by the Senator from the 16th and his associates.

"I ask that the bill I now offer go to third reading.

"The President.—The Senator from the 35th asks unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

"Senator Wagner.—I think the Senator does not mean to be unfair, but he is unfair when he states that the minority alone have characterized certain provisions of this transaction.

"Senator Brown.—I did not mean that.

"Senator Wagner.—Well, you could not, because there are Senators in the majority —

"Senator Brown.—There are.

"Senator Wagner.—My characterization was that this private corporation took advantage of the situation, and if the bill of the Senator from the 17th should pass the minority is ready to pass it, but the facts should be known.

"Senator Brown.—My answer is this. I have had something to do with the investigating committees in the Legislature and I have no idea that a proper committee can be constituted —

"Senator Wagner.—I don't say that.

"Senator Brown.—and make the investigation and present a report here inside of thirty days on which we would be satisfied to act, and I fear that if such a committee is constituted representing the different elements and political forces that are here in the Senate, when it reports it will differ in opinion and we will have taken a month and made no progress whatever, and I am willing to delay one week.

"Senator Wagner.—We don't need to delay a minute.

"Senator Brown.—You mean on this bill.

"Senator Wagner.—Yes.

"Senator Brown.—Well, there is no use arguing on that.

" Senator Wagner.— The Senator has made another statement which would imply that I am asking a delay of thirty days by investigation. I said we are prepared now.

" Senator Brown.— No, I didn't say that.

" Senator Wagner.— But we did intend to state those facts that came to our knowledge.

" Senator Brown.— Now, Senators have a right to act on information which they have but I want to say that the position of the Senator from the 16th, and other Senators—I refer to the Senator from the 16th because he is the leader of the minority—and of other Senators is such that even though he is willing to support the bill offered by the Senator from the 17th, I am not willing to back that bill. He will go further than I will. It is not necessary to have that bill. We can get along without it by paying the price, and I am in favor of paying the price rather than support a bill after having the things said about it which were said by the Senator from the 16th.

" The President.— Third reading of a bill.

" Senator Brown.— Third reading without reference, Mr. President.

" The President.— The clerk will read.

" The Clerk.— An Act amending the State Law relative to acquisition of land by the State for purposes of public defense.

" The President.— Without objection passed to third reading.

" Senator Lawson.— Now, may we have the bill read for the information of the Senate?

" Senator Lawson.— I am going to ask the Senator from the 35th what this bill does in regard to saddling the cost of 70 per cent. on the City of New York; I did not understand his statement there.

" Senator Brown.— Mr. President, I think the Senator from the 35th was in error. I think according to the last equalization there is only 68 per cent. upon the City of New York. I think I made an error of two per cent., but I am sure the Senator is familiar with the fact that when taxes are laid directly upon property of New York City the City of New York now pays 60 or 70 per cent. and that is all I meant. There is no provision in the bill. It comes out of the treasury of the State.

" Senator Mills.— Mr. President, I concur with everything said by the Senator from the 35th. In view of the attack made upon this bill without proceeding for one minute to prove the statements that have been made, and in view of the characterization by the Senator from the 16th, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the bill. I am quite willing that the responsibility for that withdrawal shall not rest upon me, because it is going to cost the State and the City a lot of money and they must take their chance of getting it back from the Federal Government.

" The President.— The question is on the bill now at the desk, the bill which is to be advanced to third reading.

" Senator Foley.— Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

" In view of the statement just made by the Senator from the 17th as to the withdrawal of the Bill——

" Senator Emerson.— Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I will have to call Senator Foley out of order. We are considering ——

" Senator Foley.— I got unanimous consent. I am suffering from an 'aberration of consciousness', and I now give notice that I shall introduce a bill tomorrow, in order that the Senate may have a bill before it if we fail with the Brown bill, to introduce the Mills bill.

" Senator Mills.— I ask a unanimous consent to withdraw the bill.

" Senator Boylan.— I object, Mr. President. This bill has been presented to the Senate and we ought to know what is in it, we have only heard a few things this morning, let us hear them all. Let the bill stay where it is.

" Senator G. F. Thompson.— This latter proposal, I think it is my duty to state it has changed my mind to the extent of the amount of politics that there is in this thing. I think I agree more thoroughly with the Senator from the 35th than I have before, and I don't like the attitude of the minority in allowing—in refusing to allow Senator Mills to have his way.

" The President.— The next order of business communications ——

" Senator Brown.— Mr. President, I move that we take a recess until 3 o'clock, at which time I hope to have an emergency message and pass the bill which I have offered.

" The President.— The question is on the motion of the Senator from the 35th that the Senate stand in recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS

3 P. M. same day.

" Senator Brown.— Mr. President, on account of the absence of the Governor from the City I shall move to adjourn.

" Another motion to adjourn."

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Now following that discussion Senator Brown did introduce that night his bill providing for the condemnation of this property, did he not?

Mr. Mitchel.— I think he introduced it in the course of this discussion.

Mr. Hughes.— A little later.

Mr. Mitchel.— A little later, did he not?

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. It was passed that night, wasn't it? A. I really don't know.

Q. Or the following day? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know when the bill providing for the condemnation of this property was passed? A. I don't know of the day on which it was passed.

Q. And you don't know approximately? A. Oh, yes, it was passed very soon.

Q. Wasn't it passed the next day, the 21st? A. If the record so shows.

Q. And was it passed under an emergency message? A. I believe it was.

Q. The only difference between the two bills was it not that in one case the property was to be paid for at an amount to be fixed by the court of claims and in the other case it was to be acquired

under the arrangement you have outlined under your direct examination. A. That was not the difference.

Q. That was not the difference? A. By no means.

Q. Another difference was that under the arrangement under which you wanted the bill passed this 160 acres of City property was to be acquired by the Pacific Corporation, wasn't it, and under Senator Brown's bill the City was not to part with that property? A. That is one difference or distinction between the bills.

Q. What other distinction was there between the bills, what distinction other than the two I have named? A. In the case of the 2nd Mills enabling bill, a sale would have been made by the City for full value to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, thereby enabling the United States Government to take up the option which it had on the property of that corporation within the government reservation. The whole transaction would have been closed and the government would have obtained possession of the fortification site.

Q. I have asked you about the difference between—— A. And I am telling you the difference. Whereas under the bill introduced by Senator Brown the provision was for condemnation by the State of the land lying within the government reservation and therefore payment out of the State treasury. Under the Mills bill there would have been no payment by anybody out of the State treasury. There would have been a payment of \$80,000 into the treasury ——

Q. And a parting of 160 acres of land under water? A. Of land within a marginal way, between mean, high and low water.

Mr. Hughes.— You don't mean "within", you mean inside?

Mr. Mitchel.—Yes, inside. I mean within in the sense that it is inside.

Q. There would have been a parting by the City of New York of a 160 acres of land under water? A. Of 160 acres of land between high and low water and some of it below the water.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. The corporation counsel rendered you also an opinion as to the title of the land under water? A. Yes.

Q. Will you please produce it? A. He rendered me a verbal opinion.

Q. Did he render you a written opinion? A. That has not been rendered? (interrogating his counsel). I have not received any, I didn't know whether it was prepared.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Well I offer in evidence this opinion of the corporation counsel that has been shown the witness.

The President.— You offer in evidence exhibit 1?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes.

The President.— The exhibit will be received in evidence and marked. Proceed.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. When you urged the purchase of this property from the Rockaway Pacific Company and the sale of the City's 100 acres of land between high and low water mark, had you been advised that it was claimed to be a very unjust and improper transaction?

Mr. Mitchel.— Will the stenographer please repeat that question carefully.

(Stenographer reads the question.)

A. I never did either one of those things.

Q. Title to which rested in the City of New York? A. So I believe and so I claim.

Q. Haven't you claimed to the contrary, that that title was in dispute? A. Never. In dispute, yes; but I never claimed that was not in the City. I have claimed it was in the City.

Q. The corporation counsel gave you an opinion to that effect? A. To what effect.

The President.— Is there objection to that question?

Mr. Mitchel.— I have no objection.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. The corporation counsel rendered an opinion to the effect that title to this land was in the City of New York? A. I would



wish to refer specifically to the opinion before answering directly to that question. He gave me an opinion on this question of title.

Mr. Hughes.—Has counsel reference to a particular opinion? If you will define it we will be sure which opinion we have in mind.

Mr. Untermeyer.—As to the title of land under water.

Mr. Hughes.—At what time? Given to the mayor or to the commissioner of docks? I have here an opinion. Whether it is the opinion counsel is talking about I don't know unless he becomes more definite in his statement.

Mr. Mitchel (receiving paper).—I will see it, first. This is an opinion affecting this matter, but not the one rendered to me.

Q. You never urged or recommended the carrying out of the option with the Rockaway Pacific Company? A. No; I consented.

Q. You didn't support it? A. I consented.

Q. Did you support it? A. I co-operated with the United States Government in an endeavor to enable the United States Government to do what that government desired for the defense of the United States.

Q. Did you support it? A. In that sense I supported it, and in no other.

Q. Did you support the proposition to sell the City's 160 acres to this corporation? A. I consented to it to convenience the United States.

Q. Did the United States Government ask you to secure the City of New York to part with that 160 acres? A. Indeed they did.

Q. They did. That wasn't the original deal, was it? A. No, the original deal——

Q. I didn't ask you anything more. Was that the original deal, or wasn't it? A. I don't know what you mean by "deal." It wasn't the original request.

Q. It wasn't the original negotiation, was it, or the original option? A. What option?

Q. The original option to the Federal Government did not contemplate the sale of these 160 acres of land, did it? A. I am informed it did.

Q. Have you ever seen it? A. Never.

Q. Where are those two options? A. I don't know; ask Colonel Abbot.

Mr. Unterymer.—Is Colonel Abbot here? Will Colonel Abbot please produce those two options?

Mr. Wilcox.—What is it you want?

Q. You say you have never seen them? A. That is true.

Q. And from whom did you know their terms? A. As far as I knew them, from Colonel Abbot and from Mr. Wilcox.

Q. And as they were explained to you, did those options or either of them contemplate that the City of New York should part with these 160 acres? A. I was so informed.

The President.—Mr. Wilcox, will you produce the two options, which you have, with relation to the Rockaway Pacific line.

Mr. Wilcox.—Do you want to read it yourself?

The President.—It is requested that you produce those options.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Copies will answer, I think, if Colonel Abbot wants to keep the original.

Mr. Wilcox.—These are original documents, Mr. President—

(The further remarks of Mr. Wilcox were inaudible to the stenographer.)

Senator Hinman.—The stenographer cannot hear what is being said.

The President.—Owing to the fact that the documents which Mr. Wilcox has are original documents, and in view of his official position, he dislikes to surrender possession of the documents upon a mere request, and he prefers to have an order requiring him to produce those documents, and I therefore order Mr. Wilcox to produce the documents.

(The papers under discussion were handed to the President of the Senate.)

Mr. Wilcox.—There were two options asked for, sir.

The President.—Two have been requested.

Mr. Untermeyer.— There seems to be two; one of them is quite unreadable to me.

Mr. Wilcox.— One is a neostyle copy of the original, the original itself being in the possession of the War Department at Washington.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Have you any copies of these, Mr. Wilcox?

Mr. Wilcox.— Not with me.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I would like to have them considered in evidence and have copies printed for the record, as part of this transaction.

The President.— Mark them for identification.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I don't want to take up the time now to go over them. One is quite unreadable.

The President.— Couldn't you have that marked Exhibit 2, Mr. Untermeyer?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes, 2 and 3. Perhaps Mr. Wilcox will have copies printed for the record.

The President.— Without objection, the exhibits will be received.

(Whereupon, the two documents produced by Mr. Wilcox were received in evidence by the Senate, and marked by the stenographer as Exhibits 2 and 3 respectively of this date.)

Q. Had you not been advised before March, 1917, by letters and communications and otherwise that the attempt to sell this property by private contract and to secure the 160 acres from the City was an improper and unconscionable bargain? A. Prior to what date?

Q. Prior to March, 1917? A. I think I had some letters from a man named Sharp, making such statements.

Q. And before there was any discussion of this subject in the legislature or any opposition to it by anybody to this deal, were you not aware that this attempt to exercise this option had been denounced on the floor of the House of Representatives? A. No, I had not.

Q. Who represented this district in 1916? A. What district?

Q. The district in which this land is included? A. I really don't know.

Q. Do you know Representative Caldwell? A. I think I have met Representative Caldwell, but I am not quite sure.

Q. He represented that district, did he not? A. Did he? I don't know whether he did or not.

Q. And were you not aware of the fact that this option of January, 1916, was the subject matter of debate in June, 1916, on the floor of the House of Representatives? A. I wasn't aware of it.

Mr. Hughes.— 1916?

Mr. Undermyer.— Yes, June, 1916, the option of January, 1916.

Q. Weren't you aware of the fact that Representative Caldwell of that district denounced it as a land grab and asked that if the property was acquired by the Government of the United States, it should be acquired by condemnation? A. This is the first time I recollect ever hearing such a thing.

Q. Will you please look at the Congressional Record which I show you, and the debate ——

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, it seems to me that this is irrelevant, as in the first place it is not the option with which we are dealing here at all, as I understand it, and in the second place, the Mayor knew nothing about the matter, so from their point of view, it would seem that this line of inquiry can serve no proper purpose.

Mr. Undermyer.— I submit, Mr. President, that it is eminently proper and very material. It will show what Senator Wagner knew and had been advised about this transaction at the time of his opposition.

Mr. Hughes.— Well, Mr. President, that is already shown by the paper that he had from Colonel Black of February, 1917, not in June, 1916.

Mr. Undermyer.— It may be shown in every possible way. It may be shown that this entire transaction was the subject of discussion in the House of Representatives and denunciation, and

that the assurance was given that this property would not be taken except by condemnation. I don't mean the assurance was given, but the suggestion was made that it would not otherwise be taken.

Mr. Hughes.— Now, Mr. President, we are dealing with a good many matters in this inquiry, and of course anything that is at all germane should be received, but if we are going to discuss what everybody said, in Congress or anywhere else, with regard to some option with which we have nothing to do, which is not even in question, I confess I cannot conceive what sort of a limit is supposed to be set in this particular proceeding, and I object to it as immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent, and as relating to a matter not involved in the charge.

Mr. Undermyer.— It is in effect this transaction in another form. There is no very great difference between the options.

The President.— What is the nature of this option of January, 1916? Is that an option which relates to the purchase of this land by the Government?

Mr. Undermyer.— This identical land from these same people.

The President.— Well, I don't know what the option provides. Under some circumstances I think perhaps it would be admissible.

Mr. Undermyer.— I haven't read these options as yet, but the discussion in the Congressional Record shows —

Mr. Hughes.— Well, I object to a statement as to what the discussion in the Congressional Record shows. The Mayor says he don't know anything about it.

The President.— Objection sustained.

Mr. Undermyer.— Mr. President, it isn't alone the question of what the Mayor knew. He says he don't know anything about it. It isn't a question alone of what the Mayor knew, it is also a question of what the gentlemen knew about it who were discussing this on the floor of this body.

Mr. Hughes.— Then let Senator Wagner take the stand at the proper time and let us find out what he knew.

The President.— I would be inclined to consider it on the question of whether or not it would tend to show a disregard—an amount of disregard of the rights of Senator Wagner, as bearing on the degree of malice which might be inferred, but I don't know what the character of the option is; I haven't seen it; I don't know what it relates to.

By Mr. Hughes:

I am informed by Senator Hinman who has read this, and I have not, that this original option related to something between the Government of the United States and this Pacific Corporation directly. May I read that? Now the question that was a proper one, at least giving a very broad range to the inquiry, was whether the Mayor knew anything about it, and that question has been asked and answered. Now there is some effort to show something upon the Congressional Record in regard to what some gentleman in Congress had to say about it. I think that is inadmissible.

The President.— The point is this. The United States Government more than a year ago undertook negotiations for the purchase of this land. Nothing had been done. Nothing has been brought to the attention of the Senate or the Legislature until between the 9th day of February and the 20th day of February, and because on the 20th day of February, the Legislature did not pass this resolution which was the subject or which was the result of negotiation between the United States Government and the owners of this land it is sought to justify, or the Mayor undertakes to justify his criticism against Senator Wagner.

Mr. Hughes.— Well, Mr. President, that suggestion of course might have its pertinence if there had been no change in the existing situation, but the President will recall the events of capital importance which happened about the beginning of February of this year which made it of the utmost urgency that there should be immediately every proper step taken for national defense. You remember the notice that was given; you remember the condition then. Now to go back to what was done a year before to justify obstruction in February I submit is quite to detract from the issue which we have here.

Mr. Undermyer.— Counsel is not warranted upon the evidence here in suggesting there has been any obstruction whatever.

Mr. Hughes.— I think I am.

The President.— I don't think we ought to go into any discussion. What I would like to do is to have a copy of this option and the Congressional Record for the purpose of determining whether at least as an initial proposition it has any bearing on the question involved.

Mr. Undermyer.— Mr. President, I had hoped we would not have to read this option, but perhaps we will save time by reading it.

Mr. Hinman.— The option with which the Mayor was dealing in February, 1917, of this year bears date of February 1st of this year.

Mr. Undermyer.— Yes, but this is an option \* \* \*

The President.— I didn't get what Senator Hinman said.

Mr. Hinman.— The option with which City officials were dealing in February of this year, which is exhibit No. 3 here now, bears date February 1st, 1917. It is in evidence.

The President.— The option under discussion.

Mr. Hinman.— That option relates to one more than a year old that ceased by its own terms in the summer of 1916. A new option was obtained later and the one with which the Mayor was dealing and the City officials were dealing bears date of February 1st, 1917.

Mr. Undermyer.— The option was never out of existence, the dealings were continuous from the time this option — the terms were changed, that is all.

The President.— Upon that statement there is no proof here that this option to which you refer continues in some form or another to be the basis of the option which now exists or which existed at the time this subject was discussed in the Legislature. There is no proof.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Except the negotiation was a continuous negotiation.

Q. Mr. Mayor, when did you first go into this transaction? A. I said it was the 9th. I said yesterday the 19th, but that was incorrect. The 9th of November, 1916.

Q. Yes. That is the first you heard about it, is it? A. The first I recollect hearing about it. I think I had notice the day before that the officials wished to come to see me.

Q. Were you never conferred with as to the title of the City of New York to the land between high and low water mark that was embraced in the reservation that was to be used for the purpose of this fortification prior to November, 1916? A. I have no recollection of ever having a conversation on that subject before that day.

Q. You never remember having this option called to your attention? A. Before that day?

Q. Before any time? A. On that day the only way any option was called to my attention was that Colonel Abbot informed me that the United States had an option from this company for the purchase of land, upland, for government reservation; that he wanted the City to sell him at a nominal or small increase the City's holdings within the lines of that reservation; that the company made it a condition of sale to the United States that an adjustment of its claims, its conflicting claims with the City be made within the area contiguous to the proposed reservation and between that and the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line. That was their wish.

Q. Then this option was shown you, was it? A. No.

Q. Never saw it? A. I said that before.

Q. I say, you never saw it? A. That is what I told you earlier.

Q. When Col. Abbot came to see you in November, 1916, with respect to this subject, was it to get the consent of the City to deeding to the government the land between high and low water mark within this reservation? A. In effect it was, to find out what the City would do. It was also for the purpose of finding out what the City would do in effecting an adjustment with the Pacific Corporation in order that the government might buy the land from that company.

Q. So the Rockaway Pacific Company insisted not only that the



land between high and low water mark within a reservation should be conveyed but that the 160 acres should also be conveyed to it or sold to it? A. It went even further than that. It tried to get the City to consent to give that land. I told them I regarded that as a hold-up of the City taking advantage of a national situation and that I would do no such thing, but for the sinking fund I was sure the City would sell for value in order to convenience the United States Government.

Q. And whilst you regarded their suggestion to convey this 160 acres here in question without compensation as a hold-up, you did not regard their demands that they should get it at \$500 an acre as a hold-up? A. Not as I regarded that.

Q. You did not? Now let's see about that. This 160 acres when filled was worth as much as their upland acreage, was it not? A. I am informed that is not so.

Q. Oh, is not so? Have you any knowledge personally of these values in that section? A. None.

Q. You are not an expert on values over there? A. I am not.

Q. No. The upland land which the Rockaway Pacific Corporation had within this reservation was 145 acres, wasn't it? A. I cannot tell you the precise figures; it was something like that. I believe.

Q. And there were 113 acres within that reservation of land between low and high water mark? A. I won't undertake to be precise as to the acreage. That all appears in the record I think.

Q. This land fronted on the ocean side? A. The upland of the Rockaway Pacific Company fronted on the ocean side.

Q. The 160 acres which the City asked to sell at \$500 an acre fronted on the Jamaica Inlet side? A. It did not front on it; it was on that side; it was inside a 100-foot marginal way. Therefore it had no frontage on Jamaica Bay.

Q. You mean that the Jamaica Bay improvement contemplated the dredging out of the channel there and the building of a bulkhead and a roadway 100 feet inside the bulkhead? A. No, I mean the City in this proposed sale reserved title to a strip of land 100 feet wide along the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line which would later be made in a marginal way.

Q. And this 160 acres would front upon that marginal way? A. Yes, lying between that and the reservation.

Q. It would be in the position of property on the east side of West street, New York, with respect to the water front? A. About.

Q. Yes. And this Jamaica Bay improvement contemplated dredging a channel 18 feet deep and about 1,000 feet wide, didn't it? A. Yes, I don't know just where that proposed channel lies in relation to this tract beyond. The maps will show you.

Q. Don't you know that this tract of land is situated right along the line of that channel? A. I have just told you that I did not.

Q. Well, I think so. I show you a letter addressed by the Dock Commissioner Smith to the Governor and members of the Legislature, together with a map accompanying it. Are you familiar with this section at all? A. Not familiar, I know it generally.

Q. You know where the land is located that the City is being asked to convey, don't you? A. Yes.

Mr. Untermeyer.— There is another copy of that with the thing marked out.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the place there to which I point on the map is the land embracing the 160 acres, that it fronts on this marginal way? A. You mean that marked B?

Q. Yes. A. I think the land marked B is the land that it was proposed to sell to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation.

Q. And that fronts on the marginal way, doesn't it? A. Yes. This map doesn't show a marginal way, as far as I can see.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I think you will find it does.

Mr. Mitchel.— Perhaps it does. It is a very small scale map. Is that little white line the indication? Well, if that is what it is intended for, it shows it.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, Mr. Untermeyer, if I may interrupt you, here is a map which was prepared by the Department of Docks, which I understand shows that bulkhead and the marginal street, and this land, this hatched portion being the fortification and the coloring indicating the different sorts of land, the upland being the brown.

Mr. Untermeyer.— The trouble is it doesn't show the 160 acres.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. For how many feet does this property extend along the line

of that marginal way, this 160 acres? A. I don't remember. In fact, I don't think I have ever known.

Q. Isn't it 7,600 feet? Does that refresh your memory at all? A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Now, this improvement contemplates, as I have said, doesn't it, a channel eighteen feet deep and one thousand feet wide? A. If you are taking those figures from the government records, they must be correct. I have not the statistics in mind.

Q. It contemplates a bulkhead shown upon that map, and pier-head outside, doesn't it, along the line of this inlet? A. Yes, so that piers can be built.

Q. In the course of that construction and the dredging 18 feet deep, do you know the timber is there supplied thrown on the land slides and there is material to fill in this City property, so that the fill is supplied from the dredging of the channel? A. I have not known that. I don't know whether it is there.

Q. You don't know whether it is there or not? A. I don't.

Q. You know, don't you, that a large part of the City of New York was under water, in the same way that this 160 acres are under water? A. I could not say a large part.

Q. Well, there is Battery Park? A. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the water front to tell you how much of the park was at one time under water.

Q. And there is all the present West street improvement? A. I believe a great deal of that was.

Q. And so was 59th street, north and south of 59th street on the west side, all under water, and New York Central yards, the present New York Central yards? A. I think a portion of that property was, at one time.

Q. And Riverside Drive? A. No, not Riverside Drive. That is away up in the air. Away up on dry land, a sort of volcanic eruption.

Q. Isn't it a fact that parts of the property now known as Riverside Drive were under water? A. Well, if there were, I don't know of it, and I don't see how it would be possible.

Q. Well, there are parts down almost on a level with the water now.

Mr. Hughes.—I suppose, Mr. Untermeyer, if you will refer to

it as a later extension of Riverside Park, under certain circumstances —

The Witness.— He said the Drive. I did not think any part of the Drive was ever under water.

Q. I meant the park? A. Well, that's a very different story.

Q. Part of that was under water? A. Part of that I think must have been. Mr. Untermeyer, I don't think any part of Riverside Park proper was ever under water, because that is inshore of the railroad's retaining wall.

Q. Has it occurred to you that the reason the land under water was made inalienable in the charter was because the City had through alienation of land under water in the City of New York, lost land that was afterwards reclaimed and filled in after it had gone to private owners and the City had lost many tens of millions of dollars? A. How much?

Q. Many tens of millions of dollars? A. I don't think that was the general reason. I think it was the general policy.

Q. Don't you know the City had to buy back large parcels of land reclaimed from private owners? A. I have not an accurate knowledge of the history of the development of the water front. I think it is highly probable that it happened.

Q. Take for instance the West Side Dock improvement, it got into private hands? A. You mean the Chelsea improvement?

Q. All along the front. The City owns a large part of that land now. It bought it from private owners? A. I don't know the history of that.

Q. It had been reclaimed from land under water? A. I say I don't know the history well enough to answer. I have not been able to go back into all that history.

Q. It is contemplated, is it not, to spend many millions of dollars on this Jamaica Bay deal? A. I don't know the appropriations that have been made.

Q. Thus far made, they are about a million and eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the federal government? A. I think those figures are approximately correct.

Q. And that is only a beginning? A. I suppose so.

Q. But this plan which has been laid out for a great ship canal around Jamaica Bay, that contemplates the expenditure of many tens of millions of dollars? A. I should think it would in the end.

Q. And the purpose of it is, is it not, with the growth of the City, to use it for dock purposes? A. To use it for dock purposes and to make it navigable for ocean steamers for the commerce of the City of New York.

Q. For the commerce of the City of New York? A. Yes.

Q. And you understand, don't you, that with that in view, the land along the marginal way of this bulkhead would become very valuable in the course of time?

Mr. Hughes.— You mean on the shore side?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Certainly on the shore side.

A. Depending on the development which would take place. It might become very valuable.

Q. And you think it a wise policy to permit 160 acres of such land to be parted with in the City of New York at \$500 an acre? A. I think it is a wise policy to permit private policy to develop for commercial purposes the inland behind the marginal way and for the City to maintain control of the marginal way, of the bulkhead, and the area in between the bulkhead and the pier lines to be developed for the municipality, for the purposes of commerce, under control.

Q. And to give away or sell at \$500 the property that fronts there? A. To give away nothing.

Q. But to sell at \$500 an acre? A. If that is full value.

Q. Having a vision as to the City and the result of that improvement, it is a wise thing for the City of New York to do? A. Just as you might have a vision that a lot in Queens County might be worth \$50,000 sometime, which is to-day worth only fifteen hundred, and just as the City might sell it to-day.

Q. And it would be your idea to sell on that basis all the land under water around Jamaica Bay? A. No. And that is an entirely improper imputation to attribute to me.

Q. Is that your idea? A. No.

Q. Is that land any different or poorer than the rest of the land around that marginal way? A. I don't know how it compares. I imagine it is poorer than some and better than some.

Q. About the average? A. I don't know that.

Q. Now, you say you reached a price of a thousand dollars an acre for this land? A. Value, not a price.

Q. And you allow half of that price to the Rockaway Pacific Company on account of the question of title? A. No, on account of the question of title, or, rather, easement. I suppose that is included in the question of title.

Q. You were advised, as you have said, that there was no question as to the title of the City of New York to that property? A. I was not so advised, but was advised that in the opinion of the City Corporation Counsel the City had title.

Q. Didn't you know that during your term the Court of Appeals has held in Steeplechase against Sheepshead Bay, the Steeplechase Park Company case, 218 N. Y., the City had absolute title to that land?

Mr. Hughes.—One moment; if counsel is going to put a decision of the Court of Appeals in the minutes, he ought to have them accurately. The case 218 N. Y. related to ocean front, but did not relate to inside upland on the one side, and a marginal way and upland on the other, and it did not deal with riparian rights. If the case is going to be put in as a matter of law, let it be put accurately, and let the decision be read here, and then we can submit the decision to the legal judgment of the senators as to what it purports. But let us not lead the witness into an incautious answer.

Mr. Untermeyer.—The Court held in that case, as I recollect the decision, that the title to land under water between high and low water mark upon all navigable streams belong to the City.

Mr. Hughes.—You are talking about the Steeplechase case? Why, Mr. President —

The President.—I was wondering what this question had to do with the discussion, as to whether the Mayor knew the Court had decided the case against the Steeplechase Park Company. Did you know that, Mayor?

The Witness.—No, to the best of my knowledge, I did not know.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Did you know? A. No. I take it on advice of counsel.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I repeated the question, Mr. President, and then he answers no, and takes it on advice of counsel. I ask that that answer be stricken out.

The President.— That part may go out. The answer no will stand.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. You have never seen the case, or the opinion? A. I don't think I ever have, Mr. Untermeyer.

Mr. Hughes.— Did you ever see it, Mr. Untermeyer? Really?

Mr. Untermeyer.— I was about to ask whether you had,——

Mr. Hughes.— Oh, yes, and studied it quite thoroughly.

Mr. Untermeyer.— But I was too considerate to say so.

Mr. Hughes.— I did not think you had ever seen it.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Have you seen No. 214, Appellate Division? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Don't you know the identical question of the rights of the City to land between high and low water mark on this Jamaica Bay has been before the court during your administration? A. I have no personal recollection of litigation involving that question. There is so much litigation going on that it may have been involved on numerous occasions without my knowledge.

Q. What investigation did you make as to title of this land before you undertook to cut in half what you were told was the value of this land and remit half to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation on account of this question of easements? A. I did what the Charter lays on me as a duty, accepted advice of legal officers of the City of New York.

Q. Did you take the opinion in writing? A. I told you it was verbal.

Q. But aren't you in the habit of getting your opinions from counsel in a form in which they can be filed as a matter of record? A. It depends on whether the advice is given in a current transaction or by a formal request.

Q. Don't you know the opinions of the Corporation Counsel are, as a rule, embodied in writing? A. On formal request, they are of course always formally rendered.

Q. And you did not think it necessary to ask formal advice before remitting eighty thousand dollars which you understood to be the value of this property? A. No, and the fact justified it.

Q. You have answered me. You did not.

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, I did not get the last question accurately perhaps, but, as I understood it, it implied that the Mayor had remitted something from what he understood to be the value of the property. I did not understand the Mayor had stated that one thousand dollars was the value of the property, but the value of the fee, which is a very understandable thing, when you consider the property value to the City subject to a certain easement. I mention that to be sure that we are not getting an improper record by inadvertence. I don't know that the criticism is justified at all. I did not quite get the question.

Mr. Mitchel.—Will the stenographer repeat the question.

(The stenographer read the question.)

A. No, I never remitted eighty thousand dollars.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Were you informed, you were, were you not, that the value of this property between high and low water, this 160 acres, was a thousand dollars an acre? A. The fee value.

Q. You were asked to convey the fee? A. Yes.

Q. And you agreed to convey the fee for \$500 an acre, didn't you? A. I —

Q. Did you or not? A. The encumbered fee.

Q. Did you or not agree to convey for \$500 an acre? A. All that we had.

Q. Yes? A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, you were also advised, were you not, that the City of New York owned the title to that property? A. Encumbered.

Q. Encumbered by that easement? A. Exactly.

Q. What was the character of the easement you were advised



encumbered that property? A. I was advised there was an easement enjoyed by the upland owners for purpose of commerce and navigation over and across those submerged lands, of which the City could not deprive them, save for the development or purposes of commerce and navigation.

Q. Well, weren't you also advised that if this canal was constructed and this property was filled in and used for the ordinary purposes of commerce upon this marginal way that there would be no longer an easement? A. No, I was not.

Q. Were you advised that the easement would continue even though the property was brought into commerce and used for commercial purposes? A. Yes, if used as upland.

Mr. Hughes.— Now, Mr. President, I think counsel should use the word "commerce" there in a way that will properly convey the meaning. The question is a perfectly proper one for the Mayor, but he should indicate what commerce means. Of course the development of building lots is one thing —

The President.— I don't know what counsel intends — what fact he intends to adduce from this witness. I cannot say whether the construction is wrong or right, but I should think that you can clear any point that is brought out, on your redirect examination.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, the only reason for my rising is that this line of inquiry happened to be on a matter of settled law, where there are three or four opinions of the Court of Appeals discussing the whole thing, and when an eminent lawyer puts questions along a line thus established it seems to me he should put them in a way to bring out the proper answer and not in an ambiguous manner.

Mr. Untermeyer.— There is nothing ambiguous about this, so far as I can see. We claim that no easement could be here whatever; there is no cloud on the title and it was a most improvident bargain and a most improper one from every point.

Q. When Mr. Abbott came to you in November, 1916, and put this proposition to you, you told him that the City would give this land, didn't you? A. To the United States.

Q. To the United States? And there has been no time, has

there, throughout this transaction when the City so far as your consent was concerned, was not willing to give this land to the United States—I mean the land between high and low water mark, within the reservation? A. No time.

Q. It has always been willing to give it to the United States?

A. It has.

Q. And is still willing? A. And is still willing.

Q. And has never exacted or sought to exact anything for it? A. It has never exacted or sought to exact. It did ask, through me, that Colonel Abbot recommend to the United States that the United States give the City its interest in Plum Island. Colonel Abbot agreed to so recommend to the National Government but I told him at the time—it was clearly understood between him and me—that that was not a condition precedent to a gift by the City of this land within this reservation to the National Government. I wrote him a letter in which I asked him, as a condition of our gift, to agree to recommend it, which I believe he has done, but the understanding between him and me was clear that the government —

Q. Now, don't you know this is not an answer to my question?

A. I think it is a direct answer.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Will you read the question, Mr. Stenographer.

(Question read by the stenographer.)

Mr. Untermeyer.— I submit, Mr. President, that that is capable of a very direct answer.

The President.— I think the answer may stand.

Q. Is this a photographic copy of the letter you wrote to Mr. Willcox on February 8, 1917, with respect to the exchange of the land between high and low water marks within the reservation at Plum Island?

(Paper handed to witness.)

A. That is a correct copy.

Mr. Hinman.— What is the date of it?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Feb. 8, 1917. I offer that in evidence.

The President.— It may be received.

(Whereupon said paper was received in evidence by the Senate and marked Exhibit 4 of this date.)

Mr. Untermeyer.— I will read it:

Mr. Mitchel.— Will you let me see that letter again, please?

(The letter just received in evidence and marked Exhibit No. 4 was handed to the witness.)

Q. Did you receive any reply to that letter? A. I don't recollect; it would be in the files if I did.

Q. Haven't you looked, in preparation for this hearing, to know whether you have an answer? A. I gave a general order to produce all correspondence relating to this matter.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Well, I ask for the production of such an answer if there is one.

Mr. Mitchel.— Is it among the papers?

Senator Hinman.— No, I haven't seen any reply to it.

Q. Did you ever call the attention —

Mr. Mitchel.— Why not clear up that question? I think the gentleman there can tell me whether there was a reply to that letter. I think if Colonel Abbot would say, that that would dispose of this matter.

Mr. Abbot.— Mr. Wilcox has charge of all the negotiations.

Mr. Mitchel.— Was there an answer?

Mr. Wilcox.— I acknowledged receipt of that letter.

Mr. Mitchel.— That will have to be produced.

Q. While this legislation was pending here, after the 8th of February, 1917, did you or anybody on behalf of the City call the attention of the Legislature to this proposed exchange? A. I didn't; I don't know whether anybody else did. This was not an exchange, you understand.

Q. Well, to that transaction. We won't characterize it. The letter speaks for itself. You don't know of that transaction ever having been called to the attention of any of the people up here in the Legislature? A. Not as far as I know.

Q. Whilst you were asking that the City give this property away, you were making a suggestion that it get some other property in exchange, weren't you? A. That suggestion was made under the agreement of the City to give this property.

Q. But it was made before the introduction of Mills Bill No. 2, wasn't it? A. That is true.

Q. It was made before the passage of Mills Bill No. 1, authorizing the City to convey this property to the Federal Government? A. Yes.

Q. But no mention was made of any such negotiation, was there? A. Not that I know of.

Mr. Hughes.—The letter is produced that was asked for.  
(Letter handed to counsel for Senator Wagner.)

Mr. Untermeyer (reading).—"I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding the transfer of Plum Island."

Senator Hinman.—Does it give the date of it?

Mr. Untermeyer.—Yes, the 10th.

(The letter produced was received in evidence by the Senate and marked Exhibit No. 5 of this date.)

Q. In your statement to the Senate yesterday, your printed statement in which you referred to negotiations with Mr. Abbot you say that you offered, "I informed Colonel Abbot that as far as I was concerned I would answer for the commission of the sinking fund; the City would be willing to make a gift of its entire interest to the United States Government but would exact no compensation therefor, provided enabling legislation could be secured to permit such a gift"? A. That is true.

Q. Yes. The enabling legislation was procured or enabled you to make such a gift? A. Yes.

Q. And then you made this suggestion that the government should give the City the Plum Island property in return? A. That suggestion \* \* \* not after the enabling legislation, no.

Q. While the enabling legislation was pending you did? A. It was put in writing on the 8th, the suggestion was made in one of the conferences.

Q. Won't you answer my question instead of giving a long story?

The President.— Answer the question.

Mr. Untermeyer.— That is all I want.

Q. Plum Island is on the north side of this proposed channel isn't it? A. I cannot tell you the location of Plum Island; I must say I am quite ignorant of it.

Q. Haven't you been there? A. I think I have never been there.

Q. Don't you remember going there with Comptroller Prendergast; weren't you there in company with Comptroller Prendergast in the summer of 1915? A. I don't remember.

Q. What? A. I don't remember. In what connection? You might fix my memory.

Q. Have you ever been there? A. I don't recollect ever having been there.

Q. Have you ever been at this point on the north side of Jamaica Inlet at all? A. Yes, I remember going down at one time with Mr. Pratt of Brooklyn to look over some property which he proposed to give to the City as a public park.

Q. Were you ever there with Mr. Green? A. Never, so far as I can recollect.

Q. The Federal Government only owns part of Plum Island, doesn't it? A. I think it only owns part.

Q. Yes. Do you know who owns the rest? A. I do not.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, will you permit an interruption. I understand that Colonel Abbot has been advised by the War Department that he has now been away for two days and that the government desires him for military purposes and that if his evidence is to be taken it is very much desired that it should be taken without further delay as he cannot remain longer. I would therefore ask that the proceedings be suspended so far as the examination of the Mayor is concerned and that we have an opportunity to put Colonel Abbot on the stand.

The President.— The motion is granted. Colonel Abbot, take the stand.

COLONEL FREDERIC V. ABBOTT, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Hinman:

Q. Colonel Abbot, what is your occupation or position? A. I am a colonel of the corps of engineers, U. S. Army.

Q. As such where are you located, and what are your duties? A. In the Army Building, New York City. My duties as division engineer comprise the supervision of all work for the fortifications of the coast of the United States between the Canada boundary line and New York City, including New York City. I am as district engineer officer charged with the construction of the defenses of New York, both the eastern and the southern entrance, and as a member of the board ordered by the commanding general, department of the east, I have had charge for the last year of the preparations necessary for the defense of the City of New York against land attack so far as the preparation of plans, maps, selection of military positions and so on go. That is the reason I have asked to be heard this afternoon instead of wasting more of my time listening to other people. This is a time when I ought not to be here.

Q. For how long a period have you been connected with the War Department in the position which you have just described?

A. I was stationed in New York in June, 1910, and have been there ever since.

Q. Are you perfectly familiar with the fortifications in and about the City of New York? A. Absolutely.

Q. Are you familiar with the legislation which was adopted or passed by Congress with reference to the additional fortification in New York in 1916? A. The Fortification Act of July 6, 1916, provided sufficient funds for the acquisition of land at Rockaway Beach. It was referred to my office by Engineer Department letter No. 97284 divided by 140; my file 160 divided by 132.

Q. When were you, if at all, directed to obtain offers of land at Rockaway Beach for fortification purposes? A. On Sept. 18, 1916, I was directed to obtain offers for the land on Rockaway Beach with instructions regarding the same in Engineer Department letter 97284 divided by 148; my file 60 divided by 146.

Q. Were you authorized to employ any person or agency in connection with the obtaining of title of land at Rockaway for that purpose, and if so by whom? A. I was authorized to employ Mr. William Tod Wilcox as real estate expert to conduct the negotiations for the acquisition of land on Rockaway Point under date of Sept. 23, 1916, Engineer Department letter 97284 divided by 158; my file No. 60 divided by 157.

Q. From whom did your instructions come to employ Mr. Wilcox? A. From the Chief of Engineers approved by the Secretary of War.

Q. Did you retain and employ Mr. Wilcox for the purpose stated? A. I did.

Q. Did Mr. Wilcox obtain an option for any land at Rockaway Point for fortification purposes? A. Yes.

Q. What was the date of that? A. I will give you those dates, I haven't them with me. That is part of the work. \* \* \*

Q. Do you recall that it was about the first of February, 1917? A. I think so.

Q. When was the allotment made by the United States government for the payment of the purchase price of this land at Rockaway Point? A. The allotment was made by letter of the Chief of Engineers, February 13, 1917.

The President.— Do you know the date it was?

The Witness.— I am giving that now, Feb. 13, 1917.

The President.— That answers it.

By Mr. Hinman:

Q. Do you know John Purroy Michel, the Mayor of New York? A. I do.

Q. Did you have an interview or conference with him with reference to the proposed fortification of Rockaway Point? A. I did.

Q. When was it? A. November 9.

Q. Who was present? A. Speaking from \* \* \*

Q. You mean Nov. 9, 1916? A. Yes, Nov. 9, 1916.

Q. Who was present, just give as far as you can recall? A.

Well, there was \* \* \* I may possibly \* \* \* I have had several conferences and I do not like to trust to my memory.

The President.— What is your best recollection?

The Witness.— My best recollection is that Mr. Wilcox, myself and Captain Ardery, representing the United States; Mr. Buck, Mr. Kruttschnitt and possibly someone else representing the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, and the Mayor had his corporation counsel and someone else present. It was \* \* \* I haven't attempted to give \* \* \* I have records.

Q. Was the dock commissioner in your presence? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Smith? A. Yes.

Q. Where was that interview? A. In the Mayor's office.

Q. Didn't you explain to the Mayor at that time what you desired? A. I did.

Q. And what—if you will go on and state what you told Mayor Mitchel at that time was the desire of the government with reference to obtaining land at Rockaway Point for fortification purposes?

Mr. Untermeyer.— There is no dispute about that. Why should we go over these conversations?

Mr. Hughes.— Well there has been, Mr. President —

Mr. Untermeyer.— Mr. Mitchel has testified to two such conversations, one in November, 1916, and one I think in January, 1917, contained in his printed statement and we have no means of questioning those and do not intend to.

Mr. Hinman.— It might be insinuated bye and bye that Mayor Mitchel is interested in this proceeding. I want to prove by this witness just exactly the information he imparted to Mr. Mitchel and as to the necessity of the aid and assistance of the City.

The President.— I think I will take it.

By Mr. Hinman:

Q. What did you state to Mayor Mitchel and those present on that occasion as to the desires of the government with reference to this land? A. In general terms that the United States wished



to acquire for fortification purposes a site on Rockaway beach; that I had succeeded in obtaining terms from the owner of the upland only conditionally; that condition the company insisted upon before they would allow me to acquire title without resorting to condemnation. The condition was to the effect that the City of New York would acquire by certain questions of title being determined to lands between high and low water mark which had been under any disagreement between the two so that their closing the deal with the United States would insure to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation who were the owners of the upland a connection between their lands nearer the Rockaway Inlet than the desired government reservation and the mainland to the eastward of the proposed government reservation. I could not get any agreement out of the company without such a condition involved as was reported to me by the United States representative, Mr. William Tod Wilcox. I laid the matter clearly and distinctly before the Mayor.

Q. Before we come to that I want your language as nearly as you can give it. What did you say to the Mayor, if anything, with regard to the character or nature of the fortification which the government desired to place at this point? A. I told the Mayor of New York that at the present time the increase in size, calibre, weight, power of modern ordinance was so great that the present defenses of New York planned in former years and then sufficient had now become insufficient; that there were areas in the Atlantic ocean outside of the range of any gun that we had mounted at the present time in which existing war vessels of foreign nations could lie and with the guns which they actually carried at the present time could throw high explosive projectiles into the lower part of New York City, endangering the United States subtreasury and the buildings, certainly, in Wall street, and if certain capital ships came over they would be able to endanger the lower part of New York City, certainly as far up as 14th street. Since the day I told the Mayor that we have learned that still heavier guns are being built and mounted on the war ships abroad, so that now much of New York City is exposed to the projectiles —

The President.— Just confine yourself to what you told the Mayor at that time.

By Mr. Hinman:

Q. Did you state to the Mayor there at that time that the federal government desired to obtain land at Rockaway Beach for the purpose of constructing thereon fortifications, permanent fortifications, to protect the City against these very guns which you have described and these vessels? A. I did.

Q. Did you say anything to him with reference to the land within the proposed site of the reservation which the government desired to take there on the point and which lands were owned by the City? A. I said this, that I was at that time informed that there was a conflict of title as to the lands within the boundaries that I wished to procure between the City and the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, that I would be entirely satisfied, and I believed the Attorney-General of the United States would accept a title covered by the quit claim deeds of both these owners, as no one else was concerned. That is what I told him.

Q. Did you ask the Mayor or make request of the Mayor or inquire as to the terms upon which the City of New York would be willing to convey or cede to the federal government the lands lying within the boundary lines of the City of New York? A. I at that time asked him whether they would present the United States with whatever title the City possesses.

Q. Within those boundary lines? A. Within those boundary lines.

Q. What did he reply? A. He assured me that the City would do what it could, but if I remember rightly, that they would have to secure enabling legislation from the State of New York, to make such a transfer legal.

Q. Did he say to you there at that time that he on behalf of the City would give or favor the gift, the ceding of that land within the boundary lines which you have described to the government free of charge? A. He certainly did.

Q. When you spoke to him with reference to the lands belonging to the City as to which it had a claim outside these boundary lines and between the reservation and Jamaica Bay, what did he say as to whether he would favor the gift of those lands to this private corporation? A. At that hearing, as I recollect it, he said that the transfer of the lands without consideration he would not consider.

Q. Did he state whether or not in view of what you had said to him of the necessity of obtaining those lands as a condition of the Pacific Corporation conveying to the government, he would favor the deeding or conveyance of whatever right of title the City had of the lands upon this reservation and Jamaica Bay or the bulkhead line for what it was worth? A. My recollection is that it was at this hearing that the Mayor laid down a very clear and distinct outline that he has stated in his testimony.

The President.—Give the language the Mayor used and the language which you used in that conversation, just as nearly as you can recall, without characterizations or descriptions on the part of any of the people who took part in the discussion. Confine yourself, in other words, to the conversation.

Q. Now, if you will give, Colonel, as you recall it, the words or substance of what he said to you, and to those present, when it was suggested that he favor the government in the land outside of this reservation to the Pacific Corporation. A. The gift?

Q. Yes, or a conveyance without consideration? A. He refused to consider it.

Q. Now, what did he say in that regard? A. I have no recollection of his words, but his meaning was plain.

Q. What was the substance of it? A. That he would not favor the transfer of these lands outside of the reservation without the company's paying a fair value for what they were transferring—what the City was transferring to the company.

Q. What, if anything, was said as to the method or manner in which that value should be ascertained or what he would do in that respect? A. That was very clearly stated in the Mayor's statement yesterday. I don't think I can give it any better.

The President.—What did he say in that conversation? The question is what did the Mayor say at the time of that conference; not what he said yesterday.

The Witness.—He laid down, as I recollect it, the fact that the value of this land should be taken at a certain valuation per acre when filled, that they should determine the cost of filling per acre, that the difference between those two figures would give them the value of the land in its natural condition, and after that there

was to be, as I understand it—although I cannot perhaps testify to it—my impression was that there was to be negotiations ——

The President.— The question here is that you are to say under oath the conversation which took place at that time, as you recall it.

The Witness.— Yes.

The President.— And that you are saying under oath.

The Witness.— That is as I recollect it, that something was said, but as to the exact words, I of course cannot undertake to quote them.

By Senator Hinman:

Q. All I want is the substance, if you cannot give the exact words.

The President.— If you will just answer the counselor's question, you will be all right.

Q. What, if anything, did the Mayor say on that occasion as to the steps which he would take or cause to have taken in order to ascertain just what the value of that land was and the terms and conditions upon which the City would consider transfer of the property outside those boundary lines; did he give the details of that so you are able to recall it? A. Not that I can recall with any certainty.

Q. Did you there tell the Mayor that you had obtained from the private corporation an option on this very land that was desired? A. I did.

Q. Did you describe to the Mayor the character of the fortifications which the government proposed to erect and construct? A. In general terms.

Q. What did you tell him in general terms of the character and nature of the fortifications that you proposed—or the government proposed to erect upon that property?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Is that material?

Mr. Hinman.— I think so.

A. They were permanent fortifications to contain the heaviest ordnance material that our ordnance department is manufacturing

at the present time, and a considerable number of those units of the heaviest calibre.

Q. Has any work whatever been done by the government in the way of the construction of such permanent fortifications at the present time? A. Absolutely nothing.

Q. Nothing whatever? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. Has any work of any kind been done on that property, on that reservation? A. Yes.

Q. By the government? A. Yes.

Q. What has been done, and give the character and nature of it and the purpose for which done? A. Four small guns —

Senator Foley.— You don't want a record of this, do you?

The Witness.— Yes, this can go down.

Senator Foley.— Military secrets?

The Witness.— No, as far as I am concerned, it is all right now. There have been four small guns mounted on temporary mounts and certain other of the minor appurtenances to such guns have been erected of timber in a most temporary way.

Q. In what way were you enabled to put these temporary fortifications on this property? A. In accordance with the 30 statutes—chapter 751, which reads as follows: "In case of emergency —"

Mr. Untermeyer.— I object to that.

Q. Well, did you obtain a temporary permit? A. I did, under this statute.

Q. For the placing of these temporary fortifications or guns on this land? A. I did.

Q. At what time had the money been allotted by the federal government and at what time were you ready to proceed with the construction and erection of these permanent fortifications on this reservation which you have described. A. That requires a little explanation. I had the cash for the purchase of the land. I had some cash for the filling of the land. The chief of engineers, not myself—had his own funds from which he could allot and would allot for the construction of these batteries but whether that should be allotted to the defense of New York or other parts of the United

States depended at that time on whether we could secure the approval of the title to the United States to those lands by the attorney general of the United States, which is the legal requirement before one stroke can be done on any permanent fort or fortification by the revised statutes of the United States.

Q. In your answer, you say "at that time." What time do you refer to? A. Oh, that time we have been talking about here, the time I got this money in my hands, which I have testified to, as February 13th, 1917, and any date since.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. How much money was that? A. I did not give the amount because I thought that was confidential information which should not be given out, but it was enough to cover the purchase of the land.

The President.— That is enough. If it is confidential it is not necessary to go into details.

The Witness.— All right.

By Mr. Hinman:

Q. Am I right then, in assuming that every day since the 13th of February of this year, the Federal Government has been ready to proceed with the work of erecting those permanent fortifications at this point in question whenever the title to that land was obtained? A. As soon as the attorney-general of the United States officially approved title to that land.

Q. What was necessary as a preliminary to enable the attorney-general of the United States to pass upon the question of title?

A. We have got to get title and have the deed for his examination.

Q. And by getting the title you mean title to what property?

A. To the property within the limits of this fortification as laid down on the map.

Q. Did you during these talks you had with Mayor Mitchel, prior to February 13, 1917, state to him that before the work of constructing these fortifications or this fortification at Rockaway was begun, title must be vested in the United States? A. I did.

Q. Title to the lands in question; up to the present moment has title to the lands at this reservation or within these boundary

lines of this reservation been vested or tendered to the Federal Government? A. It has not been tendered to me.

Q. And do you know of its having been tendered to any one?

A. I do not.

Q. And do you know anyone except yourself and Mr. Wilcox who has been active in this matter in the way of obtaining title or attempting to obtain title to this reservation? A. I know of no one else who could possibly.

The President.— On behalf of the government?

The Witness.— On behalf of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Hinman.— Yes, thank you for that.

The Witness.— That is one of the duties with which I am charged.

By Senator Hinman:

Q. What was the amount which was payable—the total amount payable under the option which you obtained, or Mr. Wilcox, acting for the Department obtained from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation for this land, or title to land within the reservation? A. It was within limits \$705,000. I don't —

Q. That covers all that I ask for. Did that include the amount which the government was to pay for all the land,— pay to the Pacific Corporation for all the land included within the boundary lines within this reservation? A. It did.

Q. Was that option so obtained prior to the 13th of February, 1917, from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation by Mr. Wilcox acting on behalf of the Federal Government satisfactory to yourselves and Mr. Wilcox so that you were ready to recommend its acceptance by the Federal Government? A. Yes.

Q. And I take it that prior to the 13th of February, 1917, Mayor Mitchel on behalf of the City of New York, had advised and informed you that so far as the City was concerned it would grant to the government as soon as enabled to do so, by proper legislation, its right, title and interest in and to any and all lands within the boundary lines? A. Yes.

Q. Were there any other persons or corporations interested in the lands within these boundary lines? A. Not that I know of; that would be only determined by a search of title which we have not made.

Q. But so far as you know that included all? A. That included all that the United States authorities know of.

Q. This Legislature—the Legislature of the State of New York passed an act for the condemnation of these lands within these boundary lines. Did you communicate with anyone with reference to the position you would take on behalf of the government with reference to the amount which you would be willing the government should pay to the City for the deeding by the City to the Federal Government of the lands within these boundary lines, if the State should succeed in condemning such lands? A. I did.

Q. And with whom did you communicate and what was the amount which you stated the government would be willing to pay?

Mr. Untermyer.— Is that in writing?

The Witness.— That was in writing.

The President.— When was that?

By Senator Hinman:

Q. When was that? A. The question of dates had better be handled through Mr. Wilcox. I have only notes here in my personal diary which were not written at the time. He has the official documents and the date had better come from him.

Q. Whom did you communicate with? A. I am a little uncertain as to that; my impression is that it was with the commission.

Q. You mean the commission which was appointed to condemn these lands? A. Exactly, but who it was addressed to I am not certain.

Q. Who was the chairman of that commission? A. General Stotesbury.

Q. Would it be your recollection that you addressed the communication to him? A. I think so.

Mr. Hinman.— Is there any objection to the colonel stating the



amount that he informed the commission that the government would pay on account of that land or for that land.

Mr. Untermyer.— I don't think any of this is material.

Q. You may state. A. I stated that the government would not pay one cent more than we would have paid the Rockaway Pacific Corporation under their option; certainly as far as present funds are concerned; that is, the funds that have been appropriated by Congress. As to the future Congress was at liberty to pass any legislation that it pleased.

Q. Let me ask you one other question with reference to the guns which have been located on this reservation,— temporarily located there. What was the purpose of locating those guns there and what are they capable of doing; would they serve the nature or purpose which was desired in constructing permanent fortifications at this point? A. No, they would repel efforts to land from comparatively small naval units. They would be useful against raids and they have a certain value — .

The President.— Mr. Witness you have answered the question and unless you think it is your duty to volunteer all this information you may stop there.

The Witness.— I am not desirous of volunteering anything.

Q. What did you state to Mayor Mitchel on any of these occasions when you said you had interviews with him, prior to February 20, 1917, as to the urgency or necessity for prompt action in the construction or beginning of the work of construction of this fortification? A. I urged every city authority with whom I had any conference —

By the President:

Q. What did you say to Mayor Mitchel? The question is, what did you say to Mayor Mitchel? A. I urged hurry.

Q. What I ask, Colonel, if you cannot give us the words, give the substance of what you said to the Mayor at those interviews with reference to the necessity for haste or quick action, prompt action, and the necessity for the government beginning work as soon as it was possible, on this fortification.

Mr. Untermyer.— When was this?

Mr. Hinman.— At any time prior to February 20th, 1917, these interviews that he has described.

A. There was no interview that I had when I didn't urge haste, as I remember.

Q. In connection with your efforts to obtain title for the United States Government,— the Federal Government—of this reservation, did you make any trips to the city of Albany? A. I did not make journeys for that purpose, but having been called to Albany on other duties I had one conversation one morning.

Q. Did you have a conversation with any of the members— any one or more of the three members of this commission which had been appointed by the act which we have mentioned here— act of the Legislature, creating a commission to examine these lands with reference to the necessity for prompt action in the matter? A. I did.

Q. And as to the general situation? A. I did.

Mr. Undermyer.— When was this?

Mr. Hinman.— I will get it.

Q. When was that,— about when? A. There was a heavy snow storm; that is as far as I remember.

Mr. Undermyer.— I object to it anyway as immaterial and incompetent.

The President.— How is that competent, senator?

Mr. Hinman.— I desire to show, if your Honor please,— it may be a bit out of order—but I desire to show that Colonel Abbot was so anxious regarding this situation, particularly as it existed after the first of February of this year,—

The President.— Colonel Abbot had a conversation with one of the members of this commission which was appointed by legislation. How is that competent unless it appears that that conversation was made known, or the substance of that conversation, before this came to the attention of Senator Wagner.

Mr. Hinman.— I assume, Mr. President, that the attitude of this witness, who was in as good a position to know, if not better

than anyone else, of the necessity of the action—of the necessity for prompt action, communicated to any of the officials who had to do with obtaining titles to this land—I assume such evidence is competent and proper. My understanding is—I haven't asked the Colonel about this, I think, but my understanding is that he had his talk with one of the members of this commission who did take the matter up with members of the Legislature after he had talked with him.

The President.—Do you state that you will connect that conversation? Are you in a position to say that if this conversation is admitted that you will be able to show by this member of the commission that Senator Wagner's attention was brought to the substance of it?

Mr. Hinman.—I am assuming, Mr. President,— It has been stated here by counsel for Senator Wagner that General Wotherspoon appeared before a conference of senators and I assume that Senator Wagner was present. This conversation which Colonel Abbot had was with,—

The President.—The conference, as I understand it, which General Wotherspoon attended, was a conference of the Republican members, and there were no Democratic members present.

Mr. Untermeyer.—There was no statement made by counsel; he simply read the record.

Mr. Hinman.—I think that is correct. He read what Senator Brown stated.

Mr. Newton.—I think, Mr. President, that you are correct. The statement was made, whatever it was, by General Wotherspoon to the conference of the Republican Senators. Senator Wagner was not present. I have not understood that it was claimed here that he was at that conference and heard the statement by General Wotherspoon.

Mr. Hinman.—I may be in error, Mr. President, but in view of the fact that there has been offered and received in evidence here the entire debate which took place in this body regarding this legislation, and the fact referred to that some statements had been

made by General Wotherspoon, it seems to me that we ought to be permitted to show here that General Wotherspoon was fully informed by Colonel Abbot prior to the time when this conference took place just exactly what the situation was, the great urgency of the situation at the time and that the officials who were acting for the State had full information regarding the exact situation that no permanent fortification had been begun and could not be begun until title to this land was obtained or certified by the Attorney General of the United States; that that information was common knowledge, had been imparted here by Colonel Abbot to men representing the State, and that it was their duty which they were discharging — this commission had made a report and is referred to in the testimony which is already in,— they made a report and is referred to in the testimony which is already in,— they made a report to the Governor of the State, and you will remember that Mayor Mitchel in giving his testimony quoted an entire paragraph from the report of that commission.

The President.— Yes, but conceding everything you say, supposing it was a matter of common knowledge, yet Senator Wagner did not have knowledge of that fact, it isn't binding upon him, is it?

Mr. Hinman.— Well, we are dealing here with a general situation. The evidence is that Senator Wagner had a communication from General Black, Colonel Abbot's superior, pointing out to him the necessity for prompt action. Colonel Abbot is here talking with some State officials—I wouldn't say with Senator Wagner—he didn't talk with him, but talking with different officials, and those officials making a report which is here, and which was common knowledge, within the common knowledge of the Legislature, I take it. It was a document made by a board which this Legislature had created. A report made by that board or body to the chief executive of the State.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I shall object to any such evidence. In the first place this commission was not appointed until the 20th of February and on the 21st of February the whole question of how this property should be acquired was settled by the Brown Bill. You will remember in a question that counsel put to Mayor

Mitchel he assumed that General Wotherspoon had stated, asked Mayor Mitchel if he did not know that General Wotherspoon had stated that a delay of a day or two, or a considerable delay, made no difference. That is delay in the beginning of this work in getting title to this property. I presume they propose to call General Wotherspoon. I didn't know surely but I assume that. Colonel Abbot is required to leave on business that cannot be delayed. Whether he will be able to be here later I do not know.

The President.— I am perfectly willing to take Colonel Abbot's testimony on this proposition if you will give me the assurance that you will connect his statement up to a knowledge on the part of Senator Wagner. I want the absolute assurance.

Mr. Hinman.— Frankness compels me to say that I cannot give that assurance, but if I differ with the presiding officer as to the necessity of giving it.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, I don't want to interrupt; if General Wotherspoon should come here as a witness, we would be entitled, in event of such a statement as was referred to by counsel for Senator Wagner, to put Colonel Abbot on the stand after proper questions of the witness, General Wotherspoon.

Now, Colonel Abbot is leaving, leaving under an obligation which we all recognize as paramount, we cannot detain him. I presume the Senate would not want to detain him. Now we don't want to lose that testimony. We are taking it in advance, to be sure. We cannot help that. Are we to lose it? That is the proposition.

The President.— I suggest that I will take that testimony and have it sealed in an envelope —

Mr. Untermeyer.— If you will permit me, Mr. President, I cannot conceive of this evidence being competent or proper in any aspect of this controversy. It makes no difference what General Wotherspoon has said. The proof is that the Senate conference had General Wotherspoon before it and the Senate conference reached certain conclusions and the question of the manner of acquiring this property was settled by this body on the 21st of

February. Now what took place on the part of Colonel Abbot with this commission appointed under the act, cannot have any bearing on this question in any conceivable aspect. Whether he was right or wrong, this body acted on General Wotherspoon's statement and it passed this law and settled this question. Now how can it by any conceivable aspect — what Colonel Abbot told the commission appointed under the act — the fact remains that this property was to be acquired by condemnation. Nobody can be said after the passage of that act to have had any part in obstructing further the acquisition of this property. That whole controversy, silly as it is, we think, was settled when the Senate took action on the 21st of February. If we are to go into all of these things after that——

Mr. Hinman.— Now, Mr. President——

The President.— On cross-examination those things were gone into in detail. Colonel Abbot is called in for the purpose of corroboration I assume.

Mr. Untermeyer.— No, all I did——

The President.— You opened that up.

Mr. Untermeyer.— All I did was to read from the minutes of the Senate.

The President.— Didn't you ask the Mayor as to who was present at the time that the Rockaway Pacific plan was discussed in his office?

Mr. Untermeyer.— In his office.

Mr. Hinman.— Yes, he did. And he also asked in reference to General Wotherspoon's statement.

Mr. Untermeyer.— That was in reference to November, 1916 and 1917. I have never gone into this subject at all. All I did was to read that record of the Senate showing that General Wotherspoon had gone there and told them that no delay would be involved through taking of time in passing a law. But they passed the law immediately the same day they had him before them. They settled the question of acquiring this property. Now what conceivable materiality has this? And after all what they are

asking the gentleman now is as to a talk with a member of the commission appointed under a law on the 21st of February. That was after the legislation was settled and passed as a result of those two conferences of the minority and majority of the Senate. Of course the commission could not have come into existence until the law was passed.

The President.—What do you say to that, Mr. Hinman? Doesn't it appear that under no possible circumstances could Senator Wagner had knowledge of this conversation, through General Wotherspoon or any other member of the commission at the time that he discussed this bill, known as the Mills Bill No. 1 or No. 2, either of them? The bill is passed.

Mr. Hinman.—The point is just this, as I understand it: There can be no question but that the government, everyone connected with the Federal government and the City government, the New York City government administration, were extremely anxious, for the protection of the City of New York and for the nation at large, that title to this property be obtained for the construction of permanent fortifications thereon. Options were obtained and the consent of the people owning the property within the boundary lines of this reservation obtained as early as the first of February. The government was ready to proceed as soon as title was obtained. Delay occurred here and I will not stop now to inquire the reason for the delay nor who was responsible for it at this moment.

On the 13th,—on the 13th day of February, while this matter was pending, while the Federal authorities and the City authorities were doing all they could to speed this legislation, Senator Wagner obtains or receives a letter dated February 13th from General Black, the superior of Colonel Abbot, in which Senator Wagner is informed that an agreement has been arrived at with reference to the title to this land; that it is satisfactory; that it was one advantageous to the United States and the City of New York and gives the United States opportunity to obtain quickly and reasonably land which is needed for fortification purposes for the protection of the southern entrance of New York Harbor. Money for the construction of batteries is ready and the work can be

begun as soon as title is passed to the United States. The work has been delayed too long and it is necessary to push it through. Colonel Abbot comes to Albany——

The President.— When?

Mr. Hinman.— A few days later than this.

The President.— I don't understand so.

Colonel Abbot.— It must have been subsequent to the appointment of the commission, because I went to their office.

The President.— The so-called Brown Bill was passed after this discussion had been finished. Now that seems to me to be the difficulty.

Mr. Hinman.— Mr. President, let me make another statement and you will see, I think, what the point is. This commission to which you have referred was appointed by special act of the Legislature. It made a report—the commission made a report to the Governor, and I assume it is part of the record here, in which they stated that in view of the present situation, the condition referred to, and the urgent necessity of enabling the Federal commission at the earliest possible moment —— (reading from a record which was not filed with the stenographer).

Now Colonel Abbot took up with General Wotherspoon, as I understand it, with which Senator Wagner was familiar, and advised him that permanent work—just a moment—the question which was put on cross-examination to Mayor Mitchel indicates the purpose on the part of Mr. Untermeyer to call General Wotherspoon as a witness to prove that delay was not dangerous, that the delay which was occurring here was not affecting seriously the interests of the City, or of the United States, the Nation. We are anticipating that testimony by Colonel Abbot.

If General Wotherspoon testifies as Mr. Untermeyer has intimated he will, and as they expect he will, we will be entitled, of course, to recall Colonel Abbot to show that he advised General Wotherspoon prior to the time he appeared before the commission here and before the statement was made by Senator Brown on the floor of this Senate and in the presence of Senator Wagner in a debate in which Senator Wagner took part ——



The President.—How does that — (inaudible at the stenographer's desk) if Colonel Abbot said that the necessity was one of great emergency and General Wotherspoon rather than act as one of the advisers to Colonel Abbot, acted upon his own advice and notified the State officials to the contrary, how does that hold Senator Wagner culpable? What I am getting at is, if any part of this conversation between Colonel Abbot and General Wotherspoon was brought to the attention of Senator Wagner before he voted upon the bill, why then of course it is —

Mr. Untermeyer.—And has not Colonel Abbot now been permitted to testify, and he has given his version as to the effect of delay.

Mr. President.—He has testified as to the conversation he had with Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Untermeyer.

Mr. Untermeyer.—He has also been permitted to give his version as to the effect of delay. That is as far as he can ever go.

Mr. Hinman.—Let us assume now, that General Wotherspoon is here and examined on direct, and testifies, as has been intimated, and as far as he is asked on cross examination, did Colonel Abbot tell you before you made those statements, these facts, and he denies it? Now, then, are we entitled to call Colonel Abbot? Now, that is what we are anticipating. Of course if General Wotherspoon does not come, this evidence may be given out —

The President.—Unless you connect it with knowledge on the part of Senator Wagner.

Mr. Hinman.—We are offering this, as I said, in anticipation of General Wotherspoon coming here as a witness.

The President.—There is a likelihood of some situation coming up which might make this evidence admissible.

Mr. Hinman.—And if we cannot get it now we might not be able to get it.

The President.—Under those circumstances I think it may be admitted.

Senator Newton.—Mr. President, did I understand from Mr.

Hinman that he states that this report of this commission was given to the Legislature, to the Senate?

Mr. Hinman.— No.

— Mr. Newton.— Well, we agree on that. That report has never been before the Senate.

Mr. Hinman.— I assume not, officially.

Mr. Newton.— In any way.

The President.— Will it be satisfactory for the committee on the part of the Senate to take the testimony?

Mr. Hinman.— You mean take it outside the Senate?

The President.— Yes.

Mr. Hinman.— I would say that is all right.

Mr. Hughes.— That is, with counsel present.

The President.— That is satisfactory. That course will be pursued.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President it would seem to me that probably we have wasted more time over an argument in this matter than to have heard what the Colonel had to say about it, and I think if you will permit me a moment as far as the committee is concerned —

Mr. Untermeyer.— I withdraw the objection.

Mr. Hinman (to the witness).— You may state an interview you had with General Wotherspoon and what was said by him on this subject and the necessity for prompt action. Give the date and give the place as nearly as you can.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Mr. President, I have been consulting with my associates. In our view of this case, we may say here that we do not intend to call General Wotherspoon and that in that aspect of the case there can be no possible excuse for taking up further time with this line of testimony. We shall rely on Senator Brown's statement as to what General Wotherspoon told him.

Mr. Hinman.— Well, if we had known that a few minutes ago we would have saved much time.

But they may now cross-examine Colonel Abbot.

The President.— You may cross-examine, Mr. Untermeyer.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Colonel Abbot, is there any secrecy about the appropriations of Congress for fortification purposes? A. Yes.

Q. So that you were not warranted in saying how much money has been appropriated for this purpose? A. For this purpose I cannot say. They appropriated an aggregate sum.

Q. You cannot say what aggregate sum has been appropriated for the Rockaway fortification? A. There has been no sum appropriated for the Rockaway fortifications. There has been an appropriation made by Congress for the purchase of sites for fortifications within the territorial limits of the United States. There has also been an appropriation made of funds for the construction of gun and mortar batteries within the territorial limits of the United States.

Q. A lump sum? A. A lump sum appropriation.

Q. And that has been put at the disposal of any particular official? A. That is allotted in accordance with the regulations of the War Department by the proper officials.

Q. Yes. Now, has there been any allotment for this purpose other than the amount that has been allotted to buy the land? A. There has been an allotment sufficient to pay for the land and do a certain amount of filling, I have been informed that there are funds in the hands of the War Department ready for allotment to me as soon as the title passes and is approved by the Attorney-General of the United States to these lands on Rockaway Beach that will cover the additional funds needed to fill the land, the funds necessary to construct the batteries, other funds necessary to construct the accessories, other funds necessary to cover certain points of the defense.

The President.— If you don't stop now, you will give a description of everything.

Mr. Abbot.— No, sir, I haven't given anything that will do anybody any good.

The President.— It is not necessary to go into anything which you think is confidential, because I do not think that the Senate wants to be put in the position of asking a witness to testify to anything which the War Department regards as confidential.

Mr. Untermeyer.— The witness knows I do not want anything of that kind.

The President.— And neither does the Senate, and so whatever you say with reference to matters which you deem confidential matters is entirely a matter for you to determine and when you have reached the point where you think it is a confidential subject, if you will just indicate it I think the Senate will sustain your refusal to answer.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I started by asking the witness whether there was anything confidential about certain things.

Mr. Hughes.— And I may say that I do not think that the witness under any sort of pressure could be induced to divulge anything that is confidential, and I do not think that any interruption is needed to protect the government, but he can be relied upon to state fully as he ought to state, and state nothing he ought not to state, as far as the military secrecy is concerned.

The President.— With that understanding on both sides, you may proceed.

Mr. Untermeyer.— What I have been trying to ascertain from you, Colonel Abbot, is as to whether the appropriation thus far made goes anywhere beyond providing for the purchase of the land and for the filling?

Mr. Abbot.— The appropriation ———

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Won't you answer that? A. The appropriation does; the allotment does not.

Q. Does not? A. There is a difference between the appropriation and allotment.

Q. There has been no money allotted for the construction of the permanent fortification or for the purchase of the guns? A. Not

at the present time, but funds are appropriated for that purpose if it is the desire of the War Department so to appropriate it.

Q. Now, you spoke of February 13th as a time when you were in a position to acquire this title, didn't you? A. That was the day of the allotment.

Q. Yes, the allotment of the money with which to pay the purchase price of the land, is that right? A. That is the date I practically received the funds.

Q. With which to pay for the land? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. A. The government received the funds long before that.

Q. Didn't you say February 13th was the time when you became equipped to pay for these lands? A. Yes, February 13th.

Q. Yes. Have the guns been ordered? A. I decline to answer on the ground that it is of a confidential nature.

Q. Do not answer if there is any confidential communication connected with it. Nothing confidential, is there, in the inquiry as to whether —

The President.— I wouldn't go into that.

Q. I am asking another question.

The President.— You asked what he regards as confidential.

Q: Is there anything confidential?

The President.— I think you ought not to go into that.

Q. Is there anything confidential in inquiring whether these are to be 16-inch guns? A. Yes.

Q. There is? I thought it had been stated —

The President.— I don't think you ought to proceed with that character of examination.

Q. I want to avoid anything, Mr. President, that savors of that, but this witness has said something about delay, and I am entitled to examine him on that subject.

The President.— You can examine him on the question of delay.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I cannot without asking certain questions, and if any of them are confidential, he can say so.

The President.— What difference is there so far as delay is concerned whether the guns are 14-inch guns or 16.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Neither would be how long will it take to make these guns and how long will it take to build the fortification. In other words, Mr. President, it would be competent and proper for me to show unless there is something which the witness says should not be disclosed, to show that there has been and can be no delay in these permanent, in constructing these permanent fortifications, because the fortification can be constructed long before the guns are ready to put on it.

Mr. Hinman.— It is self-evident that they cannot complete fortifications or complete filling until they get title.

Mr. Hughes.— I suggest we must take the testimony of this government officer who has no interest as to the delay without going into the reason.

The President.— As I understand it, this witness shall determine what matters, in his opinion ought to be regarded as confidential, and when he says in his opinion a certain matter is confidential, I do not think he ought to be cross-examined to determine whether he is justified in believing it or not.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Surely I haven't undertaken to do anything of that kind.

The President.— That is the purport of your question, as I understand it.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Nothing is further from my thoughts, and if any questions touch upon anything confidential, I want to avoid it as much as anybody here. But there is just one point I want to call to your attention, and that is the witness has said that in some way the completion of this work has been delayed. Now, would it not —

Mr. Hinman.— No, he has testified that they cannot do any work or a thing done until their position to have this title passed is passed upon by the Attorney-General of the United States.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Do you know, Colonel Abbot, of any reason why you should not take title to this property? A. You ask me the question?

Q. Do you know any reason why you should not and cannot take title now? A. I know I cannot.

Q. Well, where do you get that information? A. I have been trying to for the last three months.

Q. Don't you know that the bill has been passed, that the injunction has been dissolved by reason of the passage of the bill which appropriates two and one-half million dollars or as much as needed with which to pay for this land, aren't you aware that this matter is in a situation to-day in which you can take title?

Mr. Hughes.—I think that as long as there is such a long question put, it may be made longer by reference to the date of the dissolution of the injunction. I wasn't aware of it myself. If it has been done, I should be glad to know it.

Mr. Undermyer.—The fact was announced in the papers this morning that the Circuit Court of Appeals —

Mr. Hughes.—That sustained the injunction.

Mr. Undermyer.—But upon the enactment of the law appropriating a sum not less than two million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, it will be vacated. Now, then, the law has been passed. There is nothing in the way.

Mr. Hinman.—Isn't the counsel in error? Has any such law been passed, and has it become a law?

Mr. Undermyer.—Signed yesterday. Now, then, that having been done, Colonel Abbot, is there anything in the way of acquiring this title?

Mr. Hinman.—That is objected to on the ground that the Colonel is not here in the capacity as an expert on the law, and as to whether or not the government can take possession of this property immediately, whether or not there would be any appeal.

The President.—I wouldn't ask that. I do not think it is material.

The Witness.—Am I to answer the question or not?

The President.—You are not to answer.

Mr. Untermeyer.— You rule it is not material that the property can be acquired now ?

The President.— I think its significance is too remote, taking into consideration that Colonel Abbot has been here two days sitting as a witness, and the decision published in the morning paper of doubtful import. I don't think it is any obligation upon him to take the first train to New York and undertake to close this transaction.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I want to bring out the fact that the title can now be acquired.

The President.— Yes, you presented that.

Mr. Untermeyer.— Yes. I want to call your attention to these options upon this property. You say you first came into this transaction when ?

The Witness.— The first option with Mr. Wilcox put in your hands to-day was about the beginning of my connection.

Q. That was January, 1916 ? A. Yes, and it was not an option as was stated here looking to purchase —

Q. Won't you be good enough to answer these questions and we will get through as soon as possible ? This is dated January 6, 1916 ? A. Yes.

Q. Did you negotiate that option ? A. Conditionally.

Q. Did you negotiate that ? A. I did.

Q. With whom did you negotiate for that option ? A. The agent of Mr. Kruttschnitt.

Q. Who was that ? A. Mr. Greve.

Q. I notice that this option contains this provision (reading) : " This option is granted upon the express condition, however, that the dispute between the vendor, that is, the Rockaway Pacific Company, and the City of New York, as to the ownership "—no, strike that out. (Reading) : " It is expressly understood, however, that the vendor, that is, the Rockaway Pacific Company, reserves a right of way one hundred feet in width shown on said map, over the property covered in this option connecting Washington avenue with the westerly end of Rockaway Point, with the right in the vendor and in the purchaser to improve the said right of way as a



City street and construct sewers and public lines therein and string telephone and electric and other wires thereon, and to construct such other facilities therein or thereon as may be proper for the development of the remaining property now owned by the vendor."

Now, the second option also contains a right of way over this reservation, does it not?

Mr. Hinman.—Objected to on the ground that the option is the best evidence of what they contain.

Mr. Untermeyer.— He is in a position to state what his recollection is. I call your attention, also, to the second option.

The President.— The objection is sustained. You are pursuing a different method of examination?

Mr. Untermeyer.— Very well. It simply takes more time.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Will you look at that? That is a photographic copy of the second option, is it not? A. No, sir.

Q. Is that the original? A. No. This is the third option.

Q. Sir? A. This is the third option.

Q. Oh. Were there three options, then? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the date of the second option? A. Mr. Wilcox will testify as to that.

Q. You know as to these options, don't you? A. The two last were negotiated by Mr. Wilcox. He is here with the papers to represent that end.

Q. You have before you the other options? A. I have two out of the three.

Q. There is no doubt there were three options, is there? A. No doubt there were three options.

Q. And two of those options — A. And two have been put in evidence and the other not.

The President. — Now, the two options you are familiar with are the two options which are in evidence? A. Absolutely.

The President.— The third option was an option with which Mr. Wilcox alone had to do, and you know nothing about that?

Colonel Abbot.— I know a good deal about that, because he has been working in connection with me.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. He has been working under you, hasn't he? A. Yes, under me, as you might say.

Q. Under you? A. I have agreed to everything he has done.

Q. You are his superior, are you not? A. In a way.

Q. And you have approved his action in accepting these options? A. I have approved his policy and he has carried out the technical details.

Q. And you have been familiar with the negotiations for these options? A. Yes.

Q. And did you not conduct those negotiations? A. Mr. Wilcox conducted the negotiations for the last two options.

Q. Now, will Mr. Wilcox produce the third option?

Mr. Wilcox.— Well, the third option is of no effect.

Q. Let us have it, please.

Now, whilst we are waiting for Mr. Wilcox to produce that, won't you look at this second option that is in evidence, and tell me what is its date?

Mr. Hughes.— Merely to clarify the record, if my information is correct, this so-called second option is really the third option, in point of time, and it would prevent our being mixed up a little if we recognize the fact that the option in evidence dated February 1st, 1917, is really the third option, and the option that hasn't been produced is an intermediate option between the two.

Mr. Untermeyer.— We understand that now, and I am simply trying to save time by taking this up.

The President.— The conversation will please cease.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Will you please read from the option of February, 1917, in evidence, the provision for the right of way across this property in favor of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation? (Witness shown Exhibit 3.)

A. My eyesight is not good enough to read it without a microscope.

Q. Mine isn't either.

Mr. Kresel (reading).— “ It is hereby understood that the vendor reserves the right to waive one hundred feet in width extending from the point where Washington avenue crosses the property now owned by the government northwardly along the westerly boundary of such property to a point 100 feet beyond the northerly boundary line of the property covered by this option and shown on the said map, and then at right angles westerly across said strip of land 500 feet in width, the intention being to give the vendor access to Washington avenue from its remaining property. The right is reserved in the vendor and also in the government to improve the said right of way as a side street and to construct sewers and public lines therein and to string telephone and electric and other wires thereon or thereunder, and to construct such other facilities therein or thereon as may be proper for the development of the remaining property now owned by the vendor. The government shall, however, have police jurisdiction over the said right of way or street.”

Mr. Untermyer.— Now, that provided for right of way through this reservation to the property of the Rockaway Company to the west, didn't it, toward the Point; is that right? A. As expressed in the option; exactly as expressed in the option.

Q. Now, it appears there was a third option dated December 27, 1916-October 27, 1916. Is that the option? I should have called it the second option in date between the first and the third.

A. Yes, this is the option.

Mr. Untermyer.— I offer that in evidence.

The President.— It will be received.

(The paper was received in evidence and marked Exhibit 6.)

Mr. Hinman.— If you will permit me a moment, I haven't seen this.

Mr. Hinman.— Mr. President, let me put on the record, if I may, the same objection to this option, which is the option of October 27, 1916, which has been marked for identification, as was interposed to the option of January 6th, 1916, the ground being that this option was not called to the attention of or its contents

made known to Mayor Mitchel, and therefore as to him it is incompetent, immaterial and hearsay.

The President.— I will receive it.

By Mr. Untermeyer:

Q. Who negotiated the option of October 27, 1916, on behalf of the Pacific Company? A. The one which you have just handed me?

Q. Yes. A. Signed by Mr. Kruttschnitt.

Q. Who negotiated the terms,—with whom did you negotiate the terms? A. Mr. Wilcox had the negotiations.

Q. You don't know with whom he had them? A. He will testify as to whom he saw.

Q. Do you know? A. I don't remember; it was my business to do it.

Q. You negotiated the other option, did you not? A. No.

Q. And you don't know with whom he negotiated on behalf of the Pacific Company? A. I know who it was signed by.

Q. You stated that Mayor Mitchel's first acquaintance with this subject, so far as you know, was in November, 1916, did you not? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. When you called on him? A. Yes.

Q. At the City Hall? A. At the City Hall.

Q. You stated that Mr. Kruttschnitt and someone else was there. Was Mr. Greve there? A. No, I think not.

Q. At any interview at the City Hall, in respect to this subject, was Mr. Greve present? A. He was only connected with the first option which I negotiated myself as a basis for an estimate for Congress so that they would know how much to appropriate if they decided it was in the wisdom—desirable in the wisdom of Congress to fortify Rockaway Beach.

Q. Was Mr. Greve present at any of the interviews at City Hall? A. Not when I was present.

Senator Brown.— I move that the proceedings be continued on the reconvening of the session at 8:30 o'clock, and that the Senate now proceed with doing the business of the Senate in the way of

receipt of reports and amended bills and other matters necessary in the ordinary discharge of the Senate's duty.

Mr. Untermeyer.— I can get through with the witness in a few minutes.

Mr. Brown.— I insist on my motion. We have tried to accommodate counsel, but we cannot bend more than we have bent. I insist upon my motion.

The President.— The question is upon the motion of the senator from the 35th. All those in favor say aye, those opposed nay. Motion carried.

Whereupon a recess was taken until 8:30 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

#### AFTER RECESS

9:10 P. M.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I move that the Senate now go into executive session?

Senator Thompson.— May I inquire the reason for moving an executive session?

Senator Newton.— My reason for the request in detail will be given in the executive session.

Senator Burlingame.— May I inquire who has asked for an executive session?

Senator Newton.— It is the wish of the committee.

Senator Burlingame.— Well, for what purpose?

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, I think if the senator will come into executive session he will be fully advised. I am not at liberty to advise him here.

Senator Thompson.— Mr. President,

The President.— The senator from the 47th.

Senator Thompson.— May I inquire whether it is the unanimous wish of the committee?

The President.— The senator from the 47th rises to a question of information.

Senator Newton.— Mr. President, do I understand there is a request from the senator from the 47th?

The President.— The senator from the 47th rises to a question of information.

Senator Thompson.— I ask to be informed.

Senator Newton.— I am now prepared to inform the senator from the 47th that it is the unanimous wish of the committee that we go into executive session.

The President.— On the request of the senator from the 43d and on behalf of the committee the Chair will ask that the galleries be cleared and the floor of the Senate be cleared except for Senators, for the purpose of considering the motion to proceed in executive session.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President, on account of the large number of people in the audience I move that the Senate retire to the finance room to hold its executive session and counsel, witnesses and audience may remain here.

The President.— The question is upon the motion of the senator from the 35th. Those in favor say aye, those opposed no. The motion is carried.

Whereupon the Senate went into executive session at 9:15 P. M.

#### AFTER EXECUTIVE SESSION

*Thursday, April 5, 1917, 2 o'clock A. M.*

The President.— The Senate will please be in order.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, may I make a correction in the record? When I asked for the taking of the testimony of Colonel Abbot, I stated that I understood that Colonel Abbot had been advised by the War Department that he had now been away for two days and that the Government desired him for military purposes, and that if his evidence was to be taken, it was very much

desired that it be taken without further delay as he could not remain longer. I find I was in error in stating that he had been advised by the War Department to that effect, and that the Government desired him for military purposes, but that the fact was that his own conception of duty prompted him to the statement that he should not remain longer, and that his testimony should be taken so that he could leave to-night. I desire to relieve the record of any possible misstatement. Thank you.

The President.—The record will be corrected in the respect stated by Judge Hughes.

Senator G. F. Thompson.—Mr. President.

The President.—The senator from the 47th.

Senator Thompson.—My information in that connection is that Colonel Abbot was not requested or ordered by anybody to go to New York.

Mr. Hughes.—Mr. President, I have just stated that that was a mistake. I was under the impression that he had been advised by the War Department, but as I have just stated, the fact was that it was his own conception of duty that prompted the request that he should be examined at once, because he thought he should leave to take up his duties at his station at once.

Mr. Untermeyer.—Didn't Colonel Abbot leave the impression that he had been advised to go to Washington or required to go?

Mr. Hughes.—Colonel Abbot I find stated in his testimony the fact, when he stated in the beginning, that he had charge for the last year, of the preparations necessary for the defense of the City of New York against land attack, so far as the preparation of plans, maps, selection of military positions, and so on, goes, and he added, "That is the reason I have asked to be heard this afternoon; this is a time when I ought not to be here." I have said all that I can. I stated what I did before under the understanding which I then gave to the President. I find that was an error.

Mr. Untermeyer.—I am sure, Mr. President, it will not be necessary for Judge Hughes to make any explanation so far as

he is concerned. Everybody understands that he simply acted upon information; but as to Colonel Abbot, it seems rather peculiar to us that the impression should have gone forth.

Senator G. F. Thompson.— Mr. President. .

The President.— The gentleman from the 47th.

Senator Thompson.— I should like to have it perfectly clear, because I have taken official action in executive session, based upon information that Colonel Abbot wasn't under orders to go, and I have drawn the inference from that and have so acted, that Colonel Abbot was called to the stand at a peculiar time of the proceedings, and really without excuse, and I think the thing ought to be cleared.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, there is no basis for any inference of that character. I was informed that Colonel Abbot must leave, and I stated at the time to the Senate my understanding of the information that I received. As soon as I received the information, I stated what I did to the President. I regret very much that there was any misunderstanding, but the fact was not that Colonel Abbot had received orders, but that having his duties to perform, he conceived it to be his duty immediately to return, in view of the fact that he had been away for two days and that he should resume his work at his station. That is the information that I received.

Senator G. F. Thompson.— Mr. President.

The President.— The gentleman from the 47th.

Senator Thompson.— If it would not be improper, I would like to inquire where the Judge got his information.

Mr. Hughes.— Mr. President, that is a very proper inquiry and I am quite ready to say that the information came from Mr. Wilcox, who is the agent of Colonel Abbot, who spoke to me at the counsel's table, and I at once addressed the President. I stated at once to the President what I thought was the substance of the information, but it appears that I misunderstood the suggestion that orders had come from the War Department, but that



the actual situation was that Colonel Abbot had reached the conclusion, according to his own conception of duty, that he should return.

Senator Thompson.— I assume the Mr. Wilcox referred to is the subordinate of Colonel Abbot?

Mr. Hughes.— Yes.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President.

The President.— The gentleman from the 35th.

Senator Brown.— I ask that that part of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session which it ordered should be made public, be now read.

The President.— The Clerk will read.

The Clerk of the Senate thereupon read the following resolution:

“Whereas, John Purroy Mitchel, upon his appearance and examination before the bar of the Senate, has disclaimed that he intended to impeach or assail the loyalty and patriotism of Senator Robert F. Wagner, and thereby has disposed of the questions to be determined in these proceedings;

“And whereas, the evidence shows that the negotiations by the United States Government to acquire land at Rockaway Point for fortification purposes were pending more than one year prior to the request for legislation;

“And whereas, said land has this day been acquired by the State of New York for the benefit of the United States by legislation duly enacted;

“Resolved, That the pending proceedings be terminated.”

The President.— The question is upon the adoption of the resolution. The Clerk will call the roll.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President, I understand it was adopted and part of the record of the Senate.

The President.— The Chair stands corrected.

Senator Lawson.— Mr. President, I would ask for a detailed statement of the vote on that resolution.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President.

The President.— The gentleman from the 35th.

Senator Brown.— I really don't object myself to the statement of the vote in detail, but it was not understood in executive session that that vote should be made public after reading the resolution. I am willing to concede, so that no one may think that he has not had a fair opportunity for publicity.

Senator Lawson.— Mr. President, I rise to a question of inquiry. My understanding was that the vote on this resolution was to be either given in a detailed statement or was to be made here on the floor.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote may be given on the resolution—may be read.

Senator Thompson.— Do I understand that we take a vote?

Senator Brown.— No, that the vote taken may be read.

Senator Thompson.— I ask unanimous consent that we take a vote in public.

Senator Brown.— It is contrary to the understanding in the executive session and I am therefore unable to accede to the request, but I have asked unanimous consent that there be a detailed statement of the vote.

The President.— The senator from the 35th asks unanimous consent that there be a detailed statement of the vote. Is there objection? Without objection, the Clerk will read the vote.

The Clerk.— Senators who voted in the affirmative: Senators Boylan, A. P. Brown, E. R. Brown, Carson, Cromwell, Emerson, Foley, Gibbs, Graves, Halliday, Hewitt, Hill, Lockwood, Marshall, Mills, Murphy, Newton, Ottinger, Ramsperger, Sage, Sheridan, Slater, Stivers, G. L. Thompson, Walker, Walton, Wellington, and Wicks. In the negative: Senators Burlingame, Cotillo, Cullen, Daly, Downing, Dunnigan, Gilchrist, Koenig, Lawson, Robinson, G. F. Thompson, Towner, Whitney. Ayes, 28; noes, 13.

Senator Knight.— Mr. President.

The President.— The senator from the 44th.

Senate Knight.— I desire to state I was in the affirmative,

Senator Foley.— I desire to have the record show that the senator from the 16th did not participate in the proceedings of the executive session and was not present during any time of the session.

Senator Thompson.— Mr. President, I ask for an opportunity to explain why I voted in the negative on this resolution. I ask unanimous consent.

The President.— The Senator from the 47th asks unanimous consent to at this time explain the reasons for his voting in the negative. Is there objections? There being no objection the Senator can explain.

Senator Thompson.— Mr. President, I did not subscribe to these resolutions for the reason that I do not believe in a judgment on a proceeding when it is partially finished. The resolution carries with it the statement that the Mayor of New York has disclaimed certain things, when, as I have understood his testimony and have understood what he had to say—and I have been here most of the time—I cannot construe it as a disclaimer. I do not believe he has intended to disclaim anything, and for that reason I am not in favor of the resolution which recites that he has.

I think the statement was made for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind against the Senator here and I do not think that prejudice has been removed and I do not think there has been any intention shown to remove that prejudice, and for that reason I think the proceeding ought to be continued.

Now, the further reason why I hadn't voted for the resolution and do not now intend to vote for this resolution is because the proceeding was so suddenly and peculiarly terminated. At about four o'clock in the afternoon a witness is called to the stand on the statement he was under orders to get away, to leave Albany, and it appeared he was under no such order either from his superior officer or from the department that engaged him; that by means of that, which appeared to me to be a subterfuge, the witness then on the stand was taken off the stand just at a time when questions

were being propounded to him which brought into the proceedings the names of certain real estate people in New York who were to privately benefit in some way apparently from some action that has been taken or was tried to be put through this House; that when the proceedings were finally terminated, the witness on the stand had begun to name some of these real estate operators. I fell I represent the public and I think the public is entitled to know those things and I think that if any private person is to receive something by means of a transaction like this, that the public is entitled to know, and for that reason I am against the termination of these proceedings now.

Having had that opportunity, Mr. President, to explain my vote, I desire to change my vote on the other resolution from what was cast in the executive session.

Senator Mills.—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement in view of the fact that these proceedings have been closed. Mr. President, there is another resolution at the desk and I understand that the gentlemen of the press desire to have that at the earliest opportunity, I therefore ask to make my statement after the resolution has been read.

Senator Walters.—I desire to be recorded in the affirmative.

The President.—The Senator from the 38th asks to be recorded in the affirmative.

Senator Brown.—I ask for the reading of the proceedings in executive session which the Senate has decided should be made public.

The President.—The Clerk will read.

The Clerk (reading).—(2d Resolution.)

“Resolved, That the Senate takes this occasion to again unanimately express its confidence in the honorable discharge of his duty as a Senator, of Senator Wagner, and in his loyalty to his country and patriotism as a citizen.

Senator Cullen.—Mr. President.

Senator Thompson.—Mr. President.

The President.—The Senator from the 3d.

Senator Cullen.— I was going to ask for the record of the vote. I give way to the Senator from the 47th.

Senator Thompson.— Mr. President.

The President.— The Senator from the 47th.

Senator Thompson.— I move to amend the resolution at the desk by inserting the word "unanimous."

The President.— The question is upon the motion of the Senator from the 47th.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President.

The President.— The Senator from the 35th.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President such a motion is out of order, but it can be changed by unanimous consent. The Senator's vote from the 47th can be changed by unanimous consent.

Senator Thompson.— I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to change my vote from the negative to the affirmative and that the resolution be amended by inserting the word "unanimous."

The President.— The Senator from the 47th asks unanimous consent to change his vote from the negative to the affirmative. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The Senator from the 47th now asks unanimous consent that the resolution which has been adopted shall be amended by inserting the word "unanimous." The question is upon the adoption of the resolution. Those in favor say aye; those opposed, no; the amendment is adopted.

Senator Mills.— I ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

Senator Cotillo.— I object to anyone speaking —

Senator Mills.— I submit I had the floor and only gave way in order that the second resolution might be read and given to the gentlemen of the press.

The President.— The point of order is well taken.

Senator Mills.— I merely desire to state in respect to some tes-

timony given by the Mayor as to some sources of his information which might have led Senators to believe that the Mayor acted on information and advice from me. The fact is I saw the Mayor on February 21st and reported to him exactly what had taken place on the 20th and the reason for my withdrawing the second bill introduced by me. I saw the Mayor again on the 24th of February at dinner and I think we discussed the subject in a general way. From February 24th until March 24th, I did not see the Mayor, nor did I discuss this legislation with him either over the phone or through written communication. I simply want to make my position in that matter entirely clear. The Mayor was correct when he stated me as a source of information as to what happened on February 20th and during that week, but from February 21th to March 24th, we were not in communication.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President, at the request of the Senate in executive session, I desire to make a brief statement. The Senate in taking the action that it did take in passing these resolutions was of the opinion that the proceeding which is now pending in the Senate was properly undertaken for the purpose of bringing before the Senate the Mayor of the City of New York to answer to what apparently had been said by him in relation to the loyalty of one of the members of the Senate. It is a matter of the highest privilege and any right-minded man would regard his reputation for loyalty even more than he would regard life itself. The statement of the Mayor made yesterday showed that there was no intention upon his part to reflect upon either the loyalty or the patriotism of Senator Wagner. There the issue really ended. It was not pressed in the Senate that the proceeding be terminated then for the reasons, among others, that the Mayor of the City of New York had a lengthy statement and some examination which he desired to present to the Senate. This indulgence was given, but it appeared to-day that the proceedings were likely to be unduly extended and that with no issue pending, with the present condition of the country, the declaration of war at Washington, the important business pending at Albany arising from that and other causes, it was not felt by the Senate that it could longer listen to this controversy; it had been substantially determined upon the statement made by the Mayor.

The other resolution was presented in conjunction with the resolution terminating the proceeding for the reason that the Senate unanimously desired that all persons should take notice that the Senate had the utmost confidence in the patriotism, the loyalty and the high-mindedness of Senator Wagner.

The proceeding was degenerating really into a consideration of the Rockaway question. Now, it may be well put that the action of the Senate was the subject of criticism. Many things that it does are the subject of criticism. It is entirely proper for a citizen, whether he holds an office or not, to think well or ill of the manner in which the Senate performs its duty; but the Senate in this matter on such information as it could obtain as rapidly as it could, in view of all the circumstances in the case discharged the duty of enabling the United States Government to erect a fortification at Rockaway and it feels that there is no need of entering into a discussion or inquiry into that subject. If it has done well, it will have the credit; if it has done ill, it is willing to bear its responsibility, and whatever responsibility there is rests upon the Senate and not upon any individual man.

It is true that Senator Wagner was opposed to the Mills Bill; it is equally true that I was disposed to support it, and that I did not support it because of representations that were made in the Senate by Senators from the City of New York, the very large majority of whom, including Republicans as well as Democrats, were of the opinion that the Mills Bill ought not to pass. Whether right or wrong, the Senate acted in this matter as best it could. I regret very much this whole proceeding. I should have preferred that it had not occurred. I am sure the Mayor prefers that it had not occurred, but I am sure also that now that there has been an opportunity for explanation upon his part and a complete acquittal of Senator Wagner, the atmosphere is cleared and we may all proceed together interested in our common country, all patriots to do our best in the struggle that is before us. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I omitted to say, as I had already been advised that I should say what is the truth, that the action that has been taken by the Senate has not been taken upon the suggestion of Senator Wagner, has not been directed by him, but has been independently taken; but I should do grievous wrong to all of the

Senators if I did not freely state that they would not knowingly have done anything in this matter that met his disapproval.

Senator Sage.— Mr. President.

The President.— The Senator from the 28th.

Senator Sage.— I ask unanimous consent to say only a word. I am not going to hold any one long for I realize the lateness of the hour; but, Mr. President, this country is to-day at war. We all know it here; we are only waiting for Congress to tell us something that we all know, something that the President of the United States has already told Congress in splendid words.

The result of this investigation has been practically all that we asked. It has not in many ways satisfied the Senate or individual Senators, but I do not think that at this time our State or our Country expects us to sit here and quarrel over various deals and various transactions which have taken place or were about to take place. We have important work to do; we have urgent work to do. At any moment that work may become vital and I think that the Senate of the State of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York, and everybody else who has been interested in these proceedings should go to his task and do it as the country expects him to do it, and for that reason, we are very glad that these proceedings have terminated to-night.

I want to say one thing more. As all know, never during these proceedings has anything been shown to the detriment of the character or the loyalty of Senator Wagner. That is the thing that we all appreciate, because nobody in this Senate believed that anything could possibly be shown to his detriment in this matter. and that is a satisfaction to the Senate and I believe to the entire State.

Senator Brown.— Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until two o'clock to-morrow.

Senator Thompson.— Mr. President, may I make one statement. I want to commend to the officials of the United States Government the direct efficiency of the Governor of this State, who, in a few days accomplished what they in a year and a half failed to do.



The President.— The question is upon the motion of the Senator from the 35th.

Senator Knight.— Mr. President, I understood I was reported in the executive session in favor of both these resolutions. I have since been informed I was not. I ask unanimous consent that I be recorded in favor of them.

The President.— The Senator asks unanimous consent that he be recorded in favor of the resolutions. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is upon the motion of the Senator from the 35th.

Senator Brown.— I am going to change my motion to one o'clock.

The President.— The question is upon the motion of the Senator from the 35th that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock. Those in favor say aye; opposed, no; the motion is carried.

Adjournment taken at 2:30 A. M.

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## APPENDIX

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[195]



## APPENDIX

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IN SENATE

TUESDAY, *February 13, 1917.*

*Third Reading No. 24.*

Senator Mills.—I ask to have that laid aside.

Senator Burlingame.—Mr. President, this bill vitally affects my district, the entire water front of Coney Island, and I don't want the bill laid aside to be brought up and passed at some time when I am absent from the Chamber. I prefer the bill to go back to Committee, it never having been to the Committee, and there have a hearing.

Senator Mills.—I assure the Senator that the bill will not be pressed for passage during his absence, assuming of course that the Senator will be here tomorrow.

Senator Burlingame.—I understand there is an emergency message on this bill and I call the Senator's attention to that. I don't want it to go ahead on the plea of an emergency message.

Senator Mills.—I assure the Senator the bill will not be pressed for passage during his absence, assuming the Senator will be here tomorrow.

Senator Burlingame.—I will be here all the week.

Senator Mills.—Then I think the Senator can be satisfied.

Senator Burlingame.—But I don't want it pressed unless I am here.

Senator Mills.—The Senator has that assurance.

Senator G. F. Thompson.—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be recorded in the negative on this bill whenever it comes up.

Senator Wagner.—Since I happen to be the culprit for being responsible for this bill not going through as a war measure last

night, and having perceived in some of the papers this morning, or at least being criticized for my action in holding up a measure which was needed to carry on certain fortifications, I desire to make a short statement.

I don't think that any of the gentlemen of the press, if they had the opportunity to look over this bill would have written any such story picturing me as an obstructionist and I also want to enter my protest against the City authorities for attempting, on the theory that it is a war measure and needed to be rushed through the Legislature, to put a bill through which has nothing at all to do with the question of fortifying for the protection of the City of New York, some of the land situated at Rockaway.

This bill if it were enacted and became a law would give the Sinking Fund Commission of the City of New York the power to sell at whatever prices they deemed reasonable any of the water front property in the County of Kings or the County of Queens.

Now, when I saw that general provision in the law last night I asked those who had charge of the legislation for information as to what this bill meant. There was not a man in the Senate including the introducer who could tell me what the purpose of the bill was or what its effect would be if enacted into law, and yet, Mr. President, certain—and I regret to say it because as a rule they are fair—certain of our metropolitan press is criticizing one of the Senators, myself, because I refused to vote for a bill the provisions of which I knew nothing about and nobody in the Senate was able to tell me what its meaning was or what its effect would be if enacted into law.

Now, the little protest last night I think will have a salutary effect because in the hurry of the moment by either a misrepresentation or lack of understanding we might have enacted into law a bill which gives the sinking fund of New York the power to give away properties which our own City Constitution declares shall be inalienable and the title to which shall forever vest in the City of New York.

Now, this is a serious matter. It was before the Legislature last year, and I thought I recognized it last night, and by unanimous vote of this body we repudiated the bill and the introducer was compelled to abandon it and I know the producer of this bill,

I was confident the moment he would know its provision that he would not permit it to pass in its present form.

Senator Mills.—Mr. President, I think it is quite proper that there should have been delay on this bill in view of the suggestions which the Senator from the Sixteenth made last night. I want to say in fairness to those, however, who suggested this legislation, the suggestion as I understand it came originally from the United States authorities and that an officer of the United States Army representing the War Department came last week and represented to the leaders of the Legislature not only the companion bill which we passed last night but this present bill was necessary in order to carry out certain preparations deemed desirable by the War Department.

Now, the Senator from the Sixteenth suggests that the provisions of this bill are too broad. It is quite possible that that is so. It is quite possible that it is not so. It is quite possible that the bill in this form is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the United States Government.

While I think it quite proper that there should be delay until the facts are ascertained I think it is equally clear that in the absence of proof it is utterly improper to suggest that there are any facts which are sought to be concealed or that there are any improper motives back of this legislation.

Senator Burlingame.—Will the gentleman yield for a question? Does not this just give to private owners public property and not property to the United States Government?

Senator Mills.—The bill in no sense gives anything to anyone.

Senator Burlingame.—May I amend my question? It grants to the Sinking Fund Commission the right to sell or give to private owners the land under water and contravening a decision in a case that went to the courts last summer affecting Coney Island whereby the public were granted the right to the beach between the high and low water?

Senator Mills.—We are endeavoring to ascertain the precise facts and we are not moving until we do. As to the need of the

bill, I am not satisfied and I therefore ask that it be laid aside. But I merely say, in the absence of positive information, it is utterly impossible to suggest that there may be improper motives.

One more statement: The bill was introduced in its present form at the request of the authority of the United States Government and on their representation, as I understand it, that this bill was necessary in order to complete the arrangements already made. That statement was not made to me directly but I understand that it was necessary.

Senator from Thirty-First.—That is a fact. The request was made to me among others.

Senator Burlingame.—I want to reassure the Senator from the Seventeenth that there is no desire on my part to do anything other than he expresses, and that is to get the facts here and my attention was only directed to this bill because it was an old friend in the Legislature, and why the War Department should suddenly come to the assistance of an old friend that granted to private owners public property I could not see, and I am after that same information that he is after.

Senator Foley.—My objection to it was based on the same ground that the Senator from the Sixteenth takes. It was our motives that were questioned in asking that the bill be laid over. We only ask a chance to consider the merits of the bill and yet we are attacked for delaying a matter of national defense.

Now, the Senator from the Eighth (Burlingame) is right. This bill was here last year when no one heard of a fort on Rockaway Point. The Government was considering the acquisition of territory at Far Rockaway where, for military reasons, I think the fort might well have been located. They have now placed a fortification nearer the city and to a non-military observer, withdrawn from so much of the range of the larger guns to be placed there. But a year ago no fort was planned and this bill came here in exactly the same form, with the exception that it applied to the entire site, and the opposition then was that the Eleventh Avenue situation would be affected by it because it would grant these water rights along the Hudson River on Riverside Park.

Now, Manhattan has been stricken out. The Court of Appeals has declared, following decisions back twenty-five years, that the beach of Long Island belonged to the public and that Queens and Brooklyn were entitled to that same protection, and following that decision a campaign was started by certain city officials and borough presidents, I think it was, to destroy all the obstructions along the beach, bathing pavilions and fences were destroyed during the last summer and the Senator from the Eighth remembers that there was considerable litigation and applications for injunctions, all of which were denied. Now, this bill has no reference to any fortification proposition. The first bill of the Senator from the Seventeenth does adequately protect the City of New York and the United States Government for adequate fortifications on Rockaway Point, but what a bill drawn in the interest of private owners has to do with the matter of national defense is incomprehensible to any member of this minority and I say we have no right to abdicate our convictions as Senators under the pretext of in some way stopping preparedness measures. Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel and when the motives of men are assailed here and their patriotism attacked because they desire time to examine into the merits of a bill, I say it is inconceivable to even question those motives.

Senator Sage.—I want to clear up the situation on bit in regard to this bill.

The Senator from the Seventeenth was not here on Friday. These bills came, as I understood it, at the request of the United States authorities. These bills were introduced by me in Senator Mills' name. We could not get Senator Mills on the telephone, so he knew nothing about the bills when they were introduced and advanced to third reading without reference for the purpose of getting them on the calendar for free and fair discussion and so that they could be passed at once if proper. It is perfectly right that the Senate should know exactly what it is doing before passing. There should be no question of the motives of any man who desires to look into the bill and I only want to say these words to show that Senator Mills was in no way responsible for the bills going to third reading and it is exactly right that the Senate should



know what it is doing before passing any bill for any motive whatsoever.

Senator Wagner.—This has nothing to do with the Federal Government. One bill which we passed, the Federal Government was anxious about, but this gives to the City of New York the authority to cede land which it owns under water and it does not confine it to the specific case at Rockaway. There was a special bill up here and for some reason the special bill was not introduced, limiting the granting by the City, ceding land under water, to this particular piece of property. But instead of that a similar bill was introduced, similar to the one last year giving New York power to cede land under water to the upland owner anywhere in the County of Kings or Queens.

Senator Mills.—I want to correct the Senator from the Sixteenth when he says that this bill is desired by the City authorities and not by the United States Government.

Colonel Abbott, representing the War Department, came to the City of Albany last Friday and he told the Speaker of the Assembly that not only was the bill which we passed last night desired but the bill now before this House was absolutely necessary. Was absolutely necessary, I repeat, and I am now quoting what the Speaker told me within half an hour, and desired by the United States Government. They not only desire and need the bill which we passed last night but they desire and need the bill now before the House.

Senator Wagner.—No, the Senator does not mean what he says. They could not desire this general bill. What they wanted—if we went into the facts we could easily explain what they wanted—was the right of the City to cede the land under water alongside of the land which is to be taken for fortification purposes. That is limited to a little strip in Rockaway Beach or Rockaway Park, whatever the term is, and instead of introducing a bill limiting it to that, the bill is introduced making it general, applying to both Kings and Queens County. The bill which we have been defeating here year after year is attempted to be passed in this rush matter on the ground that it is a war measure, without serious consideration.

Senator E. R. Brown.—Now, the Senator from the Sixteenth is entitled to credit for pointing out the blindness of this bill.

Senator Wagner.—I don't want any credit.

Senator Brown.—He is entitled to the credit and he shall have it even if he doesn't want it, but he cannot help having it. But the Senator from the Sixteenth must understand, and nobody understands better than he does, because he has been temporary President of the Senate and there were emergencies during the period when legislation coming here in an emergency and with the statement from responsible authority that it is needed at once it is progressed to the point of passage, to third reading, so that the hindrances that attend legislation usually may be avoided. And that is what was done in this case.

Senator Wagner.—I make no criticism of that.

Senator Brown.—Very well. Nobody is pressing for this bill in its present form.

Senator Wagner.—It was pressed last night.

Senator Brown.—Well I didn't know it was pressed. It was up for consideration. I remember one newspaper in New York which criticized me for a bill which passed the Senate which had escaped my attention. Of course I suppose every Senator knows every sentence of every bill that passes, with the exception of the Senator from the Thirty-fifth. But in this case I have read the provision in this bill under discussion, and while the bill may be designed and probably is designed so far as the National Government is concerned, and, so far as I know, so far as the City Government is concerned, for the immediate accomplishment of an emergency, its language is too broad. It is in the nature of a permanent statute, not limited to any emergency and no emergency is referred to in it, and I am very sure that there is no one in the Senate more disposed or more capable of seeing that it is in proper form after this discussion than its introducer, and as he is entitled to the credit of having it reach its present stage with the earliest possible consideration.

## IN SENATE

TUESDAY, *February* 20, 1917.

Senator Mills.—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

I have deliberately withheld this bill out of regular order so that this bill would not go in unless there is unanimous consent.

This bill, Mr. President, is a bill authorizing the City of New York to cede certain land under water to private owners of the upland in order to permit the carrying out of a contract between those upland owners and the Federal Government.

There has been, Mr. President, owing to the initial mistake made by the City authorities in sending up a bill too broad in its terms, there has been so much misunderstanding, so much misrepresentation, deliberate and otherwise, and so many attempts on the part of various interests to make political capital out of this question that I deem it necessary for the information of the Senate and as a matter of public necessity to read a review of the situation as I understand it.

The Rockaway Pacific Corporation— and I want to say right here that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation is not the Realty Associates, or anything like it, and I want to say right here that Mr. Reynolds has nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, and if gentlemen who are making the statement that he has have any proof to that effect I challenge them here and now to produce that proof or to retract.

Senator George F. Thompson.—Mr. President, will the gentleman yield?

The President.—Will Senator Mills yield to the Senator from the Forty-seventh.

Senator Thompson.—Who is Mr. Reynolds?

Senator Mills.—As I understand it, Mr. Reynolds was formerly a Democratic member of this body. Other than that I know nothing of the gentleman except that I read in the public press from time to time that he is interested in realty all over the City of New York and whenever a piece of realty is dealt in which in any way can be accredited to him and out of which some people

think party capital can be made, Mr. Reynolds' name is introduced. Other than that I know nothing about the gentleman.

Senator Wagner.—Will the Senator yield?

Senator Mills.—No, the Senator will not yield until he gets through so that there may be some continuity to this statement and the members of this body may understand the exact situation.

Senator Wagner (interrupting).—From your point of view.

Senator Mills.—The Senator from the Sixteenth knows that it is unnecessary for him to ask any questions, because he is as familiar as I am with the facts.

Senator Wagner.—I simply wanted to correct a statement.

Senator Mills.—I desire to be corrected. I am informed and I will inform the Senator from Niagara that the Democratic party refused to claim Senator Reynolds. I am now informed he is a Republican. I was not aware of that fact.

Well now, the Rockaway Pacific Corporation owns certain upland. Perhaps I can make this clearer by giving you the terms of the agreement and the general situation as prepared by the War Department in Washington in a memorandum dated February 13. Congressman Fitzgerald please note. The memorandum reads as follows: "The reservation desired for fortification purposes on Rockaway Beach consists of a parcel of land about six thousand feet long measured along the shore, by two thousand feet deep measured from the ocean and of a comparatively narrow strip including this rectangle with Jamaica Bay. The parcel desired by the United States consists of about three hundred and five acres, of which one hundred and sixty acres is upland, that is, above high water, and about one hundred and forty-five acres is submerged land. The high land belongs without doubt to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation. The land below the low water belongs undoubtedly to the City. The title to the land between the two, that is, between high and low water is in dispute between the corporation and the city. Contiguous to this reservation and outside of it there is an area of about 160 acres lying between high and low water the title to which is also in dispute between the

corporation and the City and the corporation is desirous of having title to this land settled at the same time as the sale to the United States of the reservation and refuses to sell any of the reservation to the United States except upon condition that the title to the land in dispute outside the reservation limits is settled at the same time. The corporation has given an option specifying a price per acre for the upland. It also promises to transfer to the United States without charge its title to the other lands the title to which is now claimed by both the City and the corporation, that is, the portion between high and low water lying within the limits of the proposed reservation. This option from the corporation, however, is made subject to the acquisition at a price not to exceed \$500 an acre. And the total price paid by the city to be less than \$80,000 for the property; the price to be paid by the Government under this option shall be reduced to a corresponding amount.

Every effort was made to get an option without this clause in it, but the corporation consistently refuses to sell any land to the United States except under condemnation proceedings unless such a clause is made a part of the transaction. The reason is the contest between the City and the corporation has been in litigation for years. The corporation has been unable to make any advantageous sale of this property adjacent to the water while this cloud rests upon its title. The price offered by the corporation to the United States is mentioned by the last quoted clause of the option and the price forces the corporation to pay for the fringe between high and low water. If the claim of the city to this fringe can be obtained by the Rockaway Pacific for less than \$80,000 the price to the United States for the upland will be reduced by exactly the saving to the Rockaway Pacific Corporation in its dealing with the City.

Under these conditions, it is essential to have the City and the corporation come to an actual transfer of title and this cannot be done without enabling legislation in the New York Legislature. A bill to give the City power to make this sale to the corporation of its title to the fringe in question was presented—this is reviewing what happened here last week, which it is unnecessary to go

into. It is understood that a new bill is about to be introduced into the Assembly giving authority to the City of New York for the transfer of submerged lands on Rockaway Beach. This or a similar measure must be enacted to permit the United States to buy the land at Rockaway Beach, without delay and the greatly increased expense of condemnation proceedings. Its prompt enactment into law is earnestly desired.

Last night I was informed by one of the gentlemen of the press that there was a telegram up here from Congressman Fitzgerald which read as follows:

"Honorable Robert F. Wagner: The Secretary of War informs me that he has no information regarding efforts to pass the bill authorizing the City of New York to relinquish rights to private parties and so far as he is aware the United States has no interest in such legislation. Signed, John J. Fitzgerald." And that telegram was given to the press and on the strength of that telegram I read in the morning paper, "Secretary Baker denies the Government urges Rockaway deal. New blow to Mitchel."

When I was informed, not by the minority either, that such a telegram was in existence, but by a newspaper man, I wired the Secretary of War asking whether the gentleman whom I had seen in New York last Saturday who told me he was representing the War Department had authority to represent the War Department or whether the statement he had made was false. I got a telegram this morning: "Replying to your telegram of this date, Colonel Abbott authorized to represent the War Department. Signed, Newton D. Baker."

On Saturday last I spent over an hour with Colonel Abbott. I went into every phase of this question with Colonel Abbott and Colonel Abbott told me at that time that the work of defense was actually being held up pending this legislation; that a bill of this character was absolutely necessary and desired by the War Department, and he told me in substance what I have read in this memorandum, prepared by the War Department as early as February 13th.

Now, Mr. President, I am frankly at a loss to know how to characterize a telegram of this character, when I have here a memorandum prepared by the War Department on February

13th; when I have here a telegram from the Secretary of War informing me that Colonel Abbott with whom we have been dealing for over a week was authorized to represent the War Department and when both this memorandum and the representative of the War Department has told us that this contract was absolutely essential—I am at a loss how to characterize a telegram which states in these words that the Secretary of War says that so far as he is aware the United States has no interest in such legislation.

Senator Burlingame.—Will the Senator yield?

Senator Mills.—Yes.

Senator Burlingame.—Did not that telegram refer to the Walker Bill and not to the Senator's now proposed bill, and the Walker Bill was objectionable? What bill did it refer to?

Senator Mills (reading).—"The Secretary of War informs me he has no information regarding efforts to pass a bill authorizing the City of New York to relinquish rights to private parties."

Senator Burlingame.—Well, isn't that proper?

Senator Mills.—Is that a correct statement of the facts, in view of the fact that the War Department had prepared a memorandum on the 13th saying it was absolutely necessary that the City should relinquish rights to private parties in order to consummate a contract which the Government desired? Is that a correct statement of facts?

Senator Burlingame.—Doesn't he sympathize with the Secretary of War in repudiating that Walker Bill?

Senator Mills.—The Senator is misstating the telegram. The telegram does not refer to the Walker Bill; it says in so many words that they know of no reason why the City of New York should transfer to private parties any of its rights, and I would like to quote again from the memorandum which I have read which says that prompt enactment of this law which permits the City of New York to transfer its rights to private parties is earnestly desired. If the Senator can reconcile those two statements, I cannot.

Senator Burlingame.—May I ask the Senator to what bill the telegram referred?

Senator Mills.—It does not refer to a bill——

Senator Burlingame.—But it mentions a bill in the telegram, Senator?

Senator Mills.—It does not.

Senator Burlingame.—Will the Senator read it again?

Senator Mills.—“The Secretary of War informs me he has no information regarding efforts to pass a bill authorizing the City of New York to relinquish rights to private parties.” No interest in such legislation.

Senator Burlingame.—Now, what bill does he mean?

Senator Mills.—Any bill. He makes the statement that the Secretary of War informs him it is unnecessary so far as he knows, that we should pass any legislation permitting the City of New York to cede its rights. Any legislation. That means all legislation, and I submit that that telegram is deliberately false—I withdraw deliberately—is false in every particular. False in every particular in view of this telegram of—

(Interrupted by remark from Senator Wagner, inaudible to the stenographer.)

Senator Mills (continuing).—I don't know, frankly, to what it refers, but I say in the face of the statements of this Department and of Colonel Abbott and in the face of the memorandum prepared by the War Department, that statement is false and should be retracted.

Senator Gilchrist.—Will you be good enough to say who signed the memorandum?

Senator Mills.—I should prefer not to disclose who signed the memorandum, for the very reason I was asked not to disclose. I will ask the Senator to accept my assurance that it was signed by a high officer in the War Department.



Senator Gilchrist.—I thought it might have been signed by Secretary Baker, that was why I asked the question.

Senator Mills.—I deemed it necessary to make these statements in view of the fact that that Department was giving out—in view of the fact that it totally misrepresented the situation as it existed, and in view of the present political advantage sought to be made of that telegram, if not by those who gave it out at least by other people.

Now, what is the situation? A private corporation owns some upland which the United States Government desires. The City of New York owns some land under water immediately adjoining it. The corporation also owns some land beyond this narrow strip of land, and the corporation says to the Federal Government, if you take this reservation which you desire you absolutely cut off 160 acres, more or less, you make it entirely inaccessible except by water, and we won't sell unless we can get the City to give us this land under water, not only to get access to the property but to improve the property left to us, and the Federal Government would help us out. This private corporation will otherwise ask that the property be condemned and that will be expensive. And the City of New York in order to help out the Federal Government goes to the corporation and says, we will agree to sell you this land under water and we will try to fix a fair price; and the City has an independent appraisal made and they estimate the price, as I understand it, at \$500 an acre, and therefore all three parties get together and say they are ready to go ahead and they come to the Legislature and ask whether they shall be permitted to go ahead or not.

Now, what is the function and duty of the Legislature under these circumstances? We have a situation where we are confronted with an emergency and where matters involving public policy to give away or sell land owned by the City cannot help us. We cannot be governed by general rules. Nor is it our function, as I understand it, to enter into the details of the agreement between the Federal Government and the corporation. The corporation may, as far as I know, be getting too big a price for its land. It may, so far as I know, be performing a patriotic service in getting less than it is worth—I don't know. The Federal Government pre-

sumably is able to protect itself. When we come to the City, what is our duty? Is it our duty to go down there and investigate as to whether \$500 is enough for the land under water, or \$750? No, I assume it is the duty of the Legislature to assume that the City officials elected by the City of New York are competent to protect the rights of the City of New York and that this Legislature has performed its whole duty when in conjunction with the representatives of the Federal Government they put these local authorities in position to carry out the contract desired by the Federal Government and leave it to them to protect the rights of all the people of the City of New York. As to the value to be received by the City of New York, I do not pretend to have any accurate knowledge. As to the value of the price to be paid by the Government to the corporation, I do not pretend to know. I simply say all we are asked to do is to enable the City Government to make a contract desired by the Federal Government, stated by the Federal Government to be essential. I am satisfied that the City authorities will protect the interests of New York, and under these circumstances, I, for one, am unwilling to assume responsibility of saying no to the City.

Senator Walters.—Will the Senator straighten me out on this? Isn't it possible for the Federal Government to file appropriation maps very much in the manner that we do in the State and take possession of all of the land that it needs for defense purposes or for fortification purposes?

Senator Mills.—My answer to the Senator is this: They can unquestionably condemn. If they condemn we have here a rather curious physical situation. Here is a narrow neck of land. There are running out here three little strips beyond that this company owns, about 160 acres, I think. Now, the Federal Government by taking this piece absolutely cuts off the corporation's remaining land from all access to the water. It also divorces these three narrow strips from the rest of the property and makes them valueless and so the officials of the Federal Government have informed me that condemnation proceedings and consequential damages would be very large, therefore undesirable. As to whether they would be or not—

Senator George F. Thompson.—Will the Senator yield?

Senator Mills.— —as to whether they would be or not, I do not know. I yield to both gentlemen.

Senator Thompson.—What I want to know is how can you prevent condemnation proceedings by turning public property over to private hands before it goes to the Government? How does that prevent the proceeding?

Senator Mills.—I don't think the Senator from the Forty-seventh understands—

Senator Thompson.—I don't understand. That is the reason I am asking the question.

Senator Mills.—I apologize to the Senator from the Forty-seventh for not having made myself clearer before. There is a long narrow neck of land here. The Federal Government desires to cut it in two and take a portion out of the middle. The private corporations says: Yes, we will sell that central portion to you at a fixed price; but they say, look where it leaves us, sticking out from that central portion we have three tongues of land. You take the central part here and you leave three parts sticking out into the ocean absolutely worthless. Moreover, beyond this reservation which you are taking the corporation has some more land on this same narrow neck. It says if you take that square portion you cut off the remainder of our land from all access by land and you leave it an island inaccessible except by water. They say, we won't deal with you on that basis; but the City of New York owns land under water immediately adjoining this property land to which they say we claim title. They say, persuade the City of New York to give us that land at a price to be agreed upon and then we will sell the central portion. Why do they say, ask the City of New York to sell that land? Because if they buy that land under water and fill it in it not only connects those three tongues of land with the rest of their property but gives them access to the rest of their property over a solid strip of land.

Senator Gilchrist.—I think I am somewhat familiar with the geographical condition there. Rockaway Point extends out from

Queens County toward the State of New Jersey. The piece to be taken by the Government as I understand it——

Senator Mills (interrupting).—If the Senator will yield, I think I can now make the proposition absolutely clear. If the Senator from the Forty-seventh will step over here I think I can make it clear to him.

(Senators Mills, George F. Thompson, Marshall, Gilchrist confer around Senator Mills' seat, consulting some papers which Senator Mills is apparently explaining to them. Inaudible to the stenographer.)

Senator Mills.—Now, Mr. President, I only desire to say this, further, in respect to this bill: I have introduced it because of these facts; because it is desired by the Federal Government; because it is represented to me that it is a national emergency, and I for one am ready to trust the City authorities to protect the City's interests.

In view of the situation, however, which has arisen, I for one will not push this bill if it is in any sense to be made a party measure; if it is in any way to be made the subject of partisan criticism. The Senator from the Sixteenth (Wagner) has looked into the matter as thoroughly as I have; he knows the facts, I think, as well as I do; he has not seen this memorandum, but I am quite willing to show it to him. I only got it this morning. But if at any time the members of the minority are going to take the position that this bill should not go through, then I for one shall refuse to assume the responsibility for putting it through. It must go through with the votes of both parties on the basis of a national necessity or it will be withdrawn and the responsibility must rest where it properly belongs.

Senator Burlingame.—Mr. President, may we have the bill read in order to know what the bill contains?

The President.—The Clerk will read the bill.

(The Clerk reads the title of the bill.)

Senator Burlingame.—Mr. President, this does not seem to be an act proposed by the Senator from the Thirty-fifth (Senator E.

R. Brown) who last week stated that he would introduce an act which would give this land to the Federal authorities within twenty-four hours. I would like to call that to the attention of the body and state that I would approve most heartily of such action.

Senator E. R. Brown.—Mr. President, I have such a bill prepared, but in view of the information we received from Washington I was inclined to think that it was unnecessary to introduce the bill. The perfect accord between the City and the War Department and the private owners led me to think that I ought to allow that plan to be consummated. The only question that remains, really, is whether the Legislature should specifically supervise the action of the City of New York in relation to a grant of land under water made solely for the purpose of enabling the National Government to place this fort on Long Island and my position in relation to that is that while it would be unwise to pass a statute conferring general authority upon the City, in an emergency or out of an emergency, to convey from time to time land under water surrounding the islands that compose the City, that that does not carry with it the inference that when any land is to be disposed of by the City it is necessary for the Legislature to supervise the particular contract. It is enough that public attention is directed to it, that it is a matter publicly discussed and the cause of the conveyance made known, and that in any event it may be trusted to the City authorities whoever they may be at the time in the absence of any clear proof of waste or fraud. And in this case, where the grant is made for the protection of the Nation, for the protection of the State, and specifically for the protection of the City of New York, there ought not to be any delay about it.

Senator Thompson.—Do you think when the City authorities of the City of New York make a request of the Legislature that the Legislature should thereupon advocate and turn the whole situation over to the City of New York and its officials without looking into it at all? Should they be trusted that far?

Senator Brown.—In this case? You mean in this case?

Senator Thompson.—In any case.

Senator Brown.—I desire to answer the Senator briefly.

Now it is absurd, it is perfectly absurd, for the Senator or for the members of this body generally to assume to take the responsibility of an arrangement of this sort in the City of New York. We don't know about it. We cannot find out absolutely about it. The best we can ever do is to get an opinion upon it and as I understand it local government is organized for the purpose of creating an instrument to do just such things when they have to be done. If it were state land we would not know about it, we could have an opinion about it, but it will be left to the State Board to convey. We cannot leave this to the State Board because the State has not title to the land. The City of New York has title to the land and not the State of New York, and if conveyance is to be made of any part of that land it must be made through representatives of that City. It cannot be made by referendum or by the State but it must be made by the City if made at all, and the question is whether there is now sufficient crisis and necessity to justify us in giving them that limited authority, and whether it is the present Government or the preceding Government or any other Government of the City of New York, in a case of this kind I would vote to give them the power.

Senator Wellington.—Why should not this conveyance be made direct to the United States?

Senator Mills.—May I answer that question? Because the United States, Senator, is already getting all the land that it wants both from the owners of the upland property and from the City. The owners of the upland property decline to sell to the Federal Government unless the City transfers them this land under water, giving as their reasons that unless they get this land under water from the City the rest of the land which they own will be inaccessible.

Senator Brown.—I want to finish my statement, if the Senator will permit me—I yielded to the question and am glad to have it answered by the Senator from the Seventeenth.

Now, I would have preferred, Mr. President, that this matter had come before the Legislature in a different way. I would very much have preferred it. I would have preferred that the United

States Government had simply filed its request that this Legislature get property which it needed to have upon which to locate a fort and had allowed us to act directly. I would have liked to see the State offer this property to the National Government for the purpose. But it did not do it and it pursued another course, very exclusively in view of the statutes of the State of New York which now purports to give means to the National Government of acquiring land so they set about getting it in the best way they could and they have nearly consummated it. I am not the one to stop that consummation. I would last night have been prepared to introduce a bill to take the land in the name of the State and turn it over to the National Government, but for this reason: I found that the situation was such that if the State of New York now took it and turned it over to the National Government there would be likely to follow a cost to the State of between a million and a million and a half of dollars, and I deemed, in view of the arrangement that had been made that the incurring of that expense, in view of the present financial condition of the State, was entirely unnecessary and uncalled for. Besides it looked to me as though the State was rushing in to do this beneficence ahead of the City which had made the effort to the beneficence itself, and very justly and properly because it was more particularly for the protection of the City of New York and I did not wish to seem too anxious to take the credit to the State away from the City. I believe that whatever the fact is in relation to the value of this property there has been an honest attempt on the part of the City of New York to equip the National Government with this land so that it may defend the City, and for that act I have only commendation. If they have made a mistake in relation to the value of the land under water which they have provided may be conveyed, it is a trivial mistake in view of the crisis and necessity of both State and City and it is only one of the hundreds and thousands of mistakes which will be greater than that if war actually comes to this country. Past experience shows that when such crises arise it is necessary to do the immediate thing no matter what the cost is and I am not going to stand in the way of the City doing it now.

Senator Wellington.—I want to get an answer to this question: I understand that the Federal Government desires to obtain title to certain land under water. The title to that land is in dispute.

Senator Mills.—May I correct the Senator? He does not understand the situation.

Senator Wellington.—Well, isn't it the desire of the Federal Government to get title to certain land under water?

Senator Mills.—Certain upland.

Senator Wellington.—Oh, I know that. But the Federal Government will not take the title to the upland unless it acquires title to the land which lies between high and low water mark?

Senator Mills.—No, no, Senator.

Senator Wellington.—Then I am mistaken.

Mr. Foley.—Mr. President, the salient fact impresses itself upon my mind there is an unnecessary amount of heat and excitement on the part of the person attempting to explain his connection with this contract. There is no reason why we should be insulted as traitors to our country because we oppose a deal of this kind, neither is there any necessity for those who own Rockaway Point to arrogate all the patriotism to themselves and I want to make it clear that Mr. Fitzgerald's telegram clearly refers to the bill produced by Senator Walker in this house at the request of the Dock Commissioner of the City of New York.

Senator Walker.—Will the Senator tell that entire story, when he refers to that thing, every time?

Senator Foley.—I made the suggestion in the hope that the Senator from the Thirteenth will defend himself.

Senator Walker.—I may ask to have somebody indicted but I don't need any defense.

Senator Foley.—Now, that bill provided for grant of land under water between Brooklyn and Queens. Everyone can see this has nothing to do with Brooklyn, and in so far as the Governor's message attempted to cover a matter of national defense it was



wrong and in so far as the recommendation to the City authorities that Brooklyn had anything to do with the fort question it was a misrepresentation.

(Interruption by gavel. Confusion in the Chamber.)

The President.—Conversation will please cease.

Senator Foley (continuing).—Now, the Senator from the Seventeenth has gone rather liberally into a discussion of the map and yet as I analyze it, if we had a map large enough the Senate would understand the situation.

The United States Government proposes to buy 134 acres from the Rockaway Pacific Corporation for a sum approximately—I don't think there is any price about it—\$700,000. \$170,000 goes into its treasury. It gets a return of 160 acres of land under water for which it paid \$80,000, so there has been an interchange of 134 acres for 160 acres. That is a net gain to the corporation of 26 acres. In addition to that it gets \$700,000 less \$80,000 which it pays the City of New York for lands under water, or a difference of \$620,000 of net profit to the corporation. Now, it has not paid anything, because it has more land than it had at the beginning. The only expense it has been put to possibly is the cost of filling in that land under water. Now I don't know whether you gentlemen are familiar with the method of filling in on the Rockaway Beach: Pipes are run out from the bay side where there is a plentiful supply of good white sand. It is an inexpensive operation to bring that sand in and fill in the land under water. Most of the land between Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach was made in that manner. Along the bay side and H—has been filled in in that way; so I say the corporation has 160 acres and \$620,000 of the Government's money and it has this 160 acres of City land which properly belongs to the City of New York.

Now, if there was any basis for the position of the Government that it owned the land between the bulkhead line and high water mark there might be some basis for a favor to the Company for the release of their land under water; but the Court of Appeals in that case has laid down that title to lands under water is in the City or State, a public right, and it can only be given away by a grant or by the State Land Board or by the City of New York to

the Sinking Fund Commission. Now, there is no right of this corporation to the land under water. It belongs to the City of New York and when the City or the United States Government recognizes that right they are giving something for nothing.

Now, the Senator from the Seventeenth also feels agitated over the mention of the gentleman's name in connection with this property. But it was not the United States which first sold this site. The suggestion came from the men who have dealt in property along there for development purposes and they are the same gentlemen who sold the adjoining property, immediately adjoining this reservation site. Some weeks ago I had a conversation with a gentleman who formerly owned land around there. I said what about this fort? And he told me he offered to the City of New York the entire tract of 400 acres for one million dollars. Subsequently he sold the land to the Neponset Realty Company and they got a million and a quarter for one-third of the entire parcel which he had offered to the City.

Senator Wagner.—Does the Senator know whether Mr. Reynolds was interested?

Mr. Foley.—It was said he was.

Senator Mills.—Will you kindly tell me what that has to do with this proposition? I understand the political connection but I mean the actual pertinence.

Senator Foley.—There is no politics connected with the subject except as the Senator from the Seventeenth injects a political innuendo into it and it was exactly the same last year—and the Senator from the Forty-seventh can tell us more about it—when a wire tapping scheme was discovered and the attempt was made to cover it up on the theory that it was an international complication, and when the Senator from the Forty-seventh exposed it, it was made clear that it was simply a local proposition. And so here there is nothing international about this. There is nothing extraordinary about it. The Government has been trying to buy this land for three years, but it has been kept so secret and furtive that we have not been apprised of what was being done; and I want to read into the record, so long as the Senator from the Sev-

enteenth has injected this issue into the question, the remarks of that official of the City of New York. It is just as well to see ourselves as others see us, and see just what a Senator of the State of New York means in some of our large communities.

He says here, speaking on the bill to permit the City to exchange lands in Jamaica Bay: "An abberation of consciousness on the part of some fool (I understand the 'damn' was deleted) has probably killed the Jamaica Bay improvement. I don't know what the Government will do. They may withdraw the proposition for their work."

If any Senator here has any excess of pride or conceit I wish he would read that carefully. "Abberation of consciousness"—that is the opposite of a lucid interval, so that he not only questions your intelligence but also your mentality.

Senator Thompson.—Will the gentleman pause long enough to show how a fool can have an abberation of consciousness?

Senator Foley.—Somebody had been putting it over on the Senate for some years. We had been passing other bills without having had a return of consciousness. We had discovered one, I thought, at Albany, but it was an abberation of conscientiousness—

Senator Murphy.—Who was the author of that statement?

Senator Foley.—You read it, did you?

Senator Murphy.—No.

Senator Foley.—Maybe the Senator from the Seventeenth can tell us.

Senator Mills.—I don't know why he should hesitate to say who made the statement.

Senator Foley.—I will come back to that later. I just wanted to make it clear that this exchange of lands was hooked up with a proposition entirely foreign to the original purpose of the Government; that it is proposed to build a road along the Government reservation which will give the Rockaway Pacific Corporation access to its property on the West End of the Pennsylvania—

Senator Mills.—Colonel Abbott said the Government was utterly unwilling to grant such a right of way. In order to meet the further suggestion which I know the Senator from the Sixteenth will make, that instead of granting this, an easement be granted, I will also say I made the suggestion that a right of way be granted by the City to the corporation and that was declined; so the Federal Government declined access over their land and the corporation declined to accept the easement.

Senator Foley.—The basis of an agreement rather than condemnation proceedings has been that if they want condemnation proceedings the Government would have to pay a large sum by reason of shutting off the corporation from access up and down the beach which would compel them to depend on water transportation alone. Now, if the Government had built a roadway along the northern side of the reservation there would not have been the likelihood of secrecy there because they now propose to permit the company to fill in the lands to a width of two thousand feet. You are simply multiplying by twenty the number of people who would have access there and spy on their supplies or other military secrets, and it would not cost very much to run this one hundred foot roadway along the eastern side of that reservation, either at City expense, the City could well afford to spend a hundred thousand on this roadway, and it would save a million on the lands under water.

Mr. Mills.—I regret very much that the Senator has sat down without fulfilling his promise to say what the Neponset proposition had to do with the proposition now before the Senate. I would like to renew my question and ask him what it has to do with it and on what basis he estimates the rights of the City are worth one million dollars.

Senator Foley.—On the basis of \$4,000 an acre; \$8,000 is the estimate of the expert of the Realty Company.

Senator Mills.—That was upland?

Senator Foley.—Yes, but this will be upland when it is filled in.

Senator Mills.—How much is it worth today?

Senator Foley.—The same, less the cost of filling in.

Senator Mills.—Does the City own it in fee?

Senator Foley.—Yes.

Senator Mills.—No.

Senator Foley.—The Court of Appeals has said they do and the only people who say they don't are the Commissioner of Taxes——

Senator Mills.—No; the Corporation Counsel informs me that the City does not own the unrestricted use of this land. It owns it for specific purposes, Government purposes, even assuming their title is good, and it has been assumed that the title was good, all the City can do is to use this land for Government purposes. At the present time it is utterly out of the question to use it for Government purposes. The Senator knows that and everyone else concerned. The City has not got the money to fill in at the present time. The corporation is gradually getting title to this land under water through accretion, and because of its restricted use and this accretion proposition the price was fixed on this piece by independent appraisal and the land was valued at \$2,400 an acre against \$1,400 to fill in, leaving a net value of \$1,000 an acre. I am not going to debate the proposition because I don't know anything about it, more than you do. I am accepting the judgment of somebody else. I am simply telling you the basis of what negotiations were carried on. You and I can argue as to the cost of filling it in from now to dark and we won't get any further. It leaves \$1,000 an acre which it is estimated is the value to the City in view of the restrictions and that in view of the fact it will lose this land by accretion. There is a very wide discrepancy between \$80,000 and a million.

Senator Foley.—Everybody knows that lands under water are granted for Government purposes, but we also know that "Government" is a very broad term. All the grants along the Hudson River to the Central Railroad to straighten out their tracks were not exercised for years and there was no attempt to forfeit them and any use of the land will be construed liberally and will be held to be "Government."

Now, the Senator asked me one question and that was what connection the Neponset Company, which sold the land for a park, had to do with this legislation. I don't want to disclose some of the things said by the Army, but the Senator from the Seventeenth has given out the letter from the War Office and he was present when the representative of the Army Office said that the first suggestion came from Mr. Green of Brooklyn, associate of the gentleman whose name is mentioned here. Mr. Green was vice-president of the Realty Associates, owning most of the stock of the Neponset Company. He had so much success there that he transferred his activities to the reservation proposition and obtained an option from the Rockaway Pacific Company for the purpose of selling that land to the Government——

Senator Mills.—Is the Senator still assuming to report a conversation in my presence?

Senator Foley.—Yes.

Senator Mills.—Then the Senator's recollection does not agree with mine. The word "option" was never mentioned.

Senator Foley.—Well, I beg pardon, it was mentioned. We are not going to call each other vicious liars.

Senator Mills.—The Senator from the Sixteenth asked if he had an option or a lease and the statement was made, "No."

(Senators from the Sixteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth all talking together.)

(Interruption by gavel.)

Senator Wagner.—Let us not get all mixed up in this thing.

(Interruption by gavel.)

The President.—The Senators will please take their seats. The Senator from the Fourteenth has the floor.

Senator Foley.—I yield to the Senator from the Sixteenth.

Senator Wagner.—The representatives from the Army, when I asked them that question, said that Mr. Green did have a lease. As to whether or not it was cancelled at the present time he did not know.

Senator Mills.—Now, that is correct.

Senator Foley.—My recollection of the conversation was that he said there was originally an option and that that option expired. The price was reduced \$250,000 so that evidently was profit to go to Mr. Green or his associates. They held that out. Subsequently this same land was leased to the men who had the option at a nominal price, I think about \$3,000 a year. That lease was for ten years. My recollection is that they still own it, and, of course, any settlement with the owner of the property would involve a discharge of the rights of the lease. Not only that, but it was mentioned in that conversation that the commission to a person who was to sell this property was to run as high as 10 per cent, so we had some specific details of the nature of the agreement and just what took place. Now, does that satisfy the gentleman that the same gentlemen interested in the Neponset property are interested here in this proposition?

Senator Mills.—No.

Senator Foley.—Then you don't want to be satisfied?

Senator Mills.—I am going to make a statement of facts and I challenge the gentleman to disprove this statement. And to bring Reynolds in by the heels and make political capital out of this matter—I refuse to yield—

(Interruption by gavel.)

The President.—The gentlemen will take their seats.

Senator Mills.—Now, this is the situation: While I must confess to a considerable degree of indignation in view of the Fitzgerald telegram which was not shown to me, although I have been dealing in absolute good faith with the Senator from the Sixteenth, and in view of the fact that if that telegram is not entirely false it is certainly misleading, and in view of the political capital sought to be made of that telegram, and that we now seek to drag Mr. Green in by the heels—I think both the Senator from the Sixteenth and the Senator from the Fourteenth fully know that Mr. Green is not going to profit by this transaction.

Now, what happened? When the Federal Government started to look at this property the statement was made that Mr. Green offered to act as broker in this transaction as between the Rockaway Pacific Company and between the Federal Government, and the Federal Government declined to deal through a broker and the original option and the present contract have been negotiated by Mr. Butler representing the Rockaway Company acting directly through the Federal Government or through Mr. Wilcox, and I deny emphatically, and I challenge the Senator from the Fourteenth to prove to the contrary, that Mr. Green is to profit by ten per cent. or one per cent. or by one penny by this contract.

Senator Foley.—I have made no such statement.

Senator Mills.—You made the suggestion.

Senator Foley.—I made the suggestion that he, the Army man, said he was interested, however, originally.

Senator Mills.—Well, I make the statement he has no connection now. That he has dealt through Mr. Breck, counsel for the Company, and that Mr. Green will not be in it.

We never have a direct statement here, we have suggestions.

Now, what is the proposition as to the lease? There was a lease but also a clause in that lease which permitted its cancellation whenever so desired, and no provision made for any payment upon cancellation of that lease. So I make the unqualified statement that Mr. Green or the Realty Associates or the Neponset Company or any of the people dragged in for political purposes only are not connected with it directly or indirectly and will not profit directly or indirectly, and I challenge the people who have been suggesting to the contrary to produce the proof.

(Interruption by gavel.)

Senator G. F. Thompson.—Will the Senator from the Seventeenth allow that last statement he made to be incorporated in the bill?

Senator Mills.—The gentleman from the Forty-seventh is always facetious.



Senator Thompson.—I am not, about that. Mr. President, I haven't any interest in this matter which I think is immediately before the Senate. I am not a resident of the City of New York and I don't care whom they have for Mayor—

Senator E. R. Brown.—Mr. President, I desire to take exception to the statement of the Senator from the Forty-seventh. (Laughter.)

Senator Thompson.—The immediate thing, as Senator Brown said, is that there may be prospect of war in this country and if there is the Government might desire to set up a gun down there on Long Island and shoot whoever insults our Government, and the President of the United States is now going to decide whether certain things shall constitute an insult or not. I don't know whether I make myself clear or not, but the idea is there.

Now, the immediate thing is to set up the gun, and the next immediate thing is to take the land to set the gun on.

Now, we have talked so much about it and bothered around with it so much and so long that all the people who are going to insult us know where that gun will be located, so we may as well take more time and go about it.

The Government can take this land. We are satisfied of that. The only question is how much are they going to pay and whom are they going to pay it to? But the Government has a clear right, and the compensation will work itself out. They can get the land, set up the gun and shoot everything. We are all for that, and that I assume is patriotism and I assume that to be patriotic everybody after making up our minds that we have got to have a war, must sacrifice everything we have got for the benefit of the country without question. Now, I am ready to be patriotic, myself, but I want this corporation, this Pacific Tea Company, or whatever it is, I want them to be patriotic, and I don't want them to hold up the Government waiting for a little money, and I want to ask somebody about the quality of the patriotism this company is showing by holding back the land from the Government so they can get some money or some benefit out of it for themselves. That is what I want to know, and I want to know whether that is patriotism or not, and that is the thing we are considering. It is not the immediate thing at all.

And the next immediate thing we are considering here is who is going to be the next Mayor of New York. There is no question about that either.

Senator Mills.—Will the Senator tell me whether he was considering anything else since the session began?

Senator Thompson.—I have been considering some other things. If I lived in New York——

Senator Mills.—But the Senator does.

Senator Thompson.—I would rather have somebody else than the one they have got now. The Mayor of Middleport is ten times as big a man. He does not talk about “super-Senators” or “fools” in the Legislature; he is a rather dignified individual who sells coal to help warm the people.

Now, we have official information that fools infest the Legislature. This particular statement was not directed to me this time, so there are others in it.

Senator Wagner.—Will the Senator yield? Knowing that you were not meant perhaps you know who was meant?

Senator Thompson.—I think it was the two leaders—the minority and majority. (Laughter.)

(Interruption by gavel.)

Senator Wagner.—I admit it.

Senator Thompson.—I want everything to be harmonious here, and in order that Senator Mills is not blamed for a bill that somebody handed to him any more than Senator Walker was blamed a year ago when somebody gave him a bill to give somebody else—and I don't think that Senator Mills' bill should be in the future referred to as a discredited thing any more than Senator Walker's should be, now, when he himself got up on the floor of the Senate and tore it to pieces because it was not a good thing a year ago.

Now, the gentleman from New York who gets cross down there in City Hall when he finds out that anybody is talking politics to him—I understand had sent this bill up a year ago and that is the reason why some people are a little bit anxious to look into it

now, and that is the reason why he comes into it, and another reason is that he spends so much time denying it.

Now, I don't like the idea of covering politics with a cloak of patriotism. Neither do I like to be hampered in carrying out my official duty by someone saying that I cannot talk about it or see what is in it, because that would not be patriotic. I don't think it is fair. I think the whole thing ought to be laid out where we can see what it is and if these real estate associates or Mr. Graves or Mr. Reynolds, whoever they are, if they are likely to be interested, we can fix that by putting something in the bill which says they shall not get anything out of it. It can be done, there is no doubt about that, and take care of this. Now I think the Federal Government can handle the situation very nicely, if we give them the land. I am not afraid to vote for any bill which gives away the State's assets either to the Government or the government of a city, but I don't like a bill which gives something to private hands, and I would rather it would not.

Now, I don't think, Mr. President, that we are quite justified in making this matter exclusive because they say the Government is interested. Senator Foley called my attention to an incident which occurred last spring when an investigation was on with reference to public utilities and the question came up about the telephone, and a sort of custom they had in New York of tapping telephone lines and it turned out that this custom became so general that they tapped the telephone lines of lawyers, ministers, physicians, all of whom are protected by the code from having certain conversations given to the public or anybody else, but these lines were tapped. It turned out that somebody suspected that there was some Government tapping in New York on account of certain diplomatic or foreign relations. That turned out. Now, I was patriotic enough to talk to the Mayor about that and he perfectly understood the situation, and the situation was fairly, honestly and patriotically taken care of, and the Mayor knew that.

In the course of our investigation in other ways, we found a private wire of a lay firm in New York tapped by this City administration. It then turned out that the cause of the tapping was because someone connected with the banking firm of Morgan & Company wanted to find out what was going on over that wire and

it turned out that Morgan or someone connected with that company, wanted to find out what was going on over this wire, and the administration of the present Mayor permitted that wire to be tapped officially for that purpose, and when that came out he became frantic and gave out statements that it was for the United States Government, forgetting all the patriotism that was in him, then and there. And I made the statement then and I repeat it now, that he lied.

Now, that is what there is to that transaction and I haven't any interest, Mr. President, except that when I find some public official who is hypocritical and who is not in good faith performing the public service he is elected to perform I think it my duty and I will and I do say so and I don't care if it is the Mayor or the Comptroller or some real estate firm on Long Island or who it is.

Now, that is all the interest I have got in New York City, except that it is a part of the State of New York and except that for some reason or other when these matters come up—I have tried to get away from it—I don't care what you do with the land at Rockaway Point or the things you do in the City of New York. New York can take care of those things. The officials of New York should be competent to look after them, but we are interested where we find they act hypocritically or make an artificial record which they don't intend to stand for. The things themselves should be covered and we should not have to debate here what the details are. We ought to be able to press them. But I have been drawn off on these things all the time because of the gratuitous insinuation.

Now, I know that Senator Mills is perfectly honorable about this matter and I am going to criticize him thus far and that only, I believe firmly in his patriotism and that he tries to perform his duties and I am going to criticize him thus far and that only; there is just a little bit of politics in favor of the present City administration, just a little with Senator Mills, and with the Senator from the Sixteenth on the other side, and the rest of us have to consider that and leave it out.

Senator Mills.—Mr. President——

Senator Wagner.—Are you going to talk again?

Senator Sage.—Mr. President, I do not wish to inject myself into this matter in any way, but the Senate has got into a difficulty. I don't see that it makes the slightest particle of difference in this case whether the Mayor is trying to get some political capital, or somebody else, or whether the Mayor has said something that is not quite in favor of the Senate of the State of New York, or whether the Comptroller has said something of the kind. I believe if we pay attention to our own self-respect we won't care what they say as long as we are doing the proper thing.

The whole matter is just this: The Government apparently wants to build a fortification for the protection of the City of New York. It is either necessary or unnecessary. If we are convinced in the Legislature of New York that it is necessary for the protection of the City of New York, it is our duty and our plain duty to see that this thing is done just as soon as it can possibly be done. It makes not the slightest particle of difference to us whether somebody gets land for \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$500,000 less than it is worth. We have got to put this in the hands of the City administration as long as the administration owns the land or has a proper title to the land in question. Now, I would be absolutely in favor of drawing the bill giving New York the power to make any arrangements necessary so that the fort could be built at this particular point desired and I believe everybody in the Legislature should vote for such a bill. Don't let us get drawn away in this tangle. It is all very interesting, and interesting to the spectators, but if there is war and something happens to New York because New York doesn't have the guns, we will be responsible. Now let us go ahead and pass this bill or one like it.

Senator Lawson.—Mr. President, I have listened attentively to the arguments of Senator Mills and the various members.

There seems to be an erroneous impression altogether that if this legislation is not passed we won't have a fort at Rockaway to defend the City of New York.

We in Brooklyn know a little something about this land. It has been the playground of the people in Brooklyn. It is wild land. The mere fact that the east or the west end of the land will be separated by a fort—and it won't be because it is over a mile wide

at this particular point, and access from Sheepshead Bay and Canarsie is much more available than from Rockaway and Neponset. That is all wild land, in litigation for years, bought originally by this Rockaway Pacific Corporation in which the late Mr. Harriman was largely interested. That corporation has been fighting to acquire title, claiming that they had the right to title to land under water. Now, the land under water on the Jamaica Bay side is worth three or four times what the actual sand dunes at Rockaway Point is worth. It is nothing but a lot of sand dunes frequented by city people who have tents and little shacks and pay the Rockaway Pacific Company for the use of it. The mere fact that this legislation—this is in my mind and I have followed the situation for years, I know all these people they have been talking about, and this is an opportunity under the guise of patriotism for this corporation to get title to land under water, and nothing else. And as a Brooklynite familiar with what is going on there, having traversed this land myself and knowing it is a mile from the Bay to the Ocean, the Jamaica Bay site is the most valuable for docking privileges, for wharves and they cannot use the Ocean side at all, and they will use it between the western point and where the fort is to be constructed, and they can come over in a boat from Sheepshead Bay, and it is thirty minutes from Canarsie, and to say that the land is going to be cut off by a fort is absolutely absurd and everyone who goes to that land, and I have been going there for twenty-five years, knows it is false. It is simply a cloak to permit a private corporation—and I don't believe Senator Mills realizes it, I think he is thoroughly patriotic in what he is doing, but if he frequented there and knew all about this land and knew the deals for Neponset that are going on, this is simply another attempt to make us actual fools as they are now trying to claim, to permit the City to cede the land to this private corporation. The whole business only cost one million originally.

Senator Wellington.—Mr. President, I understood Senator Sage to say that if we did not pass this bill the fort would not be built, and then if disaster came we would be responsible. Now, if that is true we ought to pass the bill immediately. There ought to be an emergency message at the desk. I would like to ask if that

is true. Has not the Federal Government the power to take any land that it requires by condemnation? And if that is true then the passing of this bill is not a condition precedent to the acquiring of the necessary land by the Federal Government.

Senator Mills.—Very true; the Federal Government can condemn. The Federal Government says that that will take time and in the end it will be enormously expensive, will cost them a lot more than if they obtain the land by private contract. Moreover, there is grave danger of their present appropriation lapsing and they will be in the situation of not having money appropriated for the purpose to begin the work at once. The Federal Government has represented that if it is not absolutely essential—the Senator from the Sixteenth questions the statement—I say to him that I have here a memorandum in which the very question is stated in which the Federal Government represents that it is essential, while they admit that if they have got to condemn it will be an enormously expensive proceeding, and I have been told that there is danger of their appropriation lapsing. I must refuse to take the statement, if you refer to this same Congressman I must refuse to accept his statements as final in this respect. He seems to be ignorant of the situation.

Senator Foley.—I would like to ask the Senator from the Seventeenth if the Government is not in possession of all this property.

Senator Mills.—It is in possession of the property. The corporation has agreed to allow the Government to go in and the Government is at present engaged in putting in small guns to prevent landing parties, but for large coast guns it is necessary to have land under water, concrete foundations and expenditure of money into the millions of dollars and the Government is unwilling to make these expenditures until it has title to the land.

Senator Wagner.—The Senator from the Seventeenth, in order that there may not be current discussion or too close scrutiny of this whole situation is every other word talking politics, politics, and yet I venture to say that the only gentleman who has been injecting politics into this situation is the Senator from the Seventeenth.

Now, let me say I think every man on this floor will concede that if this bill were up here as an independent proposition it would not receive a single vote even, in the Senate or the Assembly, because it is giving away practically the water front property of the City of New York, not for governmental purposes, not for fortification purposes, but to a private corporation.

Long ago in the City of New York it was deemed essential to have a declaration in our City Charter because of the great value of water front property, that it shall be forever inalienable and that no private or upland owner shall get the water front property belonging to the City of New York, and whenever an exception is to be made to that rule it has to be made by special act under special circumstances and then, alone, the Legislature must make that exceptional case. In other words, the responsibility is not with the local authorities. The responsibility is put into the Legislature to determine in what cases the land under water shall be given to a private or upland owner so that when we say here it is none of our business, that we have no right to look into the facts, we are evading a responsibility which the laws of this state place upon our shoulders.

Now, as to politics in this situation: I went to the Senator, and I am going to say exactly what took place, whether it was confidential or not. I went to the Senator from the Seventeenth yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock when I got off the train, and I called him out of a room in which he was looking over our appropriation bill and I said, "Senator, I am not personally satisfied with the private transactions involved in this land deal and I wish you would consent to the appointment of a sub-committee of two or three Senators and let us not tell the press or tell a single individual except the men you decide on and let them go to New York and look into all the facts and ramifications in this case and quietly without public notice, come back and tell us the facts so as to satisfy the conscience of those Senators here who somehow or other feel that there is an unpatriotic feature in this whole scheme."

Was I playing politics then because I emphasized the fact that it should be done without publicity of any kind or character? No, Mr. President, I won't yield to the gentleman from the Seventeenth, because he did not. When I get through, you (referring to



Senator Mills) can say all you like. You are quite impatient and intolerant of others but you are quite reckless in making assertions yourself.

Now, I begin with the assumption that if this bill were here as an independent proposition it would not receive a single vote in either legislative body. Now, where is the patriotism? The Senator from the Seventeenth presented a remarkable case in behalf of this private corporation owning this property and executing its terms for its own benefit.

Only a few days ago after he and I heard the story as told us by a representative from the Federal Government, he himself was the first to stand up and say, "I will not vote for any bill and the Legislature ought not to pass any bill giving our consent to the exaction of this land from the City of New York under this unpatriotic scheme," and I went along with him and I said, "Ogden, I agree with you absolutely," and I said, "we ought to try and do this thing for the Federal Government without taking the City's land under water without just compensation."

Now, we have talked a little about the figures. Let us tell just what the figures are, and I will take the figures of the Senator from the Seventeenth, not his own, but as he was informed, because he must be speaking on information and belief.

Senator Mills.—Will the gentleman yield?

Senator Wagner.—No. And even upon these terms let me see whether this private corporation, holding up the hand of the Government, is patriotic or not, and let us remove this question that there is a disputed title. The authorities of the City of New York told me themselves that they did not for a moment believe that this corporation had the right to claim this title to land under water.

Senator Mills.—I so stated.

Senator Wagner.—Then let us get away from this point that is made here that the City is giving this land under water upon cheaper terms because of an alleged claim by this private corporation to this land under water. It is visionary. There is no such thing.

Now, they are getting this property, land under water, for \$500 an acre. Now, let us see this patriotism. Upon their figures, upon the Senator's figures, it costs \$1,400, although I say that is exorbitant, but I will take his figures, to fill in that land under water, so that their investment in that property is \$1,900, and for that same thing they are now exacting from the Federal Government \$4,400.

Now, let us see whether there is not a situation where this corporation is taking advantage of an emergency to get something which under no other scheme they could exact from the City of New York.

I did not intend to talk so much but I must do it to let the public know all the facts in view of the insinuation made here that I have been insincere in my attempts to look into the details of this question. I don't think the Senator means to indicate that I have not been sincerely with him trying to solve this question without permitting the City to give up these rights. The Government is strong and mighty. I said to the Senator from the Thirty-fifth, I say it again today, that if he had charge of the matter of securing this property for fortification purposes and an attempt was made by a private corporation to exact unreasonable terms from him, to secure something they were not entitled to, he would not tolerate it a second, but would demand in this body the immediate passage of legislation taking this property forthwith for fortification purposes. I know his patriotism as well as his judgment and I have that high regard for it that I know that he himself would not tolerate it for a second. We may be in a position where we will have to vote for this thing because the American flag has been waved and folded around this so-called gold brick, but I want the Senate to understand the exact conditions here.

Now, of course, the Senator from the Seventeenth has stated this land question as favorably as he could on behalf of this patriotic private corporation. Now, the great claim is that if you take this, we have got to have 160 acres of that land under water, which is inalienable, which it seems to me the City should keep for dock and other purposes. They say they want it. Why? Because we need access to our land which you are shutting off by this fortifi-

cation. Now, I don't know whether the City authorities suggested it, or the Senator himself, but——

Senator Mills.—Will the gentleman yield? Mr. President, in view of his position on this bill, I withdraw it.

Senator Wagner.—Now, I know—well, that is cheap and it is even undignified, undignified even for you to take that course for I said a moment ago, in view of all the circumstances we would all probably vote for the bill, but in view of the accusations and suggestions you have made and the attack you have made upon me I want to have the Senate know what motives actuated me and what connection I had with the transaction.

Senator Mills.—I will refuse to introduce a bill in which the Senator charges in the course of his remarks that it is a gold brick wrapped up in the American flag and when he charges that I have favorably stated the terms and conditions for a corporation and that he is only supporting it under duress. Mr. President, there is no bill before the House.

Senator Wagner.—The Senator will admit that he presented the side from the standpoint of those who are selling this property?

Senator Mills.—I deny that. I took great pains to say that in so far as the terms are concerned I know nothing and that as far as the terms of the corporation and the Government are concerned, they may be exorbitant, I should say that the corporation was making a very good thing out of it, but I should say to be fair to all parties concerned that that is an impression only, because I have not looked into the facts, and I don't know the exact terms of the contract and I don't know the value of the land and I have not conceived it to be my duty to protect the interests of the Government, but I have assumed that under the present admirable administration they are perfectly competent——

Senator Cullen.—Mr. President, do I understand that he has withdrawn the bill?

Senator Mills.—I shall not press the bill. He charges that the bill is purely in the interest of a private corporation, and a gold

brick wrapped up in the flag and I shall refuse to press the bill and will let the responsibility rest where it belongs.

Senator Cullen.—Well, Mr. President——

Senator Wagner.—Wait a minute——

(Interruption by gavel.)

The President.—Will the Senator from the Sixteenth yield?

Senator Brown.—Unanimous consent.

Senator Wagner.—Now, Mr. President, politics are still being played. A moment ago the Senator from the Seventeenth changed, half his time talking about my alleged opposition and insinuations about this bill, and I am stating my position to justify whatever insinuation I have passed with reference to the private transaction and my characterization of a corporation which will deliberately hold up the Federal Government under an emergency to exact something which under normal conditions they could not secure.

Now, the question for this body to decide is, is the emergency such that this bill must be passed? Will the expense under condemnation proceedings be greater than the expense under the procedure at the present time? Now, that is between now and the time the bill comes up for consideration we must determine for ourselves. Now the Senator found fault because I did not show him the telegram last evening. I told him why, because I was told by the press the Senator had charged, not to me for I think he stated to me that I was not playing politics, but to the press he said that I had been playing politics and I thought I was relieved from any responsibility to show him anything in reference to this matter.

Senator Mills.—May I ask the Senator from the Sixteenth what time he received the telegram?

Senator Wagner.—I don't know, but it was before the session.

Senator Mills.—Did the Senator have the telegram in his possession when he talked with me?

Senator Wagner.—No, no.

Senator Mills.—Now, there is a last point I want to make here and I am through.

The situation as it is presented here would make one who does not know all the facts believe that it was during this emergency that the Federal Government suddenly came to this private corporation and said we must have this property for fortification puposes and very reluctantly the corporation submitted but not until it secured protection for its adjoining property, yet the facts are that for over 3 years those representing this corporation have been trying to sell this property to the Federal Government for fortification purposes, even before this conflict with the other side began so that it has been in the course of discussion and negotiation for a period of three years.

Senator E. R. Brown.—Mr. President.

Senator Mills.—Will the Senator yield for a moment?

Senator Brown.—Certainly.

Senator Mills.—In view of the fact that the Senator has raised the point I want to make my position clear.

The bill was introduced in my absence as you all know. Since then I have been endeavoring to ascertain all the facts and see what was wise to do. I went last Saturday to a conference with the City authorities, a representative of the corporation and two representatives of the Federal Government. As soon as I left that conference I immediately went to the office of the Senator of the Sixteenth and stated to him just what had taken place and that in my judgment the only way was for us to give the City authority to cede the land, but I stated that I was entirely unwilling to proceed unless that met with his approval.

Senator Wagner came to see me yesterday afternoon at half-past 4 and told me he thought the matter should be investigated. I told him I did not think we should have an official commission because it would play politics. Couldn't keep it quiet because it would not play. Last night I was shown this telegram. The Senator from the Sixteenth had spoken to me. The Senator from the Sixteenth knew I was going to introduce the bill. I felt he had not acted fairly toward me inasmuch as he knew I was introducing it on the assumption that the Federal Government desired it, when he was holding up his sleeve a telegram that says they are not

desiring it and I think the Senator from the Sixteenth will agree that I had a right to be aggrieved.

The Senator from the Sixteenth knows what is in this problem. He received in his mail as much as I did with respect to the contract. It impressed him, as I think it impressed me, as high. I don't know anything about it. I don't know whether the corporation is making a good thing out of it or not. It does not look to me that they are losing anything by it, but I don't know that it is our duty—I am not here to defend the corporation—I think when the Senator from the Sixteenth, when he suggested that, and said that I was making it as favorable as possible for the corporation, he did not quite mean what he said.

Senator Wagner.—I did not mean to impugn any motives to you. You know I have too high a regard for you for that, but I said as favorable as that side could be presented.

Senator Mills.—I meant to present the facts, favorable or unfavorable.

Now, unless the Senator from the Sixteenth feels that this legislation should be introduced and pressed for passage, I will withdraw it, and I won't go ahead unless he agrees that we all go ahead.

If the Senator from the Sixteenth feels that, although we are proceeding more or less in the dark, we should go ahead, in view of the statements of the Federal Government, I ask unanimous consent to introduce this bill and have it passed to third reading.

The President.—Without objection the clerk will read.

(The Clerk reads the title of the bill.)

The Clerk.—By Senator Mills: Authorizing the City of New York to cede or grant to upland owner certain lands under water, etc.

Senator Lawson.—I did not understand that bill was to go to third reading. I object to that.

Senator Mills.—I ask that it go to third reading without reference.

Senator Lawson.—I object to that.

The President.—Referred to the Committee on Affairs of New York City.

Senator Thompson.—Mr. President, I ask that Senate Bill No. 199 be amended, reprinted and recommitted to the Committee on Public Service.

The President.—Without objection so ordered.

Senator Dowling.—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

The President.—Without objection the Clerk will read.

The Clerk.—By Mr. Dowling: An act to amend the Penal Law with reference to motor vehicles.

The President.—Referred to the Committee on Codes.

Senator G. F. Thompson.—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

The President.—Without objection the Clerk will read.

The Clerk.—By Mr. Thompson: An act to prevent the flooding of State Highway Route 18 and making appropriation therefor.

The President.—Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chair hands down a message from the Assembly.

Senator E. R. Brown.—Mr. President, I desire to make a statement, preliminary to the introduction of the bill.

Now, the fact is that any uncomplimentary remarks that are made about the Legislature will be justified if the Legislature does not take steps immediately to enable the State and the City to turn over to the Nation a site for a fort at Rockaway and, so far as I personally am concerned, and so far as the Senate is concerned, I believe there is no willingness to assume any responsibility for delay whatever.

Now, what are the facts about this case? The facts are that the National Government has entered into a contract for the purpose of a site that they want and that the city has volunteered, subject to getting authority from the Legislature, to carry out its agreement, to make a contract with a neighboring owner in relation to

some lands under water which will enable the National Government to get the land that it wants.

Now, the Legislature does not seem to be ready with unanimity to confer the privilege upon the City to carry out this agreement.

(A short conversation between Senators Brown and Wagner inaudible at the stenographer's desk.)

Senator Brown.—I understand, Mr. President, that the Senator from the Sixteenth says that so far as he is concerned and the minority is concerned, they are now prepared to vote for the bill. But they have plastered the bill with every kind of reflection that they could; they have raised a dozen suggestions of improper conduct, motives, incompetency, selfishness, wrong policy, and I am not willing, myself, to support a bill of which it is said that it is in violation of sound policy in relation to the Ocean front on those islands. I don't want to back a bill of that kind. I am not in favor of a bill with headlines in the papers that an arrangement has been made for the enrichment of a corporation and that it has been allowed to take advantage of a national crisis for the purpose of covering this thing with the Legislature. I won't do it.

I want to say one word further while I am here.

I understand the importance of New York, and how large a place it is, but I would like to call the attention of the members from the other fifty-seven cities in the State to the fact that the proper way to do, when they have an election approaching is to bring all the matters here and air them here in the Senate. It would not make a very happy body. There is no more reason why the City of New York should hand us all their issues in the coming election, than why we should hear about the election at Painted Post. But you are disposed to do it, and some way, somehow, somebody always does it and I suppose it will have to continue until the day of adjournment of the Legislature, but it is not proper. That is merely in passing.

Now, I had a bill prepared, following the statement which I made in the Senate just before last Wednesday, I think, which amended the condemnation law to the following effect: "That the Adjutant General, the State Engineer and another prominent official, it is immaterial, a reliable one were a board to immedi-



ately condemn, having general powers to condemn for the purpose of furnishing sites for forts for defense. Following the precedent of the Canal Law they can condemn the land that is wanted for the National Government in three days, and the law provides in perhaps less time if they get the description in a shorter time, and I think it is available within twenty-four hours, the moment they enter upon that land it belongs to the State of New York. Now, the machinery for the payment, which comes afterwards, is just as it is in the Canal Law and gives the power to the State upon order of the Governor to convey the land summarily, with or without terms, to the National Government as he deems best and proper.

Now, I am going to offer that bill and I am going to press it because I cannot tolerate the idea, in view of the national situation, of the rest of the State standing in the way for a single moment in a matter that goes to taking proper and necessary precautions which have already been directed to be taken by the Government of the United States through their making appropriations for this purpose.

Now, there is only one unfortunate feature, and that is secondary, or else not important, it is going to cost some money, maybe it will cost more than the \$700,000. It has been said that it would cost a million and a half. I don't know whether it will or not. Maybe it will cost less than \$700,000 but whatever the cost is the State ought to bear it and I want to call the attention of the Senators from Painted Post, no, I mean the City of New York, that they are going to pay 70 per cent of it. That does not fall on them any heavier than it does on us because they have got 70 per cent of the property of the State. We are willing to stand our share and they must stand their share. But I am absolutely unwilling to pass a bill that is plastered as was this bill offered here this morning, as it is by the Senator from the Sixteenth and his associates.

I ask that the bill I now offer go to third reading.

The President.—The Senator from the Thirty-fifth asks unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Senator Wagner.—I think the Senator does not mean to be un-

fair but he is unfair when he states that the minority alone have characterized certain provisions of this transaction.

Senator Brown.—I did not mean that.

Senator Wagner.—Well, you could not, because there are Senators in the majority——

Senator Brown.—There are.

Senator Wagner.—My characterization was that this private corporation took advantage of the situation, and if the bill of the Senator from the Seventeenth should pass the minority is ready to pass it, but the facts should be known.

Senator Brown.—My answer is this. I have had something to do with the investigating committees in the Legislature and I have no idea that a proper committee can be constituted——

Senator Wagner.—I don't say that.

Senator Brown.———and make the investigation and present a report here inside of thirty days on which we would be satisfied to act, and I fear that if such a committee is constituted representing the different elements and political forces that are here in the Senate, when it reports it will differ in opinion and we will have taken a month and made no progress whatever, and I am unwilling to delay one week.

Senator Wagner.—We don't need to delay a minute.

Senator Brown.—You mean on this bill?

Senator Wagner.—Yes.

Senator Brown.—Well, there is no use arguing on that.

Senator Wagner.—The Senator has made another statement which would imply that I am asking a delay of thirty days by investigation. I said we are prepared now.

Senator Brown.—No, I didn't say that.

Senator Wagner.—But we did intend to state those facts that came to our knowledge.

Senator Brown.—Now, Senators have a right to act on information which they have but I want to say that the position of the Senator from the Sixteenth and other Senators—I refer to the Senator from the Sixteenth because he is the leader of the minority—and of other Senators is such that even though he is willing to support the bill offered by the Senator from the Seventeenth, I am not willing to back that bill. He will go further than I will. It is not necessary to have that bill. We can get along without it by paying the price, and I am in favor of paying the price rather than support a bill after having the things said about it which were said by the Senator from the Sixteenth.

The President.—Third reading of a bill.

Senator Brown.—Third reading without reference, Mr. President.

The President.—The Clerk will read.

The Clerk.—An act amending the State Law relative to acquisition of land by the State for purposes of public defense.

The President.—Without objection passed to third reading.

Senator Lawson.—Now, may we have the bill read?

The President.—The Clerk will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

Senator Lawson.—I am going to ask the Senator from the Thirty-fifth what this bill does in regard to saddling the cost of 70 per cent on the City of New York. I did not understand his statement there.

Senator Brown.—Mr. President, I think the Senator from the Thirty-fifth was in error. I think according to the last equalization there is only 68 per cent upon the City of New York. I think I made an error of 2 per cent, but I am sure the Senator is familiar with the fact that when taxes are laid directly upon property of New York City the City of New York now pays 68 or 70 per cent, and that is all I meant. There is no provision in the bill. It comes out of the treasury of the State.

Senator Mills.—Mr. President, I concur with everything said by the Senator from the Thirty-fifth. In view of the attack made upon this bill without proceeding for one minute to prove the statements that have been made, and in view of the characterization by the Senator from the Sixteenth, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the bill. I am quite willing that the responsibility for that withdrawal shall not rest upon me, because it is going to cost the State and the City a lot of money and they must take their chance of getting it back from the Federal Government.

The President.—The question is on the bill now at the desk, the bill which is to be advanced to third reading.

Senator Foley.—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

In view of the statement just made by the Senator from the Seventeenth as to the withdrawal of the bill——

Senator Emerson.—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I will have to call Senator Foley out of order. We are considering——

Senator Foley.—I got unanimous consent. I am suffering from an "aberration of consciousness" and I now give notice that I shall introduce a bill tomorrow in order that the Senate may have a bill before it if we fail with the Brown bill, to introduce the Mills bill.

Senator Mills.—I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the bill.

Senator Boylan.—I object, Mr. President. This bill has been presented to the Senate and we ought to know what is in it, we have only heard a few things this morning, let us hear them all. Let the bill stay where it is.

Senator G. F. Thompson.—This latter proposal, I think it is my duty to state it has changed my mind to the extent of the amount of politics that there is in this thing. I think I agree more thoroughly with the Senator from the Thirty-fifth than I have before, and I don't like the attitude of the minority in allowing—in refusing to allow Senator Mills to have his way. I think they are playing politics, now, pure and simple.

The President.—The next order of business, communications——

Senator Brown.—Mr. President, I move that we take a recess until 3 o'clock, at which time I hope to have an emergency message and pass the bill which I have offered.

The President.—The question is on the motion of the Senator from the Thirty-fifth that the Senate stand in recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS

3 P. M., same day.

Senator Brown.—Mr. President, on account of the absence of the Governor from the City I shall move to adjourn.

Another motion to adjourn.

## EXHIBITS

### EXHIBIT "A"

" ROCKAWAY PACIFIC CORPORATION,  
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

*January 6, 1916.*

*To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Sir: 1. The undersigned, Rockaway Pacific Corporation (hereinafter called the "Vendor"), a corporation of the State of Delaware, hereby grants to the United States of America (hereinafter called the "Purchaser") an option until June 1, 1916, to purchase, upon the terms hereinafter set forth, the piece or parcel of land situated at Rockaway Point, Queens County, Long Island, New York, colored red on the map hereto annexed and made a part hereof. This option is granted upon the express condition, however, that the dispute between the Vendor and the City of New York as to the ownership of the lands on the Jamaica Bay side of the property owned by the Vendor on Rockaway Point, Queens County, Long Island, south of the Pierhead Line approved by the Secretary of War August 31, 1915, and any and all extensions of such line, be settled satisfactorily to the Vendor before the exercise of either option hereby granted. As the purchase price for the property upon which an option is given as aforesaid, the Purchaser shall pay to the Vendor the sum of one million, one hundred seventy-two thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars (\$1,172,320). The said purchase price is to be increased or diminished as the case may be, by the sum of five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$5,250) for each acre of upland (to wit, land above mean high water) in excess of or less than 200 that said parcel is ascertained to contain by an accurate survey. (It is understood that no charge is being or will be made by the Vendor for property covered by this option, the title to which is now claimed both by the Vendor and by the said City.) The Vendor also agrees to fill, within six months after notice of the exercise of said option, to a height of eight (8) feet above mean low water (upon specifications to be prepared by the Vendor's

engineers), the property so purchased by the Purchaser, and will upon similar specifications and within said time fill all the surrounding property (colored yellow and green respectively) south of the bulkhead line shown on said map at least to a height of five and one-half ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ ) feet above mean low water, and where such property adjoins the parcel upon which an option is granted by this paragraph one, to a height sufficient to retain the filling to be done as aforesaid on said parcel. The purchase price hereinbefore set forth is based on an estimated amount of filling of 1,390,000 cubic yards to be done upon the parcel last referred to and the said purchase price is to be accordingly increased or reduced, as the case may be, by the sum of eight and eight-tenths (8.8) cents per cubic yard for each cubic yard of filling in excess of or less than 1,390,000 done on said parcel. On receipt of notice of the exercise of said option, the Vendor will give to the Purchaser a bond satisfactory to it, to insure the performance of such filling.

It is expressly understood, however, that the Vendor reserves a right of way one hundred (100) feet in width (shown on said map) over the property covered by this option, connecting Washington avenue with the westerly end of said Rockaway Point; with the right in the Vendor and also in the Purchaser to improve the said right of way as a City street and to construct sewers and pipe lines therein, and to string telephone and electric and other wires thereon, and to construct such other facilities therein or thereon as may be proper for the development of the remaining property now owned by the Vendor. The Purchaser shall, however, have jurisdiction over the said right of way or street.

2. Subject to a satisfactory settlement being made with the City of New York as aforesaid, the Vendor also hereby grants to the Purchaser an option until June 1, 1916, to purchase, together with the parcel hereinbefore described, the piece or parcel of land situated on said Rockaway Point and colored green on said map, the Vendor reserving, however, the artesian well on said property and a circular piece of land for a radius of one hundred (100) feet about said well, together with the right to maintain a pipe line in the existing location across the property covered by this option. As the purchase price for said additional parcel, the Purchaser shall pay to the Vendor the sum of six hundred three thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars (\$603,144). The pur-

chase price is to be increased or diminished, as the case may be, by the sum of six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$6,250) for each acre of upland in excess of or less than fifty-two (52) included in said additional parcel and by the further sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each acre of upland in excess of or less than two hundred (200) included in the parcel upon which an option is granted in paragraph one hereof, such acreage in each case to be ascertained by an accurate survey. (It is understood that no charge is being or will be made by the Vendor for property covered by this additional option, title to which is now claimed both by the Vendor and by the said City.) In addition to the filling provided for in paragraph one hereof, the Vendor agrees to fill, within six months after notice of the exercise of the option granted by this paragraph number two, to a height of seven (7) feet above mean low water, the parcel upon which an option is granted by the paragraph last mentioned. The purchase price hereinbefore set forth in this paragraph two is based on an estimated total amount of filling of 888,000 cubic yards to be done upon the said additional parcel, and the said purchase price is to be accordingly increased or reduced, as the case may be, by the sum of eight and eight-tenths (8.8) cents per cubic yard for each cubic yard of filling in excess of or less than 888,000 done on said additional parcel. It is understood, however, that none of the filling referred to in either of the foregoing options is to require the construction of a bulkhead, but that such filling is to slope down to mean low water at the bulkhead line.

3. If the Purchaser exercises either of the options aforesaid, the Vendor will, if the Purchaser so desires, purchase the property on Plumb Island in said County of Queens, and pay therefor the sum of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), such sum to be paid by being credited on the purchase price of the property conveyed to the Purchaser by the Vendor and the conveyances to be simultaneously exchanged.

4. The options hereby given do not include the buildings or other improvements upon said property, but the Vendor is to have sixty days from the date of the conveyance to the Purchaser in which to remove such improvements therefrom.

5. The Purchaser is to furnish any and all United States In-



ternal Revenue stamps that may be required to be placed upon any conveyances hereinbefore provided for.

6. These options are given with the understanding (1) that the United States engineers in charge of the location of the proposed fortifications at Rockaway Point will recommend the exercise of one or both of the said options by the Purchaser, and (2) that this instrument is confidential, and in case neither of these options is exercised and the Purchaser seeks to obtain by condemnation any of the Vendor's property at Rockaway Point, this instrument shall not be offered in evidence in such condemnation proceedings or testimony given therein as to the price the Vendor has herein fixed on said property.

Yours truly,

ROCKAWAY PACIFIC CORPORATION,

(Signed) J. KRUTTSCHNITT,

President."

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EXHIBIT "B"

" ROCKAWAY PACIFIC CORPORATION,  
165 Broadway, New York City

*February 1, 1917.*

WILLIAM TOD WILCOX, *Esq., United States Government Agent,  
Army Bldg., Whitehall St., New York, N. Y. :*

Dear Sir: Confirming our conversation of yesterday afternoon, the Rockaway Pacific Corporation is willing to give you an option, to continue until withdrawn, to purchase the parcel of land at Rockaway Point, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y., bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the property now owned by the United States Government, and on the north and west by the line shown on Government map heretofore furnished me by you, and being approximately 6,000 by 2,000 feet (which is estimated to contain about 200 acres of upland), at \$4,400 per acre of upland (to wit, land above mean high water). The amount of such upland is to be ascertained by an accurate survey. It is understood that no charge is being made by the Vendor for property covered by this option, the title to which is now claimed both by the Vendor and by the City of New York, but

that if this option is exercised and the Vendor will, however, release to the Government all its interest in the land in question.

The option shall also cover, without additional charge therefor, a strip of land 500 feet in width extending from the parcel hereinbefore mentioned northwardly to Jamaica Bay and adjoining the property now owned by the Government. This additional parcel is subject, however, to any and all demands on the part of the City of New York for a street 100 feet wide running along the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line.

It is expressly understood that the Vendor reserves a right of way 100 feet in width extending from the point where Washington avenue crosses the property now owned by the Government northwardly along the westerly boundary of such property to a point 100 feet beyond the northerly boundary line of the property covered by this option and shown on the said map, and then at right angles westwardly across said strip of land 500 feet in width, the intention being to give the Vendor access to Washington avenue from its remaining property. The right is reserved in the Vendor and also in the Government to improve the said right of way as a City street and to construct sewers and pipe lines therein, and to string telephone and electric and other wires thereon or thereunder, and to construct such other facilities therein or thereon as may be proper for the development of the remaining property now owned by the Vendor. The Government shall, however, have police jurisdiction over the said right of way or street.

The option hereby given does not include the buildings or other improvements upon the said property, but the Vendor is to have sixty days from the date of the conveyance to the purchaser in which to remove such improvements therefrom.

This option is further subject to the acquisition by the Vendor from the City of New York of title to land below mean high water south of the Jamaica Bay bulkhead line and north and west of the parcel covered by this option, at a price not to exceed \$500 per acre. Should the total price paid the City for the property so to be acquired be less than \$80,000, the price to be paid by the Government for the property covered by this option shall be reduced by a corresponding amount.

The Vendor reserves a temporary right of way over the parcel covered by this option, from the westerly and thereof to connect

with Washington avenue where it crosses the adjacent property now owned by the Government, the location of such right of way to be determined by the Government. Such right of way is to continue until the land under water included in such parcel is filled, and for six months thereafter. If before the expiration of six months the Vendor has filled its adjacent property so as to have an adequate means of egress, the temporary right of way hereinbefore provided for shall terminate.

Yours very truly,

GORDON M. BUCK.

*Attorney.*

P. S.—If a 100-foot right of way is given to the Vendor and its assigns across the adjacent Government property, so that the right of way crossing the said 500-foot strip of land covered by this option is extended across the said adjacent Government property, and if a further 100-foot right of way is so given along the easterly boundary of said adjacent Government property to connect with Washington avenue where it meets the said easterly boundary line, with the right to improve the said right of way as a City street as hereinbefore provided, then such right of way will be accepted by the Vendor in lieu of the right of way along the easterly boundary line of the property covered by this option.”

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EXHIBIT “C”

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE

RECORD DIST. *February 9, 1917.*

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF MAYOR, *February 8, 1917.*

“WILLIAM TOD WILCOX, *Esq., Agent of the U. S. Dept., Col. Frederic V. Abbot, 39 Whitehall St., City.*

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the United States Government proposes to erect fortifications at Rockaway Point, in the Borough of Queens, for the protection of the City of New York, and requires for that purpose the use of certain land under water belong-

ing to the City of New York, I beg to submit for the consideration of the United States officials the following proposition, subject, of course, to the approval by the proper City authorities, not contingent also upon the passage by the Legislature of the State of New York of an Act enabling the City to carry out the terms of the agreement:

1. The City of New York shall cede to the United States of America all the right, title and interest of the City in and to the land under water outshore of high water mark, which is within the lines of the quadrilateral A, B, C, D, as shown on the accompanying map of Rockaway Point, Borough of Queens, City of New York, comprising in all about 112 acres.

2. In consideration of this cession by the City of New York to the United States Government, it is further understood that Colonel Frederic V. Abbot in local charge of the construction and establishment of fortifications for the protection of New York Harbor agrees and does recommend to Brigadier General William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, that the right, title and interest of the United States Government to and in Plum Island, Jamaica Bay, New York, comprising about fifty (50) acres be conveyed to the City of New York; and it is further understood that Brigadier General William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, approves of the recommendation of Colonel Abbot and will endorse his action to the Secretary of War who will in turn urge such Congressional action as may be necessary to carry into effect this transfer.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,

Mayor."

## EXHIBIT "D"

"ROCKAWAY PACIFIC CORPORATION  
165 Broadway, New York City

October 27, 1916.

WILLIAM TOD WILCOX, *Esq.*, c/o Col. Frederic V. Abbot, 39  
Whitehall St., City.:

Dear Sir.—Confirming our conversation of yesterday, the undersigned Rockaway Pacific Corporation (hereinafter called the "Vendor"), a corporation of the State of Delaware, hereby grants to the United States of America (hereinafter called the "Purchaser"), an option until January 1, 1917, to purchase, upon the terms hereinafter set forth, the piece or parcel of land situated at Rockaway Point, Queens County, Long Island, New York, bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north, east and west by the yellow lines shown on United States Army Engineers' Map entitled "1915 Rockaway Inlet, Jamaica Bay Entrance and Rockaway Beach, N. Y.," approved June 17, 1915, by Col. Frederic V. Abbot "Map 1034, Case J, Dr. 12." This option is granted upon the express condition, however, that the dispute between the Vendor and the City of New York as to the ownership of the lands on the Jamaica bay side of the property owned by the Vendor on Rockaway Point, Queens County, Long Island, south of the pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War August 31, 1915, and any and all extensions of such line, be settled satisfactorily to the Vendor before the exercise of the option hereby granted. As the purchase price for the property on which an option is given as aforesaid, the Purchaser shall pay the Vendor the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for each acre of upland (to-wit, land above mean high water) that said parcel is ascertained to contain by an accurate survey. (It is understood that no charge is being made by the Vendor for property covered by this option, the title to which is now claimed both by the Vendor and by the said City.)

It is expressly understood, however, that the Vendor reserves a right of way one hundred (100) feet in width over the property covered by this option, connecting Washington Avenue with the westerly end of said Rockaway Point; with the right in the Vendor

and also in the Purchaser to improve the said right of way as a City street and to construct sewers and pipe lines therein, and to string telephone and electric and other wires thereon, and to construct such other facilities therein or thereon as may be proper for the development of the remaining property now owned by the Vendor. The Purchaser shall, however, have police jurisdiction over the said right of way or street..

The option hereby given does not include the buildings or other improvements upon the said property, but the Vendor is to have sixty (60) days from the date of the conveyance to the Purchaser in which to remove such improvements therefrom.

This option is not to be deemed to include the artesian well situated on the Vendor's said property at Rockaway Point, nor a circular piece of land for a radius of one hundred (100) feet about said well, and the Vendor reserves the right to maintain a pipe line in the existing location, should it be found that such pipe line crosses the property covered by this option.

These options are given with the understanding (1) that the Purchaser will co-operate with the Vendor in securing a settlement of the dispute between the Vendor and the City of New York as to the ownership of the lands on the Jamaica Bay side of the said property owned by the Vendor at Rockaway oPint south of the pierhead line approved by the Secretary of War August 31, 1915, and any and all extensions of such line, and (2) that this instrument is confidential, and in case the said option is not exercised and the Purchaser seeks to obtain by condemnation any of the Vendor's property at Rockaway Point, this instrument shall not be offered in evidence in such condemnation proceedings or testimony given therein as to the price the Vendor has herein fixed on said property.

Yours truly,  
ROCKAWAY PACIFIC CORPORATION,  
(Signed) J. KRUTTSCHNITT,  
President."



# **TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

# **STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS**

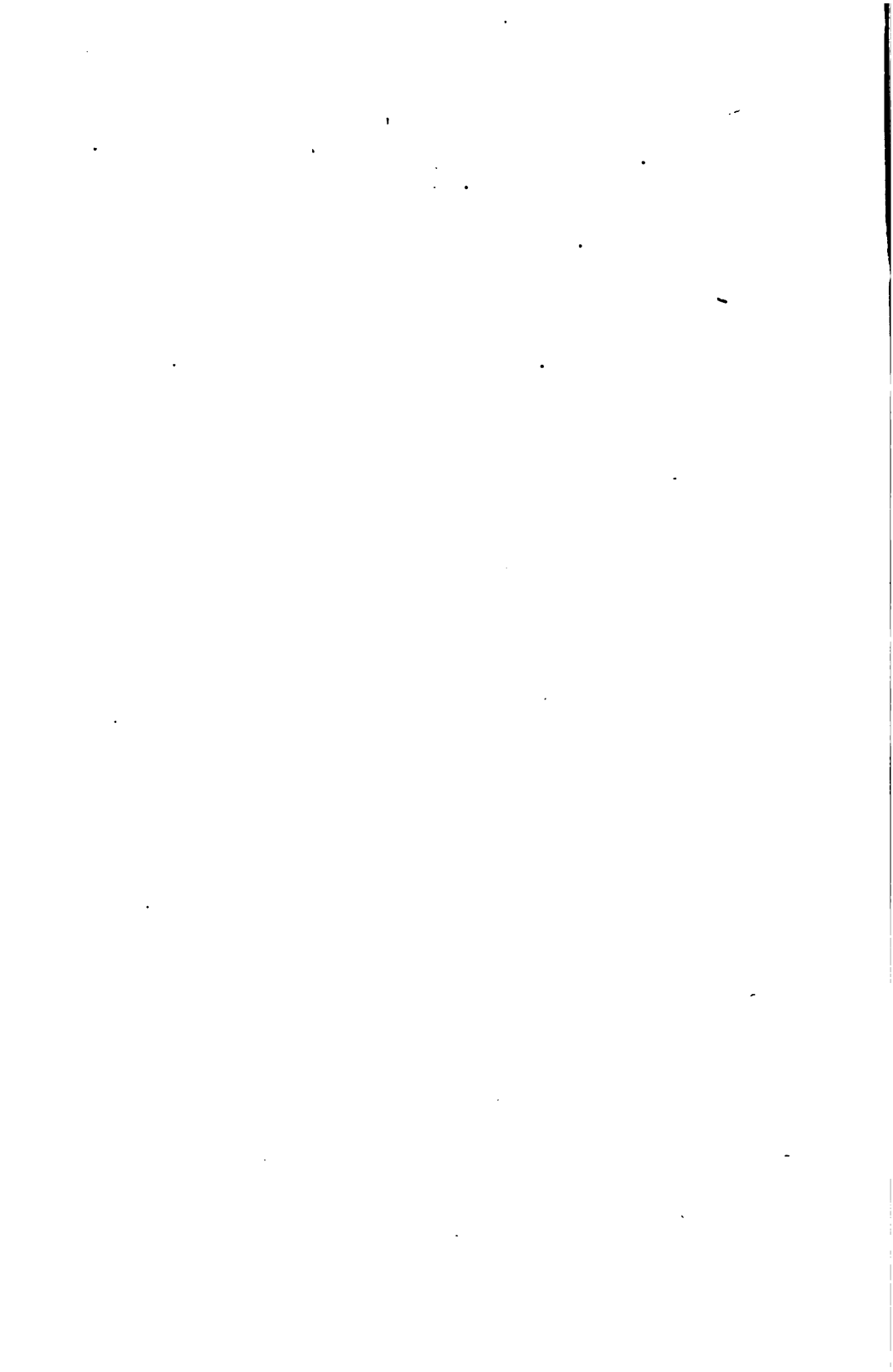
**For the Year 1916**



**TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 23, 1917**

**Printed at  
SING SING PRISON  
Ossining, N. Y.**





**STATE OF NEW YORK**

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**IN SENATE**

**MARCH 23, 1917**

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**TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS**

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**STATE OF NEW YORK**

**ALBANY, MARCH 23, 1917**

**TO THE HON. EDWARD SCHOENECK, *President of the Senate:***

**SIR:—By direction of the Commission I transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Commission of Prisons.**

**Very respectfully yours,**

**(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
President.**

## COMMISSIONERS

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HENRY SOLOMON.....New York  
FRANK E. WADE.....Buffalo  
SARAH L. DAVENPORT.....Bath  
JAMES T. MURPHY.....Ogdensburg  
RUDOLPH F. DIEDLING.....Saugerties  
RICHARD M. HURD.....New York  
ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY.....Buffalo

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## OFFICERS

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HENRY SOLOMON.....President  
FRANK E. WADE.....Vice-President  
JOHN F. TREMAIN.....Secretary

# REPORT

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## TO THE LEGISLATURE:

The State Commission of Prisons herewith submits its Twenty-second Annual Report as required by section 43 of the Prison Law.

There was but one change in the personnel of the Commission during the year, Allan I. Holloway of Buffalo succeeding Leon C. Weinstock of New York, whose term expired June 21st. Commissioners Frank E. Wade of Buffalo and Sarah L. Davenport of Bath were reappointed.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

Conditions in the various penal institutions of the State continue to improve. The Commission presents the following brief summary of the more important accomplishments of the past year:

Legislation was enacted reorganizing the Commission on New Prisons and authorizing the reconstruction of Sing Sing Prison as a receiving and distributing station and the construction of a new farm and industrial prison on either the Wingdale or Beekman site.

As an incentive to faithful and efficient work on the part of inmates of the state prisons and county penitentiaries a law was enacted granting a diminution of sentence for services well performed.

Many convicts from the state prisons and the Erie and Onondaga county penitentiaries were employed on highways.

Work on the new tuberculosis hospital at Clinton Prison has so far progressed that its occupancy during the coming summer is expected.

Provision has been made for a new workshop at Great Meadow Prison.

A psychiatric clinic and new dietary have been established at Sing Sing Prison.

A laboratory for the psychoanalysis of inmates of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira has been established.

A bureau of social hygiene has been formally opened at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

Improvements, including a new mess hall and bath house, have been made at the Albany County Penitentiary, and the wearing of stripes has been abolished.

The development of the Erie County Penitentiary Farm has continued satisfactorily and additional farm land has been purchased.

The use of chains, imprisonment in dungeons and wearing of stripes have been discontinued at the Onondaga County Penitentiary.

The Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse has been nearly completed.

The New York County Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island is being converted into a clearing house for the examination and classification of inmates under the indeterminate sentence law for first class cities.

The New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants has been transferred from Hart's Island to New Hampton Farms in Orange county and a branch of the New York County Penitentiary established on Hart's Island.

Increased hospital facilities have been provided in the New York Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and Riker's Island is being developed as a municipal workhouse and farm.

An appropriation has been made for a farm colony institution for New York city's female prisoners.

The old House of Detention for witnesses in New York city has been abandoned and plans have been approved for a new one.

New county jails have been completed in Bronx and Columbia counties and a new court house jail in Albany county.

Essex county purchased a jail farm upon which a substantial profit was made during the year.

Improvements were made in twenty-six county jails.

Fifteen new city jails and village and town lockups were constructed or plans for new ones submitted for approval; thirty-six were remodeled or otherwise improved; five were closed by order of the Commission and the use of eight was discontinued by the local authorities.

The Commission made 442 inspections of prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails, city jails, and town and village lockups during the year. The reports of these inspections were sent to the responsible authorities and many of the recommendations in these reports have been complied with. These reports will be found annexed to this report together with statistical information as reported by the institutions under the Commission's jurisdiction.

## PRISON POPULATION

The total population of the state prisons, State Farm for Women, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and New York City institutions at the close of the fiscal period on June 30, 1916, was 15,342 as compared with 17,171 on September 30, 1915, a decrease of 1,829. Legislation was enacted during the past year

making the fiscal year end June 30th instead of September 30th as formerly. Ordinarily there are fewer prisoners in custody in June than in September and this may account somewhat for the decrease. There was an increase of 493 from September 30, 1914, to September 30, 1915. The increase for the year 1914 over 1913 was 1,817. Ten years ago the prison population was 12,277, which was 3,065 less than at the close of the last fiscal period.

The state prisons and State Farm for Women show a slight increase in population, while the reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and New York city institutions show a decrease. Various causes are ascribed for the decrease. There have been fewer arrests in New York city and fewer immigrants have reached our shores; opportunities for employment have been great; probation is having its effect; and in no-license counties arrests generally are few.

The number in custody at the four state prisons—Auburn, Clinton, Great Meadow and Sing Sing, including the State Prison for Women at Auburn—was 5,486, an increase of 85 as compared with the preceding year. The average daily population increased 224.

The number in custody at the State Farm for Women was 75, an increase of 9. The average daily population increased 21.

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch had a population of 1,316 as compared with 1,655, a decrease of 339. The average daily population decreased 357.

The population of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, not including infants, was 537, a decrease of 58. The average daily population decreased 35, including infants.

The Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and New York county penitentiaries had a combined population of 2,478 as compared with 3,028, a decrease of 550. The average daily population decreased 707.

The number in custody in the county jails was 1,339, a decrease of 684.

The population of the New York City institutions was 4,111, a decrease of 292.

The number of actual commitments to the various prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and New York City institutions during the nine months ending in June was 78,325 as compared with 121,110 the preceding year, a monthly average of 8,703 as compared with 10,092. These figures include witnesses in New York city. They do not include commitments to the district prisons.

There were 1,805 women in custody in the various penal institutions at the close of the fiscal period, 71 less than at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The number of women admitted to these institutions during the nine months ending June 30th was 16,852.

Annexed to this report will be found detailed statistics of the population of the various institutions as reported to the Commission.

### THE MENTAL DEFECTIVE

The Commission in previous reports has recommended the establishment of institutions for the custody of feeble minded delinquents. It is a well known fact that a considerable percentage of the inmates of penal institutions in the State are mentally defective, many of whom although not insane, are borderline cases. These prisoners are the cause of many disciplinary difficulties and many of them ought not to have been sent to a penal institution. Progressive authorities in the larger cities are asking that scientific examinations be made of offenders in order that a proper disposition may be made of their cases.

In New York city the psychopathic laboratory at police headquarters has been reestablished during the past year, funds for weeding out the mental defectives having been subscribed by public spirited citizens. A clearing house is being established in the New York County Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for the thousands of unfortunates who annually pass through New York city's penitentiary, workhouse or reformatory. A psychiatric clinic in charge of expert alienists has been at work in Sing Sing Prison since August and inmates received at Auburn Prison are carefully examined, both from a physical and mental standpoint.

A laboratory of social hygiene was formally opened in September at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford where the young women are given intensive individual study. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira has established a bureau for the psychoanalysis of its inmates with a trained alienist in charge, and a segregation of the mental defectives with special training is reported to have produced satisfactory results.

There is at present no institution to which delinquent defectives may be sent except to a penal institution. The criminal insane are committed either to the Dannemora or Matteawan State hospitals, both of which are overcrowded. There is urgent need for institutions to care for offenders who are mental defectives of various grades, including the borderline cases, and the Commission recommends legislation which will provide for the custody and care of such cases.

## STATE PRISONS

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Legislation was enacted during the past year providing for the reorganization of the Commission on New Prisons, the construction of a new farm and industrial prison, the demolition of the old cell block at Sing Sing Prison, and the construction of new buildings necessary to convert that institution into a receiving and distributing station for the various state prisons. Governor Whitman appointed Charles Bulkley Hubbell and Judge Elbert H. Gary, both of New York city, to act with James M. Carter, superintendent of state prisons, General W. W. Wotherspoon, superintendent of public works, and Lewis F. Pilcher, state architect, named by the statute (chapter 394 of the laws of 1916) as members of the commission. The statute directed the commission to select as a site for the new farm and industrial prison either the site acquired by the State at Wingdale for prison purposes or the one at Beekman purchased for a farm and industrial colony for tramps and vagrants, and authorized it to adopt and approve plans for the new prison to cost not more than \$1,250,000, of which amount \$200,000 was appropriated for beginning the construction work. The commission was also authorized to select a location on the Sing Sing Prison site for the new buildings necessary for a receiving and distribution station and to demolish the old cell block at a cost not to exceed \$750,000, of which amount \$200,000 was appropriated.

The commission has indicated its preference for the Wingdale site upon which preliminary construction work for a new institution, to be known as "Harlem Prison", was abandoned in 1912. Tentative plans were prepared by the State Architect for the new institution and for rebuilding Sing Sing, upon which hearings were given during the latter part of the past year.

The Sing Sing plans contemplate the demolition of the old cell block, which for years has been the subject of much criticism because of its wretched sanitary conditions. Some of the other old buildings also will be razed. The area of the prison grounds will be considerably enlarged and the reception building, cell blocks, dormitories, hospitals, and isolation wards will be built on the high ground overlooking the prison plant. The industrial portion of the institution will be located as at present along the river front.

When reconstructed, Sing Sing will have a capacity of about 1,000, according to the tentative plans, while that of the new farm and industrial prison will be about 1,500. Sing Sing's present



cell capacity is 1,200. It is proposed to do much of the construction work of both prisons by prison labor.

Sing Sing Prison has been much in the public eye during the past year. George W. Kirchwey of New York, who succeeded Thomas Mott Osborne as warden on December 31, 1915, continued as such until July 15th when Mr. Osborne was reinstated. On October 16th Mr. Osborne resigned and Calvin Derrick, former head of Preston School of Industry of California then confidential clerk of the institution, was made acting warden. On December 11th Mr. Derrick was succeeded by William H. Moyer, former warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

John B. Riley was removed as Superintendent of State Prisons on January 21st by the Governor and James M. Carter of Buffalo was named as his successor on March 23rd. Owen L. Potter, executive legal assistant, was designated to act as superintendent in the interim.

The establishment of a psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing Prison under the direction of Dr. Bernard Glueck promises important scientific results. Since August 1st all new admissions to the prison have been examined. The objects of the clinic are briefly set forth in an article by Dr. Glueck published in the Mutual Welfare League Bulletin, Sing Sing's prison paper, from which we quote in part:

"The first consideration which led a group of prominent New York physicians to establish a psychiatric clinic at this prison was the therapeutic value to the individual prisoner of such a clinic. It has been known for a long time that mental diseases are about ten times as frequent among the average prison population than among the people at large. A good many of these upsets are transitory in nature and are the result of the oppressive prison environment acting upon an individual of unstable, nervous makeup. A goodly number of these mental upsets could be prevented if proper treatment were instituted as soon as the first inklings of their development come to notice. It was therefore felt that by having at the prison physicians especially trained in mental diseases this necessary first aid could be supplied to the prisoners.

"Since August 1st of this year all new admissions to the prison have been examined. As a routine procedure the objects of this examination are the following:

"1. To weed out from the incoming population those prisoners who may be suffering from mental disorders on admission so that they might be put under treatment at once before their condition assumes too grave a nature.

"2. As result of the routine examination an estimate is gained of the individual's special capabilities or disabilities and this knowledge is utilized in assisting

the warden in selecting the proper kind of vocational and general industrial activities for a given prisoner, a selection which has for its aim the most good to the prisoner as well as to the institution. When the educational activities of this institution will have become more thoroughly organized, the psychiatric clinic will be able to assist in guiding the individual prisoner through his educational activities so that he may gain the most benefit out of the procedure.

"It is hoped through the studies made at this psychiatric clinic to gain some reliable information concerning the sources which are operative in the causation of criminal behavior so that the ultimate solution of this problem may be furthered."

While the mental condition of those in penal institutions is the subject of much discussion at this time, Dr. Frank L. Heacox, physician at Auburn Prison, as a result of an experience of several years in making physical and mental examinations lays particular stress upon the necessity of the physical fitness of the inmate. He states in a general way that he would classify 89½ per cent. as normal and 13½ per cent. as defective segregable cases. This is a lower percentage of defectives than is generally assumed. As to the health of the inmates Dr. Heacox found that of 584 cases examined since June 30, 1916, 454 were received in good health, 78 were in fair condition, and the health of 52 was poor. Of the 454 in good health 41 deteriorated in prison, 33 of the 78 in fair health improved and 4 died, 36 of the 52 in poor health improved, and 3 deteriorated, showing a total improvement of 69 and deterioration of 48. The general percentage of improvement within the prison was 3 per cent.

In an article in the New York Medical Journal on "The Physical Examination of Persons on Admission to Prison" Dr. Heacox says in part:

"At this time, when prison problems are much in the public mind, and are being discussed in terms of mental efficiency or feeble mindedness; when Binet-Simon tests, point scale examinations, and intelligence quotients seem to be signs of modern prison progress and the sine qua non of consideration of the physical fitness of the adult-delinquent may seem like a reversion of the archaic. We present these statistics, however, as a reminder that this aspect of the prison problem, a knowledge of the physical condition of inmates, is as highly important as the determination of their mentality. Even a normal mind requires a healthy body to attain its highest efficiency. How necessary, then, in studying the individual delinquent, we should endeavor to obtain the physical health survey as well as the intelligence quotient.

"While many investigators of prison problems have

been dazzled by the opening up of a bright vista in our recently acquired knowledge of methods for sorting out the feeble minded, the prison physician cannot lose sight of the other, the physical side of the problem, which offers considerable incentive from the fact that, while feeble mindedness cannot be cured, physical health may be restored.

"The object of these examinations, aside from the outlining of individual treatment, has been twofold.

1. "To determine, as accurately as possible for statistical purposes, the actual physical condition of the convicted men at the time of their admission to prison.
2. "To obtain an idea of the amount of the medical and surgical treatment that would be required to restore these men to the most efficient healthful conditions."

The need for additional facilities for caring for the inmates of the state's prisons is shown by reports from these institutions. The number in custody on June 30th was 5,486 as compared with 5,401 at the close of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of 85. There was an increase of 224 in the average daily population.

The following table shows the comparative population of the state prisons during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, and the nine months ending June 30, 1916:

PRISON	Population at Close of Year		Average daily Population		Cell Capacity
	1915	1916	1915	1915	
Auburn .....	1,429	1,355	1,427	1,455	1,282
Auburn, women's.....	117	117	111	117	135
Clinton .....	1,400	1,443	1,447	1,404	1,214
Great Meadow .....	916	989	712	960	1,168
Sing Sing.....	1,539	1,582	1,618	1,606	1,200
Total.....	5,401	5,486	5,315	5,539	4,990

It will be noted from the foregoing that the average daily population of these institutions during the nine months ending in June exceeded the cell capacity by 540. Sing Sing in addition to the 1,200 cells reported has dormitory accommodations for 250, but the average daily population was 153 in excess of these facilities. On the other hand Great Meadow with 1,168 modern well equipped cells had an average daily population of but 960. The highest number in custody at any one time was 1,065 and the lowest 831.

With a view to relieving the congestion in the state prisons to some extent the Commission in October adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Managers of Reformatories to take up with the Superintendent of State Prisons the matter of transferring to the reformatory at Elmira inmates of the state prisons under twenty-five years of age who are first offenders and whose records warrant such transfer. The population of the Elmira in-

stitution is low and the Prison Law provides that whenever there is unoccupied room at the reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch the Board of Managers may make a requisition upon the Superintendent of State Prisons for the transfer of a sufficient number of well-behaved and most promising convicts under thirty years of age who are serving their first terms.

The Board of Managers, acting on this resolution, requested the Superintendent to transfer 200 of such prisoners, but the Superintendent replied that it would be next to impossible to find in the state prisons 200 first termers eligible for commitment to Elmira and that the department was having difficulty in finding a sufficient number of inmates, either first or second offenders, in Auburn, Sing Sing and Clinton prisons to keep Great Meadow Prison filled.

The cost of maintenance of the state prisons continues to increase. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, were \$1,012,792.11, while those for the nine months ending June 30th were \$837,201.46, or an average of \$93,022.38 per month. As compared with an average of \$84,399.34 during the year 1914-15 there was a monthly increase of \$8,623.04.

The following comparative statement shows the total expenditures, per capita cost, and daily average population for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, and the nine months ending June 30, 1916:

	PRISON EXPENDITURES		Per Capita Expenditures		Average Daily Population	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Auburn .....	\$267,274.30	\$210,033.39	\$187.02	\$144.35	1,427	1,455
Auburn, women's.....	29,612.82	23,347.55	286.78	199.55	111	117
Clinton .....	259,373.08	205,939.15	179.24	146.68	1,447	1,404
Great Meadow.....	153,576.34	142,294.19	215.69	148.22	712	960
Sing Sing.....	302,982.57	255,587.18	187.26	159.44	1,608	1,608
Total.....	\$1,012,792.11	\$837,201.46	\$190.55	\$151.14	5,315	5,539

The foregoing shows an average monthly per capita increase during the nine months ending June 30th of \$.91. Auburn Prison for men shows a monthly increase of \$.55; Clinton, an increase of \$1.36; and Sing Sing, an increase of \$2.11. The State Prison for Women shows a decrease of \$.06, and Great Meadow a decrease of \$1.50.

Great Meadow Prison is located on a site of about 1,100 acres, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. With an increased population more land could be worked to advantage. Inmates from this institution have cultivated the Wingdale prison site and others have been assigned to the State Farm for Women at Valatie to do the plowing and other heavy farm work there. Sing Sing inmates were employed during the past summer at the Beekman site, but the farming operations were interfered with by the military camp which was established there at the time of the

mobilization of State troops. Clinton Prison has a farm, but a large part of it is mountainous and timbered and unsuited for cultivation. Auburn has none. The Commission renews its recommendation made in former reports that additional land be purchased for Clinton and a farm for Auburn. The warden of Clinton Prison in his report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, pointed out that the institution was purchasing 15,000 bushels of potatoes annually while within a mile of the prison is land peculiarly adapted to potato growing. It was his opinion at that time that such a farm would pay for itself in less than five years. Since that time the prices of potatoes and other staples have advanced materially and the necessity for the purchase of additional land has become more apparent. Auburn Prison could easily cultivate a large farm near the institution which ought to reduce its cost of maintenance.

The Mutual Welfare League, a system of self-government designed to develop a general sense of responsibility and community of interest, has been continued during the year at Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons and the "honor system" is in vogue at Great Meadow. At Clinton Prison, to which the incorrigibles and more hardened offenders and tuberculous prisoners are transferred, the discipline is more strict.

There were thirty-five deaths from natural causes during the nine months ending in June as compared with forty-four the preceding fiscal year. Of these thirteen were at Auburn, nine at Clinton, two at Great Meadow, and eleven at Sing Sing. There were two suicides, one at Auburn and one at Sing Sing. Ten men were electrocuted, one at Auburn and nine at Sing Sing. Hereafter all the electrocutions will take place at Sing Sing.

Forty inmates were declared insane as compared with forty-five during the preceding year. Of these, nine were from Auburn, eleven from Clinton, four from Great Meadow, and sixteen from Sing Sing.

Seven prisoners were reported as having escaped during the nine months, five from Auburn, one from Great Meadow, and one from Sing Sing. On September 21st the Superintendent of State Prisons notified the wardens of the various institutions in his department that greater restrictions must be placed on the inmates to prevent escapes. A statement issued at that time showed that from March 1st to that date thirty-five convicts had escaped, twenty-two of whom are still at large. Of these sixteen were from Auburn, one from Clinton, five from Great Meadow, ten from Sing Sing, and three from the State Farm for Women. Of these six had been returned to Auburn, one to Clinton, four to Sing Sing, and two to the State Farm for Women.

"While the Superintendent approves of the aims of the honor system and the purposes of the Mutual Welfare League," the notification read, "the number of recent escapes proves conclusively that greater restrictions must be placed on the inmates."

Subsequently, on October 19th, six convicts made a sensation-

al escape from Sing Sing by driving out of the prison gate on a motor truck. All were returned to the institution.

## AUBURN PRISON

### AUBURN

The average daily population of Auburn Prison continues to increase although there were fewer prisoners in custody on June 30th than at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The number in custody in June was 1,355 as compared with 1,429 in September. The average daily population for the nine months ending June 30th was 1,455 as compared with 1,427 the preceding year, an increase of 28. The number in custody during the nine months ranges from 1,350 to 1,544. The institution has a cell capacity of 1,282. But one man is assigned to a cell; those for whom no cells are available sleep in the north hall.

Those received during the year numbered 510 and those discharged, 584. Of those received 6 were transferred from Clinton Prison, 10 from Great Meadow, and 124 from Sing Sing. Of those discharged 308 were transferred to other prisons.

This institution is about a century old and the cells are constructed practically the same as those at Sing Sing. They are without sanitary closets and lavatories, and the ventilation is inadequate. If the institution is to be retained on its present site, modern cells with proper sanitary equipment should be provided, particularly in the south cell block. The kitchen facilities are old and inadequate and should be improved.

The warden recommends, among other things, a new cell block, the establishment of a central heating, lighting and power plant, a store house, the purchase of a farm, an indeterminate sentence law for all offenders, and a pension for retired employees.

The high cost of food, he states, has made the matter of maintenance a very serious problem, and the management has been unable this year to properly feed and clothe the prisoners. The necessity for larger appropriations for maintenance, he states, is very apparent.

The warden says he believes the conduct of the institution, so far as the Mutual Welfare League is concerned, has been successful. "Discipline has been maintained," says his report, "and at all times the management of the institution is within the hands and control of the constituted authorities. \* \* \* \* \* There can be absolutely no question that the physical and mental condition of the men in the institution has been improved by the exercise and recreation afforded under what is known as the Mutual Welfare system."

**STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN****AUBURN**

The State Prison for Women at Auburn, formerly used as an institution for the care of the insane, is in the immediate charge of a matron, but is under the general supervision of the warden of Auburn Prison.

The population on June 30th was 117, the same as it was at the close of the preceding fiscal year, but the average daily population increased slightly from 111 to 115. There are 135 cells, or rooms, in the prison. There was one death during the nine months ending in June, a suicide, but no cases of insanity were reported.

The matron renews her recommendation for facilities to establish a domestic science department which she thinks would greatly enhance the opportunities of discharged inmates to earn their livelihood. The appointment of three additional officers and a dentist is recommended.

The warden recommends the removal of the Women's Prison to some other site and the use of the present building and grounds as an adjunct of the men's institution.

**CLINTON PRISON****DANNEMORA**

Clinton Prison reports a cell capacity of 1,214 and an average daily population of 1,404 during the nine months ending June 30th, 43 less than the average for the preceding fiscal year. No prisoners are "doubled up" in this institution, provision being made for caring for the excess population in the corridors of the cell block. The number in custody on June 30th was 1,443 as compared with 1,400 at the close of the preceding year. The number of inmates during the nine months ending in June ranged from 1,326 to 1,495 and that of the preceding fiscal year from 1,385 to 1,512.

During the nine months 511 were received and 468 discharged. Of those received 141 were transferred from Auburn Prison, 65 from Great Meadow, 151 from Sing Sing, and 7 from Dannemora State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. One hundred forty-seven were transferred to other prisons.

Because of the location of this institution in the mountains tuberculous inmates from other prisons are transferred to it. Work on the new tuberculosis hospital has so far progressed that it is expected it will be ready for occupancy during the coming summer. The hospital is being constructed by inmates, a large percentage of whom are tuberculous patients. When the hospital is completed the present tuberculosis ward will be converted into a chapel and the present chapel into an additional hospital. Appropriations for these necessary changes are recommended.

A number of minor improvements have been made in the institution during the past year. Appropriations are recommended

for rebuilding the laundry to include a new bath house, the upper story to be used for a school building. The prison wall should be completed to replace the present wooden stockade.

The cell blocks in this prison are old and without modern sanitary facilities. An appropriation for new cells is recommended.

The Commission in December made an investigation of conditions in this institution but has not reported its findings.

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

### COMSTOCK

This institution with 1,168 modern, well equipped cells has never been filled to its capacity. It is the "honor prison" of the State and no prisoners are committed to it. Its population is made up of men from the other prisons transferred there because of good conduct. It has no walled enclosure as have the other prisons, except a small yard between the administration building and the north wing, and the inmates are given varied employment on the 1,100 acres comprising the prison site.

Until the past year only first offenders, usually those having short terms to serve, were sent to Great Meadow. The Superintendent of State Prisons has had difficulty in finding a sufficient number of men eligible for transfer and some second offenders are now being received. If a man sent to this institution becomes incorrigible he is transferred to Clinton Prison.

The highest number of inmates in the institution during the nine months ending June 30th was 1,065, and the lowest 831. The average daily population was 960 as compared with 712 the preceding fiscal year. Of the 685 received, 169 were from Auburn Prison, 114 from Clinton, and 372 from Sing Sing. For violating their parole 32 were returned. Those discharged numbered 612.

The work of cleaning out Dolph Pond, from which the institution gets its water supply, was begun early in the year and is reported to be progressing rapidly. The old vegetation is being removed, trees and bushes are being cut back about twenty-five feet from the shore. A coffer dam, constructed in front of the intake, will make it unnecessary to cut off the water supply during the time the work is in progress.

Various other improvements have been made by inmate labor. Defects in the septic beds have been corrected and retaining walls built in accordance with suggestions from the State Department of Health. A concrete culvert, which when completed will be approximately 650 feet in length, is being constructed in the ravine at the north end of the cell block from the dam to the drainage brook at the foot of the hill.

The school, formerly on the first floor of the Dormitory building has been removed to the second floor on which new concrete floors have been laid. The rooms vacated have been converted into



a chapel. The offices on the first floor have been rearranged and quarters provided for the shoe shop in which the shoes used in the institution are made. Hospital facilities have been provided on the second floor and the library has been moved to larger quarters and steel shelving constructed to take the place of the old wooden shelves.

Officers' cottages are being constructed and excavation work for a new shop is progressing. A garage of concrete blocks was erected in the rear of the warden's residence on the site of the one destroyed by fire.

## SING SING PRISON

### OSSINING

The cell block at Sing Sing Prison, for many years condemned as unfit for use, is to be razed and the institution converted into a receiving and distribution station for the other state prisons. This old cell block contains 1,200 cells and there is a dormitory formerly used as a chapel with 250 beds, as well as the cells where those sentenced to death are confined. A large proportion of those sentenced to state prisons is at present received at Sing Sing and from there transferred to Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow prisons.

The average daily population during the nine months ending June 30th was 1,603, and the number of inmates ranged from 1,504 to 1,680. The average for the preceding fiscal year was 1,608; the lowest, 1,470; and the highest, 1,790.

Of the 940 received during the nine months, 839 were committed from the Sing Sing Prison district, 8 were transferred from Auburn Prison, 29 from Clinton, and 25 from Great Meadow. Of the 897 discharged 648 were transferred to other prisons and 128 were paroled. Eleven died from natural causes, one committed suicide, nine were electrocuted, and sixteen were declared insane.

Because of the proposed reconstruction of the institution few structural improvements were made during the year. With a view to varying the daily menu as much as possible a new dietary was established early in the year by Dr. Emily C. Seaman of Columbia University. A new kitchen was provided in what was formerly known as the old boiler room, with concrete floor, and walls and ceiling enameled white. New equipment was installed, including potato steamers, aluminum kettles, steam kettles, an electric meat chopper, electric potato paring machine, large gas range for roasting meats, and large coffee urns. Those employed in the kitchen and mess hall are dressed in white duck suits. Tables with white enameled tops and chairs with backs are being installed in place of the old tables and stools. The new arrangement is reported to have improved the quality and cleanliness of the food served.

## PRISON INDUSTRIES

Reports from Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons for the fiscal period ending June 30th show a decrease, both in the net sales and earnings, of the industries in these institutions. The industrial departments are badly handicapped by reason of out-of-date and worn out machinery and equipment, most of which has been in operation in the prisons more than a score of years and some of which is probably more than half a century old. The necessity for constantly shifting men from one prison to another and the fact that a large percentage of those received at the various prisons are unskilled and unwilling workers add to the difficulties of those having the industries in charge.

The comparative statement of net sales for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, and the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, follows:

	1914-15	1915-16	Average monthly decrease	Average monthly increase
Auburn .....	\$374,779.63	\$201,202.16	\$8,875.84	.....
Clinton .....	221,730.46	169,363.95	.....	\$340.68
Sing Sing.....	345,406.95	239,477.36	2,175.32	.....
Total.....	\$941,917.04	\$610,043.47	\$11,051.16	\$340.68

The comparative statement of earnings for the same period follows:

	1914-15	1915-16	Average monthly Decrease	Average monthly increase
Auburn .....	\$ 81,619.70	\$ 8,860.97	\$ 3,618.52	.....
Clinton .....	55,925.96	43,014.97	.....	\$118.94
Sing Sing.....	82,084.21	44,180.17	1,931.44	.....
Total.....	\$169,629.87	\$78,334.17	\$5,549.96	\$118.94

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the average monthly sales for the nine months ending June 30, 1916, decreased \$10,710.48 as compared with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, and the average monthly earnings decreased \$5,432.03.

The average monthly sales for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, were \$78,493.09, and those for the preceding year \$71,364.29, an increase of \$7,128.80; and the average monthly earnings \$14,135.82 as compared with \$11,155.07, an increase of \$2,980.75.

Clinton Prison shows a slight increase during the last fiscal period in both sales and earnings as compared with the preceding fiscal year; Sing Sing a decrease in both; and Auburn a decrease in sales and a loss of \$8,860.97. This loss is shown despite the fact that Auburn's reported sales exceeded those of Clinton by \$31,838.21.

The warden of Auburn Prison in his report attributes the decrease in earnings to "the increased cost of all materials and sup-

plies and the shortage of orders for school desks." The report shows that the net sales from the school furniture department for the period were \$18,368.77, while the sales for the preceding fiscal year were \$107,888.05.

The bulk of the orders for school furniture for several years has been received from New York city. There has been a practical suspension of the building of new school houses in this city during the past year, hence few orders for school furniture have been received from that source and the upstate demand has not been large. Styles were demanded which were not made in the prisons.

A report of an examination of the industrial accounts of Anburn Prison was made by a representative of the State Comptroller in December in which the necessity is pointed out for modern safe-guard records in the several prison industries, stock ledgers, a requisition system for stock transfers, and possibly a simple cost-accounting system adapted to the varying requirements in each institution.

Among other benefits which may be attained by the installation and enforcement of proper stock accounting methods the examiner emphasizes the following:

"1 As a safeguard to integrity of materials and supplies in stock (unused or in process) and of finished products (manufactured).

"(a) By reducing possibility of short weights and measures in receipt of materials purchased.

"(b) By serving to restrain tendency toward diversion of materials from legitimate channels of manufacture within the factory.

"2. As preventative of accounting inaccuracies (intentional or accidental) which now obscure the results of industrial operations and tend to discredit the present accounting system.

"(a) By making it impossible for any particular industry to so 'juggle' its charges and credits as to profit at the expense of another industry.

"(b) By preventing foremen from inflation of their own inventories (accidental or otherwise).

"3. As insurance against failure to bill out all products shipped or delivered to purchasers."

The report gives the following summary of results which the examiner considers attainable under a factory accounting system:

"1. The Superintendent of Prisons will be enabled to better determine whether a particular industry is truly profitable or otherwise, and why.

"2. The Board of Classification will be aided in fixing sales prices of prison products.

"3. It will serve to segregate legitimate costs of operation from abnormal factors of loss and enable judgment as to whether or not such losses are preventable in future.

The report recommends that the Superintendent of State Prisons consider discontinuing one or both of the school furniture and cabinet industries, as under existing conditions the school furniture industry cannot clear its expenses and fixed charges so long as its sales average below \$7,000 per month. As heretofore stated, the net sales from this industry for the last fiscal period were \$18,368.77, or an average of \$2,040.97 per month. To a lesser degree, the report states, the cabinet industry has suffered in similar manner.

The report calls attention to a growing tendency toward unaccounted waste or possible misuse of raw material in the school furniture industry and states there was an unexplained loss per desk produced of \$1.15 during the five months ending November 30, 1916.

All three of the industrial prisons are handicapped by reason of old and obsolete machinery and equipment. In the woolen mill at Auburn Prison are a number of old looms which were purchased from an old mill about twenty-five years ago and at the time of purchase some of them were about fifty years old according to testimony given before the Pricing Committee of the State Board of Classification. Much of the machinery was in use at the time the contract labor system was abolished more than twenty years ago. The Commission has requested the State Industrial Commission to make a survey of the various prison industries with a view to making recommendations as to what machinery and equipment should be replaced.

At the request of this Commission the State Industrial Commission during the past year made inspections of Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons with a view to making recommendations to safeguard the employees from injury. The inspector who visited Auburn Prison reported that "the matter of safeguarding the machinery has been almost entirely neglected, and owing to the great amount of antiquated and unguarded machinery and inexperienced help the physical hazard is very bad. \*\*\*\* The arrangement of the machinery and general layout of the plant is very poor and as a result the various parts of the products cannot be processed as economically as if up-to-date properly arranged machinery were in use. The fire hazard is greatly increased by the location of the dry kilns and cabinet and school furniture storerooms in the main building. These storerooms contain highly inflammable materials and have been in use for so long a period that the floors are saturated with turpentine, oils, and another liquid called "reducer" which contains considerable gasoline. The heating and power plants are located through

various parts of the prison instead of having one centrally located power-heating plant."

The report on Clinton Prison states that the matter of safeguarding machinery has been practically neglected except in isolated cases. The stairs throughout the plant are lacking in handrails and the machine shop building is particularly bad from a fire hazard point of view. The inspector reports that except for points mentioned "the general conditions are superior to those in similar plants outside and the amount of work required of the men ranging from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of that required of a girl in an outside plant along similar lines." Attention is called "to the fact that practically every door in these buildings used for manufacturing purposes opens inwardly."

The report on Sing Sing Prison indicates that much of the machinery in the shops is unguarded and handrails on stairs are needed.

Copies of these reports which contain recommendations for safeguarding those employed in the various shops have been forwarded to the Superintendent of State Prisons.

The Commission in previous reports has pointed out the fact that the majority of convicts in the state prisons work shorter hours than does the average workman in free life. In Sing Sing Prison, we are informed, the men of late have been quitting work at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and this, coupled with the fact that the shops have not recently been fully manned, has resulted in less work being done. We believe the inmates should work at least eight hours a day. If this were done the output of the industries should be materially increased.

At the close of the past fiscal period on June 30th the industrial assets of Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons totaled \$1,051,861.97 as compared with \$1,223,362.08 on September 30, 1915. Of this amount, \$216,295.37 was in cash as compared with \$127,190.18 at the close of the preceding year. Outstanding accounts amounted to \$348,820.46 as compared with \$430,634.20. Machinery and equipment inventoried at \$211,761.55 as compared with \$232,369.01, and merchandise \$274,984.59 as compared with \$430,273.18.

The statement of sales and earnings given in the foregoing does not include the State Prison for Women at Auburn which is a part of Auburn Prison. This institution's net sales for the nine months ending June 30th were \$3,334.52 as compared with \$6,691.24 the preceding fiscal year, an average monthly decrease of \$207.10. The earnings for the corresponding periods were \$1,169.26 and \$1,957.67, an average monthly decrease of \$33.22.

Great Meadow Prison is not yet regarded as an industrial institution. It is located on a large farm and derives its chief income from agricultural pursuits. It has a mat industry at present and provision has been made for a workshop which it is expected will be constructed during the coming year. The prison makes its own clothing, shoes and hosiery. A varied employment

is afforded, including general farm work, construction of buildings, road building, quarrying and stone crushing, grading, etc. The farm report for the period ending June 30th shows that 297 acres had been planted. Livestock on hand was valued at \$9,704.50. The dairy yielded \$9,384.61; swine, \$4,247.34; poultry, \$522.15; crushed stone, \$1,179.57; and the estimated earnings of horses, \$4,305.00.

A considerable acreage is devoted to a nursery from which millions of trees have been shipped to various parts of the State.

Inmates from the institution were employed at the Wingdale prison site in Dutchess county where 49 acres were under cultivation. Livestock on hand there was valued at \$2,446.50; hay and oat straw, \$2,675.00; swine, \$80.00; and cattle, \$1,218.13.

Approximately 400 inmates from the various prisons were employed on the highways during the past year, an appropriation of \$50,000 having been provided for this work by the last Legislature. We recommend a continuance of this work.

As an incentive for efficient work on the part of the inmates of state prisons and penitentiaries a law was enacted by the last Legislature (Chapter 358, Laws of 1916) granting a diminution of sentence for services well performed. The statute has not been in operation long enough to demonstrate whether it is having the desired effect of stimulating interest and faithful work on the part of those who come within its provisions.

The Commission has continued to secure estimates of the amount of prison made goods required by the State and its political subdivisions as a guide to the Superintendent of State Prisons in the conduct of the industries, as required by the Prison Law.

## PRISON SCHOOLS

The educational facilities in the prisons should be bettered and broadened and attendance at school should be made compulsory, particularly as applying to illiterates and those unable to read or write the English language. Reports from the head teachers in charge of the prison schools show that during the nine months ending June 30th only about 20 per cent. of the inmates of the prisons were enrolled in the schools.

The attendance during the fiscal period ending in June as compared with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, is shown in the following table:

	Enrolled at close of year		Total enrollment		Average daily attendance	
	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916	1914-1915	1915-1916
Auburn, men's.....	470	391	972	775	332	279
Auburn, women's.....	56	56	93	77	41	50
Clinton .....	308	308	774	615	291	303
Great meadow.....	245	205	637	506	210	216
Sing Sing.....	141	118	711	356	136	120
Total.....	1,220	1,073	3,187	2,320	1,061	1,063

These statistics show an increase in average daily attendance at Clinton, Great Meadow and the State Prison for Women at Auburn and a decrease at Auburn and Sing Sing. All of the prisons show a decrease in the number enrolled except the women's prison where the number was the same.

Many illiterates are received at the state prisons and illiteracy probably has an important part in the circumstances which lead to their conviction. Education should play a more important role in making them better men and women and every opportunity should be extended to all the inmates of the prisons to learn and to put in practice the things which will enable them to lead upright lives when released.

Reference was made in our last report to the marked falling off in attendance in the school at Sing Sing Prison. The unfavorable showing was attributed to the fact that since 1915 attendance at school has been voluntary. Night classes conducted by the Mutual Welfare League have been carried on but the day school has continued to decline until September 15th when the sessions were ordered discontinued. The circumstances leading up to the discontinuance of the school are set forth in a report by the head teacher which says in part:

"The school, as one of the departments of this prison, has shown a steady decline since January, 1915; this condition being directly due to the failure on the part of the then warden and his successors to support the efforts or to consider the recommendations made from time to time by the head teacher in charge. Its sessions were ordered dismissed on several occasions in order that the class rooms might be used by the knitting club, committee meetings, court trials, etc. In July, 1916, an order was issued compelling the head teacher to permanently vacate one of the regular class rooms. This was preceded and followed by other orders tending to deprive him of his authority, to limit his activities, and to discourage his efforts. The efficiency of a school could not be maintained under these conditions. However, its existence did continue until September 15, 1916, when by orders of the warden, issued through the deputy warden, the principal keeper went into the school, while I was absent, dismissed the classes which were at the time in session and instructed the teachers that places in the shops would be found for them. There have been no school sessions since. The reason given for closing the school was that an epidemic of fever was expected. No such epidemic ever developed. The class rooms were turned over to those in charge of the hospital and the mental examinations."

The head teacher adds that he has the assurance of the present warden that the school will be resumed in the near future.

Since the last report the school at Great Meadow has been trans-

ferred from the chapel to new school rooms on the second floor of the administration building. Three of the four rooms assigned for class work were in use at the close of the last fiscal period. The head teacher reports that many members of the school have been paroled and because of this the classes in bookkeeping and stenography have been dismissed. New classes, however, will be organized.

The head teacher at Clinton Prison reports that the school has advanced, both in attendance and in the character of the work done. One hundred thirty-two, or 87 per cent., of those entering the prison were either illiterate or had little education. Auburn reports that 13 per cent. of the men who entered prison during the last fiscal period were illiterates. In the women's prison 19 illiterates were reported; Great Meadow had 87; and Sing Sing 278. Of the latter number but 73 attended school. There were also 252 inmates of Sing Sing who were unable to read or write the English language.

We recommend the reestablishment of the school at Sing Sing and a general extension and improvement of the prison school system.



## STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

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The State Farm for Women at Valatie is one of the institutions administered by the Superintendent of State Prisons. It was first opened for the reception of inmates on October 1, 1914, and to it are committed women thirty years of age or older who have been convicted of misdemeanors or lesser offenses at least five times during the two years immediately preceding commitment. The State Board of Parole determines the length of sentence to be served which shall not exceed three years.

The institution was intended to accommodate at least 500 inmates, but only two of the cottages contemplated have been erected and but little progress has been made since the institution was opened because of lack of funds. These two cottages, each designed to house from twenty-five to thirty inmates, have been crowded most of the time. During the first year 79 inmates were received and 33 more were committed to it during the nine months ending June 30th. There were 75 women in custody at the close of this period. The highest number at any one time was 89; the lowest, 60; and the average daily population, 71. The institution has 52 rooms.

At the time of the last inspection on December 28th no funds were available to transfer paroled and discharged inmates to their homes or to other places, necessitating their remaining at the institution until money is forthcoming or they are able to secure work nearby.

The purpose of the institution is to care for a class of women who are frequent offenders and who need to be restrained in a place where they can have outdoor employment to build them up physically. Efforts are made to reclaim these women to a life of sobriety and industry and the results indicate that the work has not been without avail.

Mrs. Jane Armstrong succeeded John H. Mealy as warden on August 15, 1916. She occupies quarters in one of the cottages, but as soon as a house on the farm is made ready she will live there, thus affording additional room for inmates.

The women are employed on the 319 acre farm and at institutional work. The heavy tasks, such as plowing, etc., are done by inmates from Great Meadow Prison, a few of whom live in one of the houses on the farm.

Of the 33 inmates received during the nine months ending June 30th, all but one were convicted of intoxication. Their ages

ranged from thirty to sixty-one. Eighteen of them had served previous terms in penitentiaries, 10 in reformatories, and 5 in jails. Seventeen were married, 2 single, and 14 widowed. There was one negress among them.

The total expenditures for the support of the institution during the fiscal year were \$15,455.83, an average expenditure of \$220.79 per inmate and a daily per capita expenditure of \$.8058. This is slightly less than the expenditure for the preceding year when the daily per capita was \$.8227.

To continue this institution with the present facilities means a high per capita cost. If it is to fulfill the purpose for which it was established additional cottages and other necessary buildings should be constructed. Among the immediate needs are a henery and piggery.

## REFORMATORIES

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The State maintains four reformatories. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch receive young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty who have been convicted of felonies. The New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion receive young women between the ages of sixteen and thirty who have been convicted of misdemeanors or felony, first offense. The reformatories for women are subject to the joint visitation and inspection of this Commission and the State Board of Charities.

These reformatories are controlled by boards of managers appointed by the Governor, the managers in turn appointing the officials directly in charge. The two reformatories for males are under the same board of managers. No commitments are made to the Eastern New York Reformatory, as offenders are first sent to Elmira and from there transferred to Napanoch. Females committed from the first, second, third and ninth judicial districts are sent to Bedford and those from the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth to Albion. The length of sentence for males is determined by the board of managers, but cannot exceed the maximum term for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted. The women also are sentenced for an indeterminate period which shall not exceed three years, as the board of managers decides.

It will thus be seen that while the State provides reformatory training for its male felons there is no State institution to which a male misdemeanant over eighteen years of age may be sent except to a penitentiary or county jail. New York city has a reformatory for its young misdemeanants at New Hampton Farms in Orange county.

This Commission for years has called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity for an institution to which male misdemeanants can be sent, and in 1912 an act was passed establishing a reformatory for male misdemeanants between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one and \$50,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site and such preliminary work as could be done with funds available. No site was purchased and the appropriation lapsed last June.

That the need for such an institution is as urgent as ever is shown by the fact that during the nine months ending June 30, 1916, there were admitted to the four penitentiaries outside of

New York city 537 young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. During the same period 2,231 young men of this class were admitted to the various county jails outside of New York city, possibly two-thirds of whom were under sentence. Many of these youthful offenders would undoubtedly have been given a reformatory sentence had an institution been available.

The act establishing the reformatory for male misdemeanants still remains on the statute books, but without necessary funds to purchase a site and erect the institution it is practically inoperative. The Commission strongly recommends that an appropriation be made available to provide this much needed institution.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

### ELMIRA

There was a conspicuous decrease in the population of this institution during the past year. During the five years ending September 30, 1915, the average daily population was 1,371. The population on September 30, 1915, was 1,279, and on June 30, 1916, it had fallen to 988. Later in the year it went down to about 800 with a corresponding decrease at the Eastern New York Reformatory to which it transfers its older inmates. During the nine months the number of inmates ranged from 968 to 1,311, and the average daily population was 1,145. There were two deaths and one suicide, ten were declared insane, and 780 were paroled. The institution has 1,440 cells.

The reasons ascribed by the officials of the institution for this marked decrease in population are fewer arrests in New York city, the falling off in immigration, greater industrial opportunities, probation, and the organizations for "saving the boys."

The gross cost of maintenance for the fiscal period ending June 30th was \$258,416.86. The gain in inventories during the period was \$2,733.73 with no accounts payable. The receipts on account of sales from industries, sales of old and worn out materials, farm sales, and maintenance of United States prisoners amounted to \$25,721.38, making the net cost of maintenance for the period \$229,961.75, or an average of \$25,551.30 per month. The cost for the preceding fiscal year was \$24,588.15 per month, showing a monthly increase during the past fiscal period of \$963.15. The gross cost of maintenance per capita per diem was \$.823.

The institution has a few industries employing only a comparatively few of the inmates. They include the manufacture of clothing and stationery and coffee roasting. The soap industry has not been in operation since December, 1914, fire having destroyed the soap shop and others.

The amount of sales of industries for the past fiscal period was \$22,281.00 as compared were \$33,481.27 for the preceding

fiscal year. The earnings were \$3,758.49 as compared with \$6,823.23. This shows a decrease in earnings of \$151.22 per month.

The institution for a number of years has manufactured uniforms for the New York State Soldiers and Sailor's Home at Bath and the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home at Oxford. By the enactment of Chapter 533 of the laws of 1916 these institutions were exempted from the provisions of the Prison Law requiring the purchase of uniforms from the penal institutions of the State. The Commission opposed the passage of this bill on the ground that it would practically wipe out the clothing industry at this institution and might prove an entering wedge whereby other state institutions would seek to secure exemptions.

The sales of the industries for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, and the fiscal period ending June 30th were as follows:

	1915	1916
Stationery and blank book department.....	\$ 3,010.14	\$ 2,280.37
Soap department.....	4,640.67	.....
Clothing department.....	11,709.00	11,091.98
Coffee roasting .....	13,911.01	8,610.25
Miscellaneous .....	310.45	318.40
Total.....	<u>\$33,481.27</u>	<u>\$22,281.00</u>

A number of inmates are employed on the reformatory farm which comprises 333 acres. The Legislature of 1916 appropriated \$25,000 for the acquisition of additional farm land in the immediate vicinity of the institution which will provide a right of way for a switch from the Erie railroad to the institution. At the present time supplies for the institution are hauled by team or auto truck.

Inmates of the reformatory are given religious, physical, educational and industrial training. Religious services are conducted by Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew clergymen. Military drills, setting-up exercises and gymnasium training aid in developing the inmates physically. Trade schools are conducted to teach them trades and there is a well organized school system.

Recently a laboratory has been established for the psycho-analysis of all the inmates with a trained alienist in charge. Each inmate is thoroughly examined physically and mentally and records are kept.

The segregation of the mental defectives is reported to have produced satisfactory results. The school director in his report says of this class of inmates: "Careful study has been made of all men whose school work has proven unsatisfactory. Subsequent investigations and results of examinations provided that a few thought at first to be mentally weak were only very backward. A number of these "backward ones" since being thoroughly aroused mentally and physically have not failed in a single examination. A very small percentage of the segregated men have failed to show improvement."

The foundations have been laid for the construction of a

new trade school building to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1914.

## **EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY**

### **NAPANOCH**

The population of this reformatory, like that of the parent institution at Elmira, decreased considerably during the fiscal period ending June 30th as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The population on June 30th was 328 as compared with 376 on the preceding September 30th. The highest was 440 and the lowest 320. The average daily population was 382 as compared with 446 the preceding year. The average daily population for the five years ending September 30, 1915, was 430. There were no deaths during the past fiscal period. Ten were declared insane and 290 were released on parole.

The institution has 496 cells, although originally designed to house 1,000 inmates. Much of the structural work has been done by the prisoners. A new hospital is being erected and the toilets and lavatories are being installed in the south wing. An appropriation is recommended to similarly equip all the cells.

There are no trade schools or industries, but the inmates are given practical training in the varied branches of construction work. Others are employed on the farm and at institutional work.

The total cost of maintenance for the nine months ending June 30th was \$90,974.75 and the per capita cost \$237.93.

## **NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN**

### **BEDFORD HILLS**

This institution had a population on June 30th of 349 inmates and 31 infants as compared with 371 inmates and 30 infants at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The population during the fiscal period ending in June ranged from 379 to 403, the daily average being 387. There were admitted during the period 195 inmates and 15 infants.

During the year Miss Helen A. Cobb succeeded Miss Mary R. More as superintendent. The psychopathic hospital of the Bureau of Social Hygiene was opened in September.

The net per capita cost of maintenance for the nine months was \$299.17.

## **WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN**

### **ALBION**

This reformatory has a capacity of 215, but provision has been made for the construction of an additional cottage which is needed as at times the institution is overcrowded. The popula-

tion on June 30th was 188 women and 18 infants. At the close of the preceding fiscal year there were 224 women and 19 infants in custody. During the fiscal period ending in June 57 women and 6 infants were admitted.

An additional cottage is needed for women with babies, and a disciplinary building should also be provided. The Commission recommends the erection of one cottage annually until the capacity of the institution reaches 500.

The net per capita cost of maintenance for the fiscal period ending in June was \$213.81.

## PENITENTIARIES

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Perhaps in no other group of institutions which the Commission inspects have the improvements been so marked during the past year as in the penitentiaries. There are five of these institutions in Albany, Erie, Monroe, New York and Onondaga counties, and another is under construction and nearly completed in Westchester county. All are under the control of the boards of supervisors in their respective counties except the New York County Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and its branch on Hart's Island which are administered by the Commissioner of Correction of the city of New York.

The New York County Penitentiary is an old structure with cells little better than those at Sing Sing. Its cell capacity is 1104 and for years it has been overcrowded, necessitating putting two prisoners in a cell, at times thereby aggravating the insanitary conditions. A change for the better occurred during the year 1915 when doubling up was avoided by placing cots in the corridors and elsewhere to accommodate the excess population, and many other improvements were made as enumerated in our report of last year.

When the parole and indeterminate sentence law was put into effect on January 1, 1916, in New York city, the character of the institution began to assume a reformatory rather than a prison type. This law permits the Commissioner of Correction to transfer inmates from any institution of the department to any other institution under his jurisdiction, and under its provisions the foundation has been laid for converting the penitentiary into a clearing house in which prisoners sentenced under the indeterminate sentence act can be examined and studied to determine as to their mentality, physical condition, training, education, and ability to work. A branch penitentiary was established at Hart's Island and many of the inmates were transferred there, so that the population of the penitentiary proper at the close of the year was about 600.

A superintendent of industries was appointed at the beginning of the year and the industries are being reorganized and removed to the branch penitentiary at Hart's Island and equipped with new and modern machinery. The shops thus vacated at Blackwell's Island are to be converted into a clearing house and hospital for male prisoners. With new equipment the Department hopes to materially increase the output of the industries which is sold to the city. The Department also plans to develop and improve the school work of the institution. The reform school for boys on Hart's Island is being reorganized and a school of instruction for officers is soon to be started.



The board of supervisors of Erie county has gone on record as favoring the removal of the Erie County Penitentiary from the city of Buffalo to the county farm which is being developed at Wende. The board at a meeting in October voted to buy 318 acres to add to the present farm of 429 acres upon which inmates from the Penitentiary have erected a two-story cement structure which will be used for the time being for dormitory and other purposes, a concrete piggery, and a sewage disposal plant. Many other improvements have been made at the farm and considerable highway work done, but many of the inmates of the penitentiary in Buffalo are idle and the institution has been congested during the past year so that men have been doubled up.

To remedy these conditions the Commission has recommended to the board that the institution be removed to the farm as soon as possible and a comprehensive plan for the employment of all the inmates developed. The construction of the new buildings necessary to house and care for the inmates would keep many of them busy, but industries will be necessary if all the prisoners are to be kept employed in winter as well as summer. The purchase of a stone quarry to be operated in connection with road work and the establishment of a brickmaking plant have been recommended as means of furnishing additional employment.

Comprehensive reports of inspection of the penitentiary at Buffalo and the road work and farm at Wende will be found elsewhere in this report.

Of the four upstate counties maintaining penitentiaries Onondaga excels the others in keeping its prisoners employed. The institution is located on a farm at Jamesville and the inmates operate a quarry and stone crushing plant throughout the year. In summer farm work and road building furnish additional employment. This penitentiary is the most modern institution of its kind in the State and is well kept.

Reports of unsatisfactory conditions in the administration of the institution led to an investigation by the Commission during the past year. It was found that prisoners who had attempted to escape were compelled to wear heavy chains riveted to their ankles continuously for long periods; that others who committed offenses were imprisoned in dungeon cells in the basement of the institution on a bread and water diet or compelled to stand on a crack on the cement floor in the cell hall with arms folded for periods up to twelve hours; that no written rules and regulations as to different offenses were provided and prisoners were punished for violation of rules of which they had no knowledge; that no recreation was provided; that no careful physical examination was made of each prisoner entering the institution to determine whether or not he had tuberculosis or venereal disease; that the prisoners were not allowed to converse at meals; that there were no facilities for the education of prisoners; and that the letter privileges of the inmates were too curtailed.

As a result of these findings the Commission recommended,

among other things, that the superintendent be removed; that striped clothing and the wearing of chains be abolished; that the use of the dungeon cells and standing on the crack be discontinued; that printed rules be provided; that prisoners be confined for punishment in a light cell above ground and be allowed half a loaf of bread twice a day and all the water they desire and that they be allowed to exercise in a corridor; that each prisoner be examined upon entering the institution and segregated if found to be diseased; that prisoners be allowed to converse at meals and that water be furnished with meals; that more frequent letter writing be permitted; that educational and recreational facilities be afforded; and that "the administration should realize that its full duty is not done where prisoners are simply kept from escaping and live the repressive prison life, but that systematic and sympathetic efforts be made for the physical, mental and moral improvement of the prisoners to the end that they may issue from the penitentiary better men."

These recommendations were considered by the board of supervisors which recommended that the wearing of stripes and the use of chains be abolished; that the dungeon cells be converted into well lighted and ventilated quarters for isolation purposes; that printed rules be provided; that water be furnished with meals; that the matter of permitting conversation at meals, more frequent letter writing, and standing on the crack and similar forms of punishment be left to the discretion of the superintendent; that the prison physician be the judge of confinement of prisoners for punishment so as to prevent the impairment of the prisoners' health: that prisoners not employed at manual labor and not undergoing punishment be allowed a certain period of time each day for exercise; and that every prisoner entering the institution be examined by the prison physician and if found to have tuberculosis or a venereal disease that he be segregated so far as possible from the prison body. The board gave it as its opinion that the average time of commitment was too short to warrant engaging a teacher for illiterates, and that "the present superintendent makes an effort to and encourages the men to improve their condition, both mentally and physically."

Subsequently the Commission renewed some of its recommendations as follows:

"That standing on the crack be discontinued; that prisoners be allowed to converse at meals; that all prisoners be allowed one hour every working day and half a day on Sundays and holidays for recreation in the yard; that in view of the vital importance of education as a means of reducing crime the board of supervisors employ one paid teacher, who, with prison assistants, shall teach illiterates to read and write and furnish other courses of instruction."

The Monroe County Penitentiary is an old institution without modern sanitary facilities in the cells, but is well conducted from a standpoint of cleanliness. Farming and institutional work

are the chief occupations of its inmates, but only a part of them are thus employed, particularly in winter when many sit in idleness in buildings formerly devoted to industrial pursuits. As a result of its farming operations this institution is practically self-supporting.

The silent system prevails and educational advantages are lacking. With shop buildings available industries could be established which would give employment to many now maintained in idleness. The product of these industries could be sold to the county of Monroe and the city of Rochester, or, if these political divisions do not present an adequate market the output could be sold through the medium of the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons who is authorized by a recent amendment to the Prison Law to assist in marketing products of penitentiaries and county jails. It would also appear that some of the convicts could be employed to advantage on the highways of the county as is done in Onondaga and Erie counties. The women in the institution are employed principally in the manufacture of clothing.

Commendable efforts have been made during the year to improve conditions in the Albany County Penitentiary. It is the intention of the county authorities eventually to dispose of the penitentiary and almshouse properties in the city and purchase a farm in the country where a new almshouse and a modern county jail will be constructed. When this is accomplished the penitentiary may be abandoned.

Meanwhile, the penitentiary and county jail, which occupies the south wing of the penitentiary building, are being rehabilitated. The buildings are being repaired and repainted and some of the more dilapidated ones have been razed. The whitewash has been scraped from the interior of all the cells in the men's department and they have been painted. One of the old shops has been converted into a modern mess hall and another into a bath house with showers. As soon as the present suits of striped material have been worn out stripes will be discarded and suits of gray substituted. These and other improvements will serve to make this institution more habitable until the plans for a new jail materialize.

With fewer inmates the sheriff, who is the custodian of the institution, has managed to keep most of the able-bodied prisoners employed during the past year, but, like the Monroe County Penitentiary, this institution requires industries if all its inmates are to be kept busy, especially during the winter season. There is a small tract of land adjacent which the sheriff proposes to cultivate intensively next summer.

The new Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse at East View was expected to have been completed by January 1, 1917, but the work has not progressed as rapidly as had been planned and the institution, which was described in our last annual report, probably will not be completed much before spring. The plans provide for administration school, refectory, bath and

reception buildings, and four cell blocks connected with the administration building by a long corridor. The buildings under construction will accommodate only male prisoners, it being the purpose of the Westchester County Buildings Commission, which has the construction work in charge, to build quarters for female prisoners and shops by inmate labor after the institution has been opened. Prisoners serving sentence in the county jail at White Plains when the new institution is ready for occupancy will be transferred to the penitentiary, and, under the provisions of chapter 236 of the laws of 1916, prisoners from Westchester county serving sentences in any other penitentiary may be transferred to the new institution to serve the balance of the term for which they were committed. During the nine months ending June 30th Westchester county sent 305 males and 38 females to the New York County Penitentiary.

Under the same statute Westchester county may enter into an agreement with any other county in the state to care for its prisoners and it is probable that Orange, Putnam and Rockland, and possibly Nassau and Suffolk, which now send their prisoners to the New York County Penitentiary, may commit them to Westchester. In the event of the abandonment of the Albany County Penitentiary the Westchester institution will afford a place of detention for prisoners from counties now committing their prisoners to Albany. Of these Delaware, Dutchess and Ulster counties are so situated geographically as to make it as convenient to send their prisoners to Westchester, as to Albany, and when to this is added the fact that the new Westchester penitentiary is located on a 600 acre farm which will afford employment for its inmates, it would appear for the best interests of all concerned to commit to the new institution.

As stated in previous reports, the penitentiaries, although controlled by local authorities, are in reality doing a state work inasmuch as they contract with other counties for a stipulated sum to care for prisoners committed to them. Albany, Erie and Onondaga counties charge \$3.00 a week for county prisoners, Monroe \$3.15, and New York 67 cents a day or \$4.69 a week. For Federal prisoners Monroe and Onondaga charge \$3.15 a week, Onondaga \$3.15, and New York \$4.69. No Federal prisoners have been sent to the Albany County Penitentiary since 1902.

The State pays for the maintenance of many prisoners sent to these institutions, although it has no direct control in the administrative affairs. Persons convicted of felony and sentenced to not more than a year's imprisonment may be sentenced to a penitentiary at State expense, also minors convicted of felony, without restriction as to length of sentence. Non-residents of various counties convicted as tramps are also a State charge. The State pays at the rate of \$3.15 a week for tramps and \$2.10 for felons, these rates being fixed by law.

During the nine months ending June 30th the State paid \$80,202.30 for the maintenance of its prisoners in penitentiaries;

the counties, exclusive of those in which these institutions are located, paid \$60,455.87, and the Federal Government, \$3,595.22.

The total expenditures of the five penitentiaries during the same period was \$577,801.74 divided as follows: Albany, \$55,777.42; Erie, \$108,008.56; Monroe, \$46,475.97; Onondaga, \$80,948.65; New York, \$286,591.14. This was at the rate of \$64,200.19 a month as compared with a monthly rate of \$53,846.17 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917.

Believing that the upstate penitentiaries could be managed to much better advantage if placed under State control, the Commission renews the recommendation made in previous reports that the State acquire them and conduct them as State work-houses.

Reports for the nine months' period ending June 30th show the average daily population of the penitentiaries to have been 2,855 as compared with 3,562 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, a decrease of 707. The highest number of inmates at any time during the nine months was 3,421 as compared with 4,726 the preceding year, and the lowest 2,283 as compared with 2,697. The number received during the nine months was 12,843 and the number discharged 13,393. There were 2,478 in custody on June 30th as compared with 3,028 on September 30, 1915. There were 18 deaths during the nine months as compared with 21 the preceding year, and 31 were declared insane as compared with 52. The greatest number of those committed to penitentiaries are convicted of intoxication, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, assault, petit larceny, and other minor offenses.

An amendment to the Prison Law (chapter 394 of the laws of 1916) provides that minors in penitentiaries "shall not be placed, or kept, or allowed to be, at any time, with any adult prisoner, or prisoners, in any room, dormitory, cell, tier or corridor of the buildings of such institution, or on its grounds, or, while for any purpose, outside such buildings or grounds. Such minor prisoners shall not be placed or kept or allowed to be, at any time, with any adult prisoner, or prisoners, in any other room or subdivision of the buildings of such institution unless separately grouped in such manner as to make intercommunication with adult prisoners impossible."

Some of the superintendents state they are having difficulty in enforcing this law owing to structural conditions within their institutions.

## ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### ALBANY

The number of inmates in the Albany County Penitentiary on June 30th was 166 as compared with 198 at the close of the preceding fiscal year on September 30, 1915. The average daily population for the nine months' period ending in June was 256 as compared with 324 the preceding year; the highest number in

custody, 353 as compared with 602; and the lowest, 153 as compared with 171. The institution has 360 cells available for use and it thus will be seen that it has been unnecessary to place two prisoners in a cell. The cells are small, poorly ventilated and without modern sanitary equipment, but as they have been painted and efforts are made to keep them clean, conditions are much better than in the past. There were two deaths during the nine months and one inmate was declared insane.

Saratoga continues to commit more prisoners to this institution than any of the other counties which contribute to its population, not excepting Albany. Sixteen counties sent prisoners to this penitentiary during the nine months ending June 30th as follows: Albany, 140; Clinton, 25; Columbia, 59; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 68; Essex, 24; Greene, 5; Montgomery, 59; Otsego, 10; Rensselaer, 1; Saratoga, 176; Schenectady, 3; Schoharie, 5; Ulster, 8; Warren, 19; Washington, 35. Of those committed 625 were males and 14 females.

These counties, not including Albany, paid \$1,538.62 for the maintenance of their prisoners, and the State contributed \$13,633.26 for state tramps and felons. Albany county appropriated \$40,000 toward the support of the institution, and \$424.01 was received from other sources, making the total receipts \$55,595.89. The expenditures were \$55,777.42 of which \$23,332.53 were for provisions and supplies and \$16,508.76 for salaries.

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BUFFALO

Three more inmates were reported in custody in this institution on June 30th than were at the close of the preceding fiscal year on September 30, 1915, when there were 767 prisoners. The average daily population during the nine months ending June 30th was 772, a slight decrease as compared with 783, the average for the year ending the preceding September. The highest number in custody at any time during the nine months was 867 as compared with 1,217 the preceding year, and the lowest 674 as compared with 550. The institution at Buffalo has a cell capacity of 693 and there are accommodations for a considerable number at the penitentiary farm at Wende. It was pointed out in a report of inspection made in December that with increased facilities for housing men at the farm there would appear to be no good reason for "doubling up" prisoners in the penitentiary proper.

Of those received at the institution during the nine months 5,974 were males and 181 females. Erie county sent 5,777; Allegany, 7; Cattaraugus, 114; Chautauqua, 102; and Niagara, 155. Ten died and five were declared insane.

The receipts for the nine months were \$33,118.12, not including the amount appropriated by Erie county. Of this amount there were received for maintenance of prisoners from the State

\$11,132.55; from counties, \$9,138.60; and from the Federal Government, \$396.66. The income from the industries was \$7,283.31; and from all other sources, \$5,167.00. The total expenditures were \$108,008.56. The cost of maintenance was \$96,710.37, of which \$33,894.56 were expended for provisions and supplies and \$40,219.44 for salaries. The expenditures apart from maintenance amounted to \$11,298.19.

## MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### ROCHESTER

The Monroe County Penitentiary with a cell capacity of 514 had ample facilities for housing the prisoners committed to it during the nine months ending June 30th, at which time there were 273 in custody as compared with 335 at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. The average daily population for the nine months was 322 as compared with 441 the preceding year; the highest number in custody at any one time, 405 as compared with 513; and the lowest, 238 as compared with 311. No deaths or cases of insanity were reported.

The population was made up of inmates committed from fourteen counties, including Monroe, the number received during the nine months being as follows: Chemung, 66; Erie, 1; Genesee, 39; Livingston, 49; Monroe, 1,187; Ontario, 38; Orleans, 83; Schuyler, 2; Seneca, 22; Steuben, 45; Tompkins, 14; Wayne, 49; Wyoming, 23; Yates, 13. Of these, 1,565 were males and 66 females, a total of 1,631.

The total receipts were \$44,279.57, of which \$7,361.90 were for board of prisoners from the State; \$11,970.33 from other counties; and \$21.60 from the Federal Government. Monroe county contributed \$14,569.08, and income from all sources amounted to \$10,356.66. The expenditures were \$46,475.97, of which \$16,131.87 were expended for provisions and supplies and \$11,408.23 for salaries.

## NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

The population of the New York County Penitentiary on June 30th was 930 as compared with 1,354 on September 30, 1915. The institution has 1,104 cells. The establishment of a branch penitentiary on Hart's Island has since reduced the population of the penitentiary proper to about 600.

Under the law authorizing the Commissioner of Correction to transfer prisoners to and from any institution under his control, persons sentenced to the penitentiary have been scattered through the other institutions. The women are sent to the City

Prison, Queens, and there are penitentiary prisoners at the New Hampton Farms in Orange county.

The report of the penitentiary for the nine months ending June 30th shows that 3,193 males and 103 females were received; that the greatest number of inmates in custody at any time was 1,352; the lowest, 924; and the average, 1,119. Three died and 19 became insane. During the same period 591 prisoners were received from counties other than those comprising the city of New York. Nassau sent 165; Orange, 30; Putnam, 19; Rockland, 11; Suffolk, 23; and Westchester, 343. Of this number 549 were males and 42 females.

The receipts for board of prisoners other than those from New York city were \$64,154.29, of which the State paid \$37,552.68; other counties, \$23,666.90; and the Federal Government, \$2,934.71. The expenditures were \$286,591.14, of which \$104,579.87 were for provisions and supplies and \$106,221.58 for salaries.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### JAMESVILLE

There were 339 inmates in this penitentiary on June 30th as compared with 374 on September 30, 1915. The average daily population for the nine months ending in June was 386 as compared with 431 the preceding fiscal year. The highest number at any one time during the nine months was 349. There were three deaths and six became insane.

The population during the nine months was made of prisoners committed from fifteen counties as follows: Broome, 88; Cayuga, 62; Chenango, 4; Cortland, 14; Franklin, 6; Fulton, 29; Herkimer, 41; Jefferson, 47; Lewis, 1; Madison, 34; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 779; Oswego, 9; Seneca, 1; Tioga, 4. Of these 1,057 were males and 65 females, a total of 1,122.

The institution's receipts were \$30,175.12. There was received for board of prisoners from the State, \$10,521.91; from other counties, \$14,141.42; and from the Federal Government, \$242.25. The income from other sources was \$5,269.54. The expenditures were \$80,948.65, of which \$28,856.02 were for provisions and supplies and \$29,387.59 for salaries.



## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

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The past year has been one of unusual progress in the administration of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of New York city of which Burdette G. Lewis is Commissioner. The advance has been not only along administrative lines but structural as well.

The institutions administered by the Department are as follows:

**District Prisons—Peter A. Mallon, warden.**

**Second District—Essex Market, 1st street and 2nd avenue, Manhattan.**

**Fourth District—Yorkville, 57th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.**

**Fifth District—Harlem, 121st street and Sylvan Place, Manhattan.**

**Sixth District—Morrisiana, 162nd street and Brook avenue, Bronx.**

**Seventh District—West Side, 53rd street and 8th avenue, Manhattan.**

**Eighth District—Westchester, 181st street and Boston Road, Bronx.**

**Twelfth District—166th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan.**

**City Prisons:**

**Traffic Detention Prison—300 Mulberry street, Manhattan.**

**City Prison, Manhattan, "The Tombs", 101 Centre street, John J. Hanley, warden.**

**City Prison, Brooklyn—Raymond street, John Hayes, warden.**

**City Prison, Queens—Court Square, Joseph A. McCann, head keeper.**

**Workhouses:**

**Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, Frank W. Fox, warden.**

**Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island, Robert Barr, deputy warden.**

**Penitentiaries:**

New York County Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island,  
Henry O. Schleth, warden.

Branch Penitentiary, Hart's Island, John J. Murtha,  
warden.

New York City Reformatory, New Hampton Farms, Louis  
E. Lawes, superintendent.

Following out the general plan of reorganizing and developing these institutions, the New York City Reformatory on April 1st was removed to New Hampton Farms in Orange county where preliminary work has been under way since June, 1915. The boys were transferred on a special train without handcuffs or shackles of any kind.

A branch penitentiary has been established on Hart's Island occupying the building vacated by the reformatory and those formerly used for a branch workhouse. A majority of the penitentiary prisoners are now confined in this institution which is to be developed as the main penitentiary when the present penitentiary proper on Blackwell's Island has been made a clearing house and hospital institution. A superintendent of industries was appointed on January 1, 1916, and the penitentiary industries at Blackwell's Island are being transferred to Hart's Island. The old and practically useless machinery is being discarded and modern facilities provided. The product of the industries is sold to New York city. The population of the Branch Penitentiary at Hart's Island also includes the aged and crippled men from the Workhouse, inmates of the boys' reform school, men and women with tuberculosis, and women with babies.

The population of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island has been reduced to about 600, whereas it formerly was such as to greatly congest the institution which has 1,104 cells. When the plans for developing this penitentiary into a clearing house and hospital institution have been carried out, prisoners committed to the reformatory, penitentiary and workhouse will be received for examination and classification before being sent on to other institutions. At the present time prisoners afflicted with disease are segregated in one of the cell blocks and given special treatment and food.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated \$30,000 to remodel the industrial building, which is being vacated, into a clearing house and hospital for male prisoners and \$70,000 to remodel the south wing of the Workhouse into a similar institution for women. The Board also has appropriated \$333,000 for the purchase of a farm and the establishment of a farm colony institution to accommodate 500 inmates, to which all able-bodied women and those who have completed the hospital treatment may be transferred. The establishment of such an institution was authorized by chapter 510 of the laws of 1916. The

Commissioner of Correction has secured an option on a site in Orange county and hopes to develop the project during the coming year. At the present time women sentenced to the Penitentiary are incarcerated in the City Prison, Queens.

The proposed Detention Home and Court for Women, plans for which were approved last year by the Commission and which was to have been erected on West Thirtieth street, has not materialized because of lack of funds.

Riker's Island is being developed as a modern municipal farm to which able-bodied inmates of the Workhouse are being transferred. This Island, originally about 80 acres, has been enlarged by dumping street sweepings, ashes and rubbish from the city until it now comprises about 500 acres of very fertile land. The Commissioner hopes to reduce about 200 or 300 acres of this to a state of cultivation and from this farm and the one at New Hampton Farms to raise a large part of all of the vegetables required by the institutions in the Department. This work affords employment for a large number of men who are quartered at present in dormitories. A new drug hospital and a disciplinary building are in course of erection on this island.

It is the purpose of the Commissioner, when developments at Riker's and the women's farm colony project materialize, to vacate the old Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Meanwhile, it is being gradually converted into a hospital which can be utilized by the Department of Charities after the Department of Correction is through with it.

At the present time drug addicts are being cared for at the Workhouse and in various city hospitals. Efforts will be made to have the Workhouse so remodeled as to make it available for use as an institution to be known as the Correction Hospital to which all drug addicts and others can be sent. The fact that the institution is made up largely of dormitories makes it a comparatively easy task to convert these dormitories into wards which is now being carried on as fast as they are vacated.

Under the indeterminate sentence and parole law, which has been in operation during the past year, the character of the penitentiary and workhouse and their branches has been gradually changing from the prison to the reformatory type. Before this law went into effect these institutions were congested with men and women who were being received and discharged at short intervals. Many of them were physically unfit to return to free life and the short periods of their sentences made it impossible to train them industrially. Many were found to be drug addicts who could not be properly treated.

Under the parole law with its indeterminate sentence feature the maximum period penitentiary or reformatory prisoners may be held is three years, while those from the Workhouse may be detained for six months, and under certain circumstances for two years. Thus it becomes possible to give medical, psychiatric, educational and industrial consideration to each inmate which

could not be accomplished under the old system. When it is considered that thousands of men and women pass through these institutions annually the benefits of proper training and treatment are at once apparent. The Department is devising a system of marking whereby every inmate's daily record will be kept and he or she will be credited with work done whether the employment be in the shops, on the farm, or institutional work. A school for officers is also to be established with a view to making them more efficient.

During the past year there has been a marked lessening of the number of admissions to the Workhouse and Penitentiary where the census averaged about 1,000 less in 1916 than in 1915. The greatest factor in this decrease is attributed by the Department of Correction to the new indeterminate sentence and parole law. The Department states that in 1915, 4,437 prisoners were admitted to the Penitentiary; in 1916, 2,146. In 1915, 19,866 were admitted to the Workhouse; in 1916, 12,146.

During the year 1916 there were paroled from the institutions of the Department, segregated as follows:

Reformatory .....	555
Workhouse .....	223
Penitentiary .....	536

The number of violations of parole was:

Reformatory .....	110
Workhouse .....	60
Penitentiary .....	56

This shows an average of:

Reformatory .....	20.14 per cent.
Workhouse .....	27.35 per cent.
Penitentiary .....	10.48 per cent.

One of the marked effects of the new parole law, the Commissioner states, is the attitude of the prisoners. They realize now that they must perform the work and be amenable to the departmental regulations before their cases will be considered by the Parole Commission. It is expected the new system of crediting daily the inmates' work, record and conduct will have a marked effect on all the prisoners.

Under the provisions of chapter 526 of the laws of 1916 the Commissioner of Correction may designate any institution or portion thereof as a part of the New York County Penitentiary, Workhouse or Reformatory wherein persons sentenced to these institutions may immediately be confined thereafter for not more than thirty days for purposes of observation and classification. He may also designate any institution under his jurisdiction as a part of the Workhouse for the confinement of persons sentenced

to the Workhouse for not more than ten days. This law permits the Department to send the female prisoners from the Penitentiary to the City Prison, Queens.

Another law (chapter 492 of the laws of 1916) gives the Commissioner of Correction jurisdiction over institutions for the detention of witnesses. Prior to the enactment of this act which became effective June 1st, witnesses were under the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioner and for many years had been detained in a House of Detention at 303 Mulberry street. It was a fire trap, without adequate sanitary facilities, and has been abandoned for detention purposes. Plans for a detention prison on the twelfth floor of a building at 49 Lafayette street have been approved by the Commission. Meanwhile, witnesses are being detained in the District Prisons.

The Commission in 1915 approved plans for a court house and prison to be known as the Essex Market Court Building which was to have been erected at the corner of Second avenue and Second street. The plans included quarters for the Third District Prison and for civil prisoners. The building was to have cost about \$1,000,000, but the project is said to have been abandoned and plans are now being drawn for a smaller building with a magistrates' court and about thirty cells to be used mainly for detention purposes.

New York county still maintains what is known as the Ludlow Street Jail for civil prisoners under the jurisdiction of the sheriff. Kings county also maintains a separate jail for this class of offenders. Queens county has quarters for civil prisoners in connection with the city prison at Long Island City. The law requires such jails for civil prisoners who are under the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of the respective counties. Richmond and Bronx counties have jails where both civil prisoners and those charged with or convicted of crime are confined.

The number of inmates in custody in the various institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction, exclusive of the New York County Penitentiary, on June 30, 1916, was 4,111 as compared with 4,403 at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, a decrease of 708. Of this number 374 males and 23 females were awaiting trial, 2,779 males and 887 females were serving sentence, and 47 males and 1 female were detained as witnesses, a total of 3,200 males and 911 females.

The number of admissions to these institutions during the nine months ending June 30th was 74,178 males and 14,228 females, a total of 88,406 as compared with 142,532 for the preceding fiscal year. This statement concerning admissions includes all prisoners received at any of the institutions. It does not represent the number of commitments because of the system of inter-departmental transfer. The number of actual admissions reported was 65,965 of which 54,331 were males and 11,634 females.

Reports of inspections of the various institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction will be found annexed to this report.

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

### NEW HAMPTON FARMS

The work of developing this institution, which was undertaken in June, 1915, by a few inmates, had so far progressed at the beginning of the year 1916 as to provide accommodations for 250. On April 1st all of the inmates remaining at Hart's Island were removed to New Hampton and installed in temporary quarters. The development of this institution is being largely done by the inmates themselves. They have erected temporary buildings, constructed a spur of track connecting the farm with the Erie railroad, excavated for and built the foundations for permanent structures, have nearly completed a sewage disposal plant, developed a water system, and have cultivated the farm of more than 600 acres. Some of the work has been done by prisoners transferred from the Penitentiary who are quartered in buildings on what is known as the penitentiary side of the farm. With plenty of labor available the department plans to do more extensive farming during the coming year.

The corner stone of the receiving, classification and administration building was laid by Mayor Mitchel on June 26th and the superstructure will be built by contract. Plans have been completed for a heating plant, the building to include school rooms for vocational training. Cottages for keepers and doctors have been erected, a bakery completed, a temporary recreation hall provided for the winter months, and lookout houses have been built. Light and power will be purchased from outside sources, a rate having been secured which the Department considers cheaper than it can be produced.

A reservoir has been completed and an adequate water supply is assured from artesian wells. Considerable difficulty was experienced before these wells were sunk in getting enough potable water.

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, there were 148 inmates on the farm and 307 at Hart's Island. On June 30th the population of the farm numbered 360. The highest number at any time during the nine months ending in June was 416; the lowest, 147; and the average, 286.

## WORKHOUSE

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

The Workhouse, one of the city's oldest institutions, will be known eventually as the Correction Hospital if plans at present outlined are carried out. Many of the able-bodied prisoners

are transferred to the Branch Workhouse at Riker's Island, where they are given outdoor employment. The operation of shops at the Workhouse has not been successful in the past, due to the short terms of the prisoners. The women are employed at sewing and various institutional work.

The building started last year for disciplinary purposes will be utilized for keepers' quarters, as a new disciplinary building for the use of all the institutions in the Department is being erected at Riker's Island. The female patients in the hospital have been removed to new quarters and some of the dormitories are being converted into hospital wards. A general storehouse in which the stores of the Department are housed has been completed by the inmates.

There were 705 males and 652 females in custody on June 30th last as compared with 610 males and 581 females at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. The average daily population for the nine months' period ending in June was 768 males and 583 females as compared with 938 males and 630 females for the preceding fiscal year. The highest number in custody was 889 males and 653 females, and the lowest 768 males and 583 females as compared with 1,273 males and 708 females (highest) and 610 males and 581 females (lowest) during the preceding year. The number of admissions for the nine months was 9,722 males and 3,667 females, a total of 13,389, as compared with 18,130 males and 6,356 females, a total of 24,495 the preceding year. These figures indicate an improvement, due to less congestion in the institution which has but 198 rooms or cells.

## BRANCH WORKHOUSE

### RIKER'S ISLAND

Riker's Island contains about 500 acres and is being constantly enlarged through the dumping of refuse from the city. It will be known as the municipal farm and the Department hopes to make from 250 to 300 acres available for cultivation in the near future. The farm work, the Commission states, will be pushed during the coming summer.

The inmates sleep in dormitories. A new kitchen, an additional mess hall and a new dormitory are under construction, and the manufacture of cement blocks is one of the institution's industries. The new disciplinary building is well under way and will have accommodations for forty prisoners.

During the nine months ending June 30th, 1,525 prisoners were received. The highest number at any one time was 617; the lowest, 400; and the average, 455. There were 439 in custody on June 30th. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, 2,242 prisoners were admitted. The highest number of inmates was 663, the number in custody at the close of the year.

## CITY PRISON

## MANHATTAN

This institution, known as the "Tombs", is used principally as a place of detention for persons held to await the action of the grand jury or trial after indictment. It contains 450 cells, an insufficient number to provide a single cell for each prisoner, as the average daily population during the nine months' period ending June 30th was 496 males and 52 females. The highest number at any one time was 581 males and 67 females; and the lowest, 415 males and 40 females. These figures, however, show a decrease from the preceding fiscal year when the average daily population was 655 males and 58 females; the highest, 812 males and 71 females; and the lowest, 497 males and 49 females. The number of admissions for the nine months ending June 30th was 10,677 males and 903 females; and the number of discharges, 10,724 males and 904 females.

Had the project for a Detention Home and Court for Women materialized, quarters for the class of women now detained in the Tombs would have been provided. The women's annex is insufficiently lighted and ventilated and the facilities for housing the prisoners inadequate. If the Detention Home and Court for Women is not to be constructed, steps should be taken to provide adequate and sanitary quarters for the female inmates of the Tombs.

A number of prisoners from the Penitentiary and Workhouse are transferred to this prison to do the work of the institution, as prisoners awaiting trial or action of the grand jury cannot be compelled to work.

## CITY PRISON

## BROOKLYN

The men's section of this prison containing 416 cells is old in plan and arrangement, but is reported to be in good condition. The women's section is of modern construction and contains 67 cells. This prison, like the Tombs, is used principally for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial or action of the grand jury, but sentenced prisoners also are confined here to do the institutional work.

The average daily population during the nine months ending June 30th was 278 males and 43 females as compared with 358 males and 51 females during the preceding fiscal year. The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the nine months was 349 males and 56 females; and the lowest, 230 males and 30 females. There were 246 males and 40 females in custody June 30th as compared with 304 males and 42 females on September 30, 1915. The number of admissions during the nine months' period ending in June was 10,773 males and 1,320 females.



**CITY PRISON, QUEENS****LONG ISLAND CITY**

This institution has 208 cells—138 for males and 70 for females. The section for males is usually adequate for those committed to it, but the number of female prisoners is usually in excess of the number of cells for the reason that women committed to the Penitentiary are sent to this prison in addition to women from the Workhouse and those held for trial or awaiting the action of the grand jury. When the women's farm colony project has been developed, women serving sentences will be sent there which will relieve the present congestion.

On June 30th there were 91 males and 89 females in custody as compared with 202 males and 112 females at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. The highest number in custody during the nine months ending in June was 236 males and 130 females; the lowest, 83 males and 80 females; and the average daily population, 189 males and 105 females.

In addition to institutional work the women are employed in a sewing room, opened in April, making clothing for other institutions in the Department. An instructress in sewing is employed.

**DISTRICT PRISONS**

Descriptions of the various district prisons and detention pens will be found in annexed reports of inspection. A traffic detention pen was established in June for the detention of traffic violators sentenced to prison or held for non-payment of fine until they can be transferred to the Second District Prison.

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

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The police stations of New York city are under the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioner. Most of the precinct station houses have jails, several of which have been closed from time to time as inadequate or insanitary or for other reasons. On December 1st a radical change in the method of handling prisoners in the borough of Manhattan was put into effect. Instead of locking male prisoners in the jail of the station house of the precinct in which they are arrested, where such jails were available, orders were issued to detain prisoners from the various magistrates' court districts in the following jails.

First magistrates' court district, second precinct jail, 156 Greenwich street.

Second magistrates' court district, twenty-third precinct jail, 138 Clinton street.

Third magistrates' court district, thirteenth precinct jail, 118 Clinton street.

Fourth magistrates' court district, thirty-first precinct jail, 153 East 67th street.

Fifth magistrates' court district, forty-third precinct jail, 48 East 126th street.

Seventh magistrates' court district, twenty-eighth precinct jail, 150 West 68th street.

Twelfth magistrates' court district, fortieth precinct jail, 1854 Amsterdam avenue.

All female prisoners from the first, second, third and fourth inspection districts and those within the fifth and sixth districts who are arrested after the close of the day court sessions and who are to be arraigned in the Women's Night Court are sent to the fourteenth precinct jail at 135 Charles street.

All female prisoners arrested within the fifth and sixth inspection districts who are arraigned in day sessions of the Magistrates' Courts are sent to the thirty-seventh precinct jail at 229 West 123rd street.

The order provides that the use of all the other jails in Manhattan be discontinued, but that they be kept in condition to be used in case of emergency.

There are thirty-three police stations with jails in the borough of Manhattan, and three—the 38th, 42nd and 61st—are without jails. Some of these jails had been closed previous to

December 1st. Those closed by the latest order are the 1st, 4th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 25th, 26th, 29th, 32nd, 36th and 39th. Of these, the jails in the 1st, 4th, 15th and 18th are comparatively new.

Of the seven jails designated for the confinement of men, those in the second and thirteenth precincts are modern, having been first occupied in 1910 and 1911 respectively. The one in the twenty-third was built in 1908. The others are old.

Of the two designated for women the one in the thirty-seventh precinct has a modern well equipped jail which was first used in 1913. The other, in the fourteenth precinct, is old, inadequately lighted and ventilated and unsuited for detention purposes, especially as there is a modern well equipped jail at 230 West 20th street in the eighteenth precinct, not much farther from Jefferson Market Court than the Charles street jail.

The Commission believes it would have been much better to have designated the 20th street station house in view of its modern equipment.

The two station houses selected are near the courts to which the women later are taken. While this plan is doubtless commendable in some respects and enables the city to dispense with the services of a number of matrons, it involves the double handling of intoxicated women by the police, as in the first instance they have to be taken to the station house in the precinct in which they are arrested, their pedigrees taken, and then while still intoxicated returned to the automobile patrol and transferred to the designated station house. The Department reports the new plan as working satisfactorily.

During the past year minor improvements have been made in a number of the jails connected with the precinct station houses of the city. These improvements have consisted for the most part in substituting folding polished oak plank bunks for the objectionable floor sleeping platforms at one time in such general use, especially in the borough of Brooklyn, the installation of new toilets, the substitution of electric light for gas, and repainting the interior a lighter color than formerly. All of these are desirable improvements and need to be extended to a number of other jails.

In addition to the jails closed in Manhattan a few have been discontinued in the other boroughs, including the jails in the 166th precinct which was criticized in the Commission's last report. The attention of the Police Department has been called to conditions in the jails in several other precincts which should be improved or closed, among them those in the 80th, 144th, 169th and 279th precincts.

The undesirable floor platforms for bunks are still in use in a number of the jails in the borough of Brooklyn. The practice of using cells in these jails for storing ballot boxes and other election furniture still prevails to a considerable extent and should be entirely discontinued, as at times it causes extreme congestion in the

other cells. Provision should be made in each borough for the storing of these election boxes in places specially provided. The floor platforms should be removed from all the cells and folding bunks substituted. They are insanitary and do not afford prisoners, frequently detained for long hours in the cells, a place upon which to sit. A folding bunk provides both a seat and a place upon which to sleep.

One of the most objectionable jails in the city is in the 80th precinct at Stapleton, borough of Richmond. The cells are without sunlight, insufficiently ventilated, and inadequate to properly care for the prisoners detained therein. This station house is in a rented building. It has been frequently criticized by this Commission and is acknowledged by the city authorities to be unfitted for a precinct jail, yet nothing has been done to improve or replace it with a modern place of detention. This is the only jail in the borough of Richmond for women and contains but four small cells in the women's department. Our inspector found that two of these were still used for the storage of ballot boxes, a condition criticized in our last report.

The Commission has continued to recommend that station house jails be so constructed or remodeled as to permit sunlight to enter the interior of the cells and that the cells be well ventilated and furnished with toilets and lavatories. When plans have been submitted for approval by the Commission, either for new station houses or remodeling old ones, it has insisted upon compliance with these conditions.

The Commission renews its recommendation that wherever possible station houses should be so constructed as to permit the automobile patrol to enter the station house, or at least the station house grounds, to receive and discharge prisoners. This would prevent the handling of intoxicated prisoners on the public streets, which is objectionable, especially in the case of women prisoners.

Reports of inspections show that the police stations generally are well cared for by the attendants under the supervision of the captains and are kept in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. The Commission notes that in many precincts conditions have been improved and trusts that further improvements may be hastened. The Police Department appreciates the antiquated and undesirable conditions in many of the precinct jails and is improving them as rapidly as the board of estimate will furnish the necessary funds.

The psychopathic laboratory established last year at police headquarters and abandoned for lack of funds has been reestablished, the means necessary to continue it having been subscribed by citizens interested in the work.

## COUNTY JAILS

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Idleness continues to be the crying evil of the county jail system of the State. Thousands of prisoners in these institutions are permitted to serve their sentences idling in jail corridors, playing cards, or otherwise wasting their time when they should be at work. Deprived of outdoor employment and exercise these prisoners are permitted to deteriorate mentally, morally and physically through failure of boards of supervisors to provide proper means of keeping them employed.

Authority is not lacking, for section 93 of the County Law authorizes the employment of prisoners serving sentences at hard labor and provides that the boards of supervisors may prescribe the kind of work to be done.

Let us take, by way of illustration, the county of Oneida which in 1915 had a population of 167,331. It has two jails, one at Utica and one at Rome, both old structures without modern sanitary facilities and utterly inadequate to properly and legally house the prisoners committed to them.

During the nine months ending June 30th last 1,321 males and 48 females were admitted to the Utica jail and 509 males and 10 females to the one at Rome. Part of this number were witnesses or persons committed to await the action of the grand jury or held for trial, who, under the law, cannot be compelled to labor. The others were unemployed except as the care of the jails afforded work for a few. Their sentences ranged from one to 254 days and their ages from sixteen to seventy-seven. The majority were laborers, but the number included men of varied trades and occupations.

The aggregate sentences of those confined in these two jails for the nine months' period mentioned was 23,320 days. With the scarcity of labor that has prevailed it may be assumed that these men, if employed in free life, could have earned an average wage of two dollars a day. This being the case, the paymaster would have distributed \$46,540 among them;—enough to have paid the cost of board of all the prisoners in the jails for five years; enough to have paid the salaries of the employes of the jails for ten years, or to have paid the sheriff's salary of \$6,000 for nearly eight years.

Oneida is cited as an illustration of this appalling waste of labor because its jail population is large. This Commission in 1915 requested the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to

compel the board of supervisors to provide adequate and sanitary facilities for the county's prisoners. The board meanwhile appointed a committee to investigate conditions in the present jails, which committee reported during the past year in favor of making minor changes in the jails to improve the ventilation and bathing facilities and to lessen the fire risk, but which, in the opinion of the Commission, fall short of providing adequate facilities. The committee also recommended that the short term prisoners be placed upon the county farm and be made to "work and earn their keep, and that they be given to understand that if they will not work, neither shall they eat," and that those sentenced for one hundred days or more be sent to the Onondaga County Penitentiary.

In December the board by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution placing the board on record "as in favor of establishing a prison colony on the county farm at Rome recently purchased by the county," and providing for the preparation of plans for such colony for presentation to the board at its meeting in February, 1917.

The other counties reporting "no employment" for their sentenced prisoners, except the care of the jails, are Cayuga, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Montgomery, Orange, Orleans, Otsego, Putnam, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tompkins, Warren, Ulster, Washington, Westchester and Wyoming.

In some of the foregoing counties the number of inmates ordinarily confined in the jails is so small that the sheriffs usually find little difficulty in keeping all employed at institutional work. In others, where the jail population is large enough to warrant it, the Commission has frequently urged the county authorities to provide suitable employment.

In the more progressive counties boards of supervisors are endeavoring to utilize the work of their prisoners on farms, highways, stone piles, and at other tasks. They realize that a winter term in a county jail where there is no employment is regarded by many ne'er-do-wells as a "soft snap", while the prospect of a winter job may lead their footsteps elsewhere.

Essex county in May purchased a jail farm of 257 acres, one of the largest in the State, and intends to discourage idleness so far as its prisoners are concerned. The tract, including buildings, live stock, implements, etc., was purchased for \$4,300 and is within less than two miles of the jail. It comprises tillable, pasture and timber lands as well as a stone quarry, thus affording means of employment, both summer and winter. Prisoners are to be employed in cold weather in changing the course of a stream which runs through the property, cutting timber and stove wood and quarrying stone as well as taking care of the live stock and other work about the farm.

Before the purchase of this property long term prisoners in Essex county were committed to the Albany County Penitentiary where the facilities for housing them are not so good as at the county jail at Elizabethtown which is a modern institution. With employment provided, this practice has been discontinued with a resultant saving to the county of the cost of transportation of prisoners and officers as well as a saving in the cost of board. The county paid the penitentiary \$3 a week for the maintenance of its prisoners, while the sheriff's report for the period ending June 30th last shows the cost of board at the jail to have been \$2.21. A saving in the item of board is thus shown, apart from the benefit now derived by the county from the labor of those serving sentences.

The sheriff reports that from May 13th to October 31st fifty-one prisoners were employed on the farm who performed 1,700 days' work. "The effect on discipline", he writes, "is very good, only one having tried to escape".

The report of a special committee of the board of supervisors which has the jail farm in charge shows what can be done under efficient management. A farm manager was employed to direct the farm work under the supervision of the sheriff. The out-buildings were repaired and a barn, which was unsuitable for use, was demolished and a new one constructed. Arrangements were made with a local lumber dealer to furnish lumber for the new structure and to take logs from the farm in exchange.

The following statement shows the result of the season's work from a financial standpoint:

Total receipts from produce, etc.,.....	\$1,965.14
Saving in maintenance of prisoners at Albany County Penitentiary.....	738.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,703.14</b>
Total amount expended for labor.....	395.00
Fertilizer, seed, feed, and other material used in the operation of the farm.....	224.76
Interest on the investment at 6 per cent.....	153.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 773.59</b>

This statement shows a profit of \$1,929.55, or 44 per cent. of the purchase price of the farm.

The committee states it believes it feasible to install one or two looms for weaving blankets and towels for the use of the jail and county home and thus afford employment during the winter season.

The foregoing shows what can be accomplished in a brief period. The authorities of Essex county are to be commended for their efforts to provide healthful employment for their prisoners and to save the taxpayers' money.

Franklin county, early in 1915, purchased a farm of forty acres about a mile and a half from the jail, but the sheriff at that time declined to work it unless an additional officer was employed. As a result, the land was not worked by prison labor but was placed in charge of another county official. During the past year, however, 58 prisoners were employed on the farm with a record of 731 days' work. The men at times worked "on their honor" without the presence of an officer and although there were a few shirks and two escaped, the sheriff reports it is his belief that more work was done under the honor plan than the continued presence of a guard would have accomplished.

The farm yielded 456 bushels of potatoes, 253 bushels of oats, about 10 bushels of beans, 15 tons of hay, and about 3½ tons of straw. The work of the prisoners included clearing the farm of large rocks which involved considerable blasting. The profits of the farm are given as \$232.92 for the season.

In his report to the board of supervisors the sheriff says in part:

"I do not think as an investment there is any money made in conducting the jail farm, as it costs at least 50 per cent. more for shoes and clothing, but from a humane point of view I consider it a great thing as it gives employment to the prisoners and when they are discharged from prison they are in fit condition to go to work if they have any manhood left in them, but if they are left in jail and not allowed to get outdoor exercise they have no ambition to get work when they get out."

St. Lawrence county continues to keep many of its prisoners employed on the jail farm and breaking stone. From January 1st to October 31st the sheriff reports that the inmates did 3,026 days' work at stone breaking and 870 on the farm, a total of 3,896. The farm produce included 60 tons of hay, 3 tons of straw, 125 bushels of carrots, 60 of mangels, 21 of beans, 30 of potatoes, 11½ of onions in addition to 2 acres of corn and a quantity of garden truck. It is estimated that 5,475 quarts of milk were produced. The cost of boarding prisoners, according to the sheriff's report, continues to decrease. It was \$1.27 per capita per week in 1914, \$1.03 in 1915, and \$.83 for the period from October 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

From eight to ten prisoners from Oswego county were employed on the jail farm. One escaped but was recaptured. The crops included 60 tons of hay, 250 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of corn, and about 65 tons of ensilage.

The sheriff of Jefferson county reports from two to eight prisoners were employed on the hospital farm during the past season, but they worked only 175 days. The crops included 65 bushels of potatoes, 4 of turnips, 12 of beans, and about 11 tons of hay. Institutional work requires the daily service of from three to



five. The records indicate that many prisoners in this jail were not employed.

Broome county during the latter part of the summer season sent five prisoners daily to the county farm where they were employed in general farm work and in ditching and laying tile pipe for the purpose of draining land that for years had been practically useless. This land, the sheriff reports, is expected to be as productive as any part of the farm. The men were sent to the farm, about four miles from the jail, in the morning and returned in the evening. They were given their dinner and supper at the farm. The employment of these men was in the nature of an experiment, the county authorities having had under consideration the establishment of a jail farm where their prisoners could be employed. The sheriff reports the experiment successful; that the men worked willingly; and that there is ample acreage to keep more men at work, provided arrangements are made for transporting them to and from the farm. During the winter prisoners break stone.

Chenango, Genesee, Ontario and Tioga counties employ a few prisoners on county farms. In Genesee county the number employed during the past season varied from two to ten, as circumstances permitted. They worked a total of 876 days. In addition to general farm work they were engaged in preparing for construction work, digging ditches for water pipes, clearing brush and stones from old fence lines, building new fences, and in reforestation. The men were sent to the farm ten miles from the jail in an automobile truck and returned in the evening. They were accompanied by an officer. There was one escape.

Allegany, Chautauqua, Madison, Nassau, Richmond and Yates counties work small tracts of land. At the election in November a proposition to purchase a farm near the city of Cortland on which to build a jail was defeated by the voters of Cortland county. The defeat of the proposition is ascribed to the high price asked for the property rather than to the rejection of the farm plan. The county needs a modern jail, as the present one in the city is old and inadequate.

Prisoners from the Cattaraugus county jail were employed during the summer at highway work, and the board of supervisors expects to lease a farm of thirteen acres to be worked by prisoners during the coming season.

Stenben county has a stone yard and during the past summer a few prisoners were employed on road work in the town of Bath. One escaped. The Commission investigated complaints concerning the employment of prisoners from this jail and the findings are made a part of this report.

Suffolk and Livingston counties report some highway work was done during the year. Chemung, Nassau and Ontario have stone sheds, and Rensselaer makes blankets and towels.

Two new jails were completed during the year—the Bronx

County Jail in New York city and the Columbia County Jail in Hudson. The Bronx jail was first occupied in July. It has outside cells of steel construction, each equipped with toilet, lavatory and bunk and an outside window. It is the first county jail on the outside cell plan to be completed in this State. The reconstruction of the Erie County Jail, which also is to have outside cells, was undertaken before the Bronx county institution was started, but the work has progressed slowly and it is still incomplete. The cells in this jail are being constructed of concrete over steel wire mesh and have steel doors.

The new Columbia County Jail is built on the inside cell plan with tiers of steel cells placed back to back with a utility corridor between. The cells have barred fronts and there is a corridor for prisoners and another for guards between the cells and the window. Each cell is equipped with toilet, lavatory and bunk. A section of this jail has been set apart for prisoners from the city of Hudson, the city having been without a jail until this building was constructed. Descriptions of these new jails and of conditions in others throughout the State will be found in reports of inspections in another part of this report.

Albany county during the past year completed a new court house which contains a well equipped jail for the detention of prisoners when courts are in session. Detention rooms have also been constructed in the Kings county court building on Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Cattaraugus county has materially improved its jail, having installed new toilets in the cells and fifty lockers, a shower bath and fumigator in the basement. A new septic plant for the jail sewage has been constructed, a new roof placed on the jail building, and the interior and kitchen repainted. All the work except replacing the roof was done by inmates of the institution.

In Madison county prisoners painted the exterior and interior of the court house and jail, set out shrubbery along the walks and driveways, and constructed a fountain. An ice house was removed from the jail yard and a new one constructed outside. Other improvements were made.

The Commission has approved plans for an addition to the Wayne County Jail to improve sanitary conditions. Minor improvements have been made during the year in the jails in Albany, Allegany, Chemung, Delaware, Dutchess, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Kings, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Saratoga, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Westchester and Wyoming.

Clinton county has an old jail, inadequate for its needs, the bad conditions being aggravated by the fact that the city of Plattsburg in which it is located has no jail. The use of the county jail by the city and for harboring lodgers, in addition to those regularly committed to it, has made it impossible at times for the sheriff to classify the prisoners according to law. After the board of supervisors had appeared before the Commission in pro-

ceedings instituted with a view to causing the board to remedy the inadequate and insanitary conditions in the jail, plans for its remodeling were submitted and approved. Subsequently, because of the high cost of material, the board abandoned the plan to remodel the jail and now proposes to put it in sanitary condition for the use of prisoners held for trial or awaiting the action of the grand jury and to acquire a farm near the county home upon which to establish a place of confinement for sentenced prisoners. The proceedings are still pending.

Show cause proceedings are also pending in the case of Niagara county where the jail has been congested. The board of supervisors proposes to establish a jail farm on the old almshouse property where sentenced prisoners can be employed.

The St. Lawrence County Jail has been found inadequate in the past to properly house prisoners committed to it and a committee of the board of supervisors recommended to the board in December that a portion of the old jail be razed and a modern four-story stone structure, 55 by 90 feet, be erected. The report was tabled by the board.

The Nassau County Jail is also inadequate to care for its inmates, and better or increased facilities are needed in the jails in Broome, Cayuga, Franklin, Lewis, Queens, Rockland, Saratoga and Schuyler counties. An appropriation of \$11,000 has been made for a new jail in Queens and Schuyler has presented plans for improving its institution.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, in March affirmed the order of Justice A. P. Rich directing certain changes in the Cayuga County Jail. This order did not provide for a rearrangement of the cells in the main portion of the jail as recommended by the Commission. The opinion of the Appellate Division reads in part as follows:

"The order from which this appeal is taken requires the board of supervisors of Cayuga county to make certain alterations and improvements in the jail. The board of supervisors is willing to comply with the order, but the State Commission of Prisons, which instituted the proceedings, contends that the order does not go far enough to remedy the unsanitary condition and other deficiencies of the jail. While it is not at all certain that the alterations directed to be made will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the statute, we will make no further direction at this time if the board of supervisors promptly complies with the order and such alterations prove to be sufficient. \* \* \* \* \*

"While the judgment of the State Commission of Prisons is not conclusive upon the question, it is entitled to great weight. The statute imposes the duty upon that board of inspecting the jails and other like institutions and seeing that the requirements of the statute respecting the jails and care of the inmates be observed.

"If the board of supervisors deems it prudent to proceed with the alterations and improvements directed by the order and not those recommended by the Commission it may do so, but if they prove insufficient the State Commission of Prisons is at liberty to commence a new proceeding, even to the extent of compelling the construction of a new jail if necessary. The affirmance of this order will be without prejudice to the commencement of any proceeding in the future which the Commission may deem necessary or proper."

The board of supervisors has not yet made the changes in the jail which the court directed. It is the opinion of the Commission that these changes will not entirely remedy the unsatisfactory conditions.

Seneca maintains two jails—a modern well equipped institution at Waterloo and an old obsolete jail at Ovid. The county has comparatively few prisoners, all of whom could be better cared for at Waterloo, and the Commission has therefore recommended to the county authorities that the jail at Ovid be closed, as unnecessary.

During the nine months' period ending June 30, 1916, 27,379 males and 1,884 females were committed to the county jails of the State as compared with 45,006 males and 2,741 females during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. The number in custody on June 30th was 1,257 males and 82 females, a decrease of 652 males and 32 females. Of those in custody 409 males and 32 females were held for trial, 809 males and 39 females were convicted of crime, 8 males and 9 females were detained as witnesses, and 31 males and 2 females as debtors. There were 17 deaths during the nine months, 16 males and 1 female, as compared with 20 males and 2 females during the preceding year.

A large proportion of those sent to county jails are convicted of intoxication and disorderly conduct or committed as tramps and vagrants.

Salaries of sheriffs throughout the State range from \$1,000 in Yates and Schoharie counties to \$15,000 in Kings. New York pays \$12,000, Bronx, Queens and Westchester \$10,000, and Richmond and Oneida \$6,000. Otsego is the only county which still maintains the full fee system. Hamilton county abolished the fee system with the close of the year 1916. A number of counties continue to pay their sheriffs a stated sum per week for board of prisoners, a practice which the Commission has endeavored to discourage because of the opportunity it affords a sheriff to cut down the rations of those in his charge for personal gain. The counties which continue to pay a stated sum per week for maintenance are Greene, Oswego, Putnam, Schoharie, Tioga and Ulster. In other counties supplies for maintaining the prisoners are purchased as required and bills presented to the board of supervisors for audit.

The average cost of boarding prisoners as reported for the nine months' period ending June 30th was \$2.23 per week. This average includes the counties heretofore mentioned where a stated sum per week is allowed and the jail at Peekskill where Westchester county pays the jailer \$3.15 a week for the maintenance of a few prisoners. Eliminating these counties brings the average cost down to \$2.14 a week. Hamilton county reports a cost of \$7.00 per week and Queens \$5.25. Hamilton had but two prisoners during the period in question and Queens, where civil prisoners are confined, had only eleven. A fairer average is obtained by leaving out these two counties, which lowers the rate to \$1.97.

## CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

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The records of the Commission show that on January 1, 1916, there were 83 city jails and 384 lockups in the State outside of New York city. During the year 263 of these were inspected and the reports show continued improvement in their condition.

Watervliet has completed a new municipal building which contains a modern city jail. Little Falls is erecting a new city hall which is to contain a jail. Tonawanda has a new jail and those at Canadawana, Hornell, Oswego and Oneonta have been remodeled on plans approved by the Commission. The jails at Canandaigua and Hornell had been closed by order of the Commission because of their inadequate and insanitary condition.

The certiorari proceedings, instituted by the city of Poughkeepsie to review the action of the Commission in closing the city jail in 1914, are still pending. The city has appropriated \$25,000 for a new jail, plans for which have been approved by the Commission. Auburn has made an appropriation for improving its jails.

Plans for a new city jail at Niagara Falls were approved by the Commission and a special tax election was held on June 28th to vote on a proposition to raise \$40,000 for its construction, but the project was defeated. The city authorities had been cited to show cause in May, 1915, why the present city jail should not be closed and after a further hearing on October 9th last the jail was ordered closed in effect January 18, 1917.

The city of Plattsburg has no jail. It was expected that a place of detention would be provided in a new city hall to be erected with funds bequeathed to the city, but the executors of the estate have declined to permit a jail in the proposed new building. The use of the county jail for the incarceration of police prisoners has caused congestion and illegal conditions in that institution and the board of supervisors has notified the city authorities that city prisoners will not be received after August 1, 1917.

Conditions are particularly unsatisfactory in the city jails at Binghamton, Ithaca, Johnstown, Lockport, Newburgh, Ogdensburg, Oneida, Port Jervis, Rensselaer, and the second precinct police station at Troy.

Binghamton proposes to build a new police station and jail and Johnstown has authorized the preparation of plans for remodeling its present jail. The city authorities of Ithaca, Newburgh and Oneida have been cited to show cause why their jails

should not be closed and Rensselaer has ordered its first precinct jail closed January 1, 1917.

New village lockups have been completed during the year or were under construction at Ardsley, Alexandria Bay, Clifton Springs, Gouverneur, Hancock, Horseheads, Monroe, Sag Harbor, Ticonderoga and Wappingers Falls. Plans have been approved for a new one at Greenport and Ossining proposes to provide a temporary place of detention in its new municipal building, its lockup having been ordered closed by the Commission in 1914.

The lockup at Ellenville, which was closed by the Commission in 1915, has been remodeled and reopened and the ones at Clinton, Bronxville and Haverstraw have been materially improved.

Minor improvements have been made in village lockups at Arcade, Attica, Chaumont, Churchville, Clayton, Cuba, Hillburn, Johnson City, Middleburg, Nassau, Sidney, Silver Springs, Solvay, Spencerport, Springville and Victor.

The Commission rejected plans submitted by the village of Lancaster for remodeling its lockup and a new place of detention is under consideration. The lockups at Brocton, Lyons, Spring Valley and Suffern have been ordered closed by the Commission and the local authorities have closed the one at Angola. Plans for a new lockup at Suffern have been approved.

New town lockups have been constructed at Kendall, Lake Placid and Saugerties. The old Saugerties lockup had been closed by the Commission.

Plans for improving the lockup at Amenia, which had been closed by the town authorities, have been approved. The town lockup at St. Regis Falls has been dismantled.

Minor improvements have been made in the town lockups at Hempstead, Huntington, Mumford, Ontario Center, Painted Post, Port Jefferson, Phelps, Saranac Lake, Sayville, Tappan and Victor.

The town authorities have closed the lockups at Belfast, Center Moriches, Hume and Southampton.

Acting under authority vested in it by chapter 379 of the laws of 1914, the Commission has cited the authorities of several cities and villages to show cause why their jails and lockups should not be closed, said authorities having failed to act on recommendations made by the Commission for improvements. The action taken in each of these cases was as follows:

#### CITY JAILS

**CANANDAIGUA**—Authorities cited for August 3, 1915; jail ordered closed, in effect November 5, 1915; jail being remodeled on approved plans.

**HORNELL**—Authorities cited for September 1, 1914; jail ordered closed, in effect October 25, 1915; order extended to June 22, 1916; jail remodeled; order set aside and proceedings discontinued November 9, 1916.

**ITHACA**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**NEWBURGH**—Authorities cited for February 8, 1917.

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**NIAGARA FALLS**—Authorities cited for May 4, 1915; plans for remodeling jail submitted and approved; jail ordered closed, in effect January 18, 1917.

**ONEIDA**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**ONEONTA**—Authorities cited for November 4, 1915; jail remodeled; proceedings discontinued December 8, 1916.

**OSWEGO**—Authorities cited for February 1, 1917; jail being remodeled; proceedings pending.

**POUGHKEEPSIE**—Authorities cited for October 13, 1914; jail ordered closed; certiorari proceedings pending; plans for new jail approved.

## VILLAGE LOCKUPS

**ALEXANDRIA BAY**—Authorities cited for October 13, 1914; lockup being remodeled; permission to use granted September 6, 1916; proceedings pending.

**BROCTON**—Authorities cited for January 4, 1916; lockup ordered closed, in effect April 5, 1916.

**DEXTER**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**ELLENVILLE**—Authorities cited for June 30, 1914; lockup ordered closed, in effect December 21, 1914; order extended to August 15, 1915; lockup remodeled; permission to reopen given October 9, 1916.

**GOUVERNEUR**—Authorities cited for November 4, 1915; lockup ordered closed, in effect October 17, 1916; new lockup constructed.

**ILION**—Authorities cited for November 9, 1916; proceedings pending.

**LYONS**—Authorities cited for January 4, 1916; lockup ordered closed, in effect June 8, 1916.

**MORRIS**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**MOUNT MORRIS**—Authorities cited for August 3, 1915; new lockup constructed; proceedings discontinued March 7, 1916.

**NORTH TARRYTOWN**—Authorities cited for November 10, 1914; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued January 4, 1916.

**PAWLING**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**PIKE**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**SHARON SPRINGS**—Authorities cited for February 8, 1917.

**SPRING VALLEY**—Authorities cited for January 4, 1916; lockup ordered closed, in effect April 5, 1916.

**SUFFERN**—Authorities cited for September 8, 1915; lockup closed, in effect June 8, 1916; plans for new lockup approved.

**TICONDEROGA**—Authorities cited for February 1, 1916; plans for remodeling lockup approved; proceedings pending.



**TOWN LOCKUPS**

**BOMBAY**—Authorities cited for February 8, 1917.

**GRANVILLE**—Authorities cited for September 8, 1915; lockup ordered closed, in effect January 9, 1916.

**PINE PLAINS**—Authorities cited for January 2, 1917.

**SAUGERTIES**—Authorities cited for September 1, 1914; lockup ordered closed, in effect December 15, 1915; new lockup constructed.

**WILLSBORO**—Authorities cited for February 8, 1917.

## PROBATION AND PAROLE

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The State Probation Commission reports still further progress in organizing and extending probation work in the courts of the State during 1916. As this work when well done under competent salaried probation officers prevents many men, women and children from the necessity of being removed from their homes and sent to penal institutions at the expense of the public, it is a matter of great concern to the State and to every locality that the work be well looked after. That the State has a decided interest in the extension of effective probation work is witnessed by the apparent decrease in the population of State penal institutions during the past year. Undoubtedly the extension of probation work in the State has had a marked effect in decreasing prison population. Especially is this true in the reformatories and institutions for juvenile delinquents. On grounds of financial saving alone good probation work is an excellent investment. That it prevents crime, keeps homes intact, and develops good citizens out of those who have taken their first steps in vice and crime has been proven over and over again.

During the past year, as during every year since statistics of the use of probation in the State were first collected by the State Probation Commission in 1907, an increased number of persons placed on probation, an increased number actually under the care of probation officers at the end of the year, and a larger number of salaried probation officers than in any previous year, was reported by the State Probation Commission. During the year ending September 30, 1916, 19,684 persons were placed on probation. Of these 5,739 were children under 16. The total number of persons on probation at the end of the year was 13,433. Compare this with the number reported on probation throughout the State eight years previous, viz., 2,378.

The most essential feature of, in fact the heart of probation work, is in the personality, tact and ability displayed by the probation officer. Probation officers should be especially selected for their ability to aid and guide offenders placed in their care. It is essential that they possess the knowledge and ability necessary to secure the cooperation of all the social forces in their communities to aid them in straightening out family difficulties and bringing reformatory influences into the lives of their charges.

Experience has demonstrated that the probation officer should be adequately salaried and give his or her whole time to the work to secure the best effects. Volunteer probation work may be said

to be a thing of the past. Salaried probation officers are now employed by 34 counties of the State—more than half, including all the larger counties. They are employed by 37 cities, including all cities of over 25,000 population with four exceptions. At the end of last year the State Probation Commission reported 188 salaried probation officers in the State. Seven new positions were established during the year and 34 officers received salary increases. Salaries of probation officers are still far too small and should be increased in many instances.

An important feature of the work of probation officers has always been the collection of money in regular installments from probationers for family support, for restitution, and for fines.

The following table shows the amount actually collected by probation officers during the past year for these three purposes:

MONEY COLLECTED BY PROBATION OFFICERS

For family support.....	\$139,155.01
For restitution.....	39,041.25
For fines.....	31,318.54

The above figures do not include still greater sums collected by the Department of Charities, New York city, from persons under the care of probation officers, nor a still larger sum paid by probationers directly to their families under court orders and under the direction of probation officers. Obviously this method of dealing with non-support cases is rational and economical.

Not only is probation more widely used than ever before by the judges of the State, but more intensive work is being done by probation officers and better results obtained. The percentage of the cases discharged during the past year who complied with the conditions of probation and were reported discharged with improvement was 78.3 per cent. This varies but little from the percentage of former years.

Probation officers throughout the State have in many instances assisted in looking after persons paroled from the reformatories and state prisons. As none of these institutions has a sufficient number of parole officers to cover the State there has been a tendency, which has increased somewhat during the past year, to call upon the probation officers to assist in supervising paroled persons. A total of 213 persons paroled from prisons and reformatories was reported to the State Probation Commission as received on parole by probation officers who, in most instances, maintained entire supervision, reporting directly to the institution. Probation officers are now to be found in all large communities. They are familiar with local conditions. Frequently they are acquainted with the paroled individual. It seems advisable that probation officers should be encouraged to co-operate more closely with the institutions, both in looking after paroled persons and in reporting such information as they have to the institutions at the time of commitment.

## PAROLE

The following summary, furnished by the Board of Parole for State Prisons, shows the operation of the parole law in the state prisons from October 1, 1901, to July 1, 1916:

Total hearings to Oct. 1, 1915.....	13,377
Initial applications for nine months ending June 30, 1916..	826
Reapplications for same period.....	303
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Total hearings to June 30, 1916.....	14,506
Paroles granted to Oct. 1, 1915.....	7,785
Paroles granted during nine months ending June 30, 1916..	749
Granted .....	89
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Total paroled to June 30, 1916.....	8,623
Total declared delinquent to Oct. 1, 1915.....	1,704
Total declared delinquent during nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	197
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Total declared delinquent to June 30, 1916.....	1,901
Returned to October 1, 1915.....	788
Returned during nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	122
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Total .....	910
Complied with all conditions and discharged to Oct. 1, 1915	5,288
Complied with all conditions and discharged during nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	467
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Total .....	5,755
At large in good standing October 1, 1915.....	826
At large delinquent October 1, 1915.....	883
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Total .....	1,709
At large in good standing June 30, 1916.....	1,088
At large delinquent June 30, 1916.....	958
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Total .....	2,046

The Commission for a number of years has advocated the co-ordination of the probation and parole system, believing that the parole work of the State should be under supervision of a central State body in the same way as probation work is now supervised. This recommendation we renew. The number of parole officers employed by the various institutions is small and inadequate to look after the thousands of persons annually paroled. Year by year there is increasing cooperation between probation and parole officers and it would appear that the establishment of a closer relation between them under central supervision would bring about more effective oversight of the men, women and children released on parole.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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Summarized briefly, the following are the principal recommendations of the Commission:

(1) Provide sufficient appropriations to establish two custodial institutions for the proper treatment of mentally deficient delinquents, one for males and one for females, and to establish psychopathic stations for the examination of such delinquents.

(2) Make a sufficient appropriation to acquire a site and begin the construction of a reformatory for male misdemeanants established by the Legislature of 1912.

(3) Improve and enlarge the industries in the state prisons; replace the old and obsolete machinery with modern equipment and provide proper safeguards for the inmate workers.

(4) Extend the farm work at Clinton, Great Meadow and Sing Sing prisons and provide for the acquisition of a farm to be cultivated by the inmates of Auburn Prison.

(5) Extend the employment of convicts on highways, increase the facilities for stone crushing at Great Meadow Prison and establish a quarry at Sing Sing.

(6) Expedite the work of reconstructing Sing Sing Prison and the construction of a new farm and industrial prison.

(7) Make a sufficient appropriation to improve the dietary in the state prisons.

(8) Provide for the removal of the State Prison for Women at Auburn to a farm site.

(9) Extend the school system to include the uneducated prison population at each prison and penitentiary, and raise the standard at least to that of the reformatory schools, so that so far as possible educational courses may be offered in accordance with the capabilities of the prisoners.

(10) Authorize the State Probation Commission to supervise both probation and parole, and provide for more effectual cooperation of parole and probation officers, leading eventually to combination of the two systems.

(11) Establish workhouses to take the places of penitentiaries outside of New York city.

(12) Enact a full indeterminate sentence law.

(13) Permit any court having jurisdiction to try a defendant charged with a misdemeanor to accept a plea of "guilty" with the consent of the district attorney and pronounce sentence without the intervention of a grand jury.

## ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

January 4th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Diedling, Murphy and Hurd.

February 1st.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Murphy, Weinstock and Hurd.

March 7th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Murphy, Weinstock and Hurd.

March 16th.—(Special meeting.) In New York City. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Weinstock and Hurd.

April 11th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Murphy, Weinstock and Hurd.

May 2nd.—At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Murphy, Weinstock and Hurd.

June 6th. At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Weinstock and Hurd.

July 7th.—At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Murphy, Hurd and Holloway.

August 1st.—At Eastern New York Reformatory, Napanoch. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport and Diedling.

September 6th.—At New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Wade, Diedling and Holloway.

October 9th.—At Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Murphy, Hurd and Holloway.

November 9th.—At the Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners, Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Diedling, Murphy, Hurd and Holloway.

December 8th and 9th.—At Clinton Prison, Dannemora, Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Diedling, Murphy, Hurd and Holloway.

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
*President.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## SPECIAL REPORTS

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### IN THE MATTER OF AN INVESTIGATION OF ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

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At a meeting of the State Commission of Prisons held in Albany, on the 11th day of April, 1916, the following resolution was adopted:

"Commissioner Hurd moved that the Commission conduct an investigation into conditions at the Onondaga County Penitentiary, beginning Friday morning, April 21, 1916, at 10 A. M."

"Carried."

Pursuant to the above resolution, an investigation was held in the Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville on the 21st and 22nd days of April and the 16th day of June, 1916.

After examination of the superintendent of the penitentiary, a number of officials and inmates, and after careful consideration of the testimony taken, the Commission reports these findings:

1st. That the administration of the penitentiary is too severe, harsh and repressive.

2nd. That the prisoners are compelled to wear the old style striped prison clothes within the institution, while at work in the quarry and on the road, the use of these stripes being approved by the superintendent.

3rd. That there are no written rules and regulations as to different offenses within the institution, nor stated penalties attached to the commission of offenses, and that the superintendent and assistant superintendent exercise absolute power in deciding the acts which constitute offenses and the nature and extent of the punishment imposed, as a result prisoners are punished for violation of rules of which they have no knowledge.

4th. That one method of punishment is confinement in a dungeon. That there are eight dungeon cells in the cellar of the penitentiary which is eight feet deep, seven feet of which are under ground, and that the only natural light and ventilation comes from several small window slits and an area window recently installed; that the cells are solid steel with the exception of a number of small round holes for ventilating purposes, which admit a little light and air into the cells, and a number of small holes in the rear of the cell, opening into a utility corridor; that the cells contain an iron slat bunk without mattress or blanket, a cement floor, a sanitary closet and wash basin, and have no lighting facilities; that recently the superintendent has added sixty-four small holes to one cell and painted its interior white; that prisoners are confined in those dungeon cells from a few hours to seventeen days, and the only food which they receive is one slice of bread a day; that women and at least one man awaiting trial were confined in these dungeon cells in the same cell room with the prisoners of the penitentiary, and that the prison doctor described these dungeon cells as unsanitary.

5th. That prisoners who have attempted to escape or have escaped and have been apprehended are generally compelled to wear a chain during the remainder of their term of imprisonment—and in cases examined, from two months to ten months—while at work in the quarry, in road building, and in the penitentiary, day and night continuously, such chain weighing from twelve to sixteen pounds, riveted by a steel band to the ankle of the prisoner by the prison blacksmith.

6th. That another form of punishment is "standing on the crack", which consists of placing the prisoner on a line in the cement floor in the cell hall, with arms folded, facing the wall for a period within the discretion of the superintendent or assistant superintendent, which ranges from a short time to twelve hours.

7th. That no recreation is provided for the prisoners; that they are confined in their cells all of Sunday with the exception of the chapel services and two meals; that on holidays the only recreation permitted is a period of exercise in the corridor of the cell hall.

8th. That no careful physical examination is made of each prisoner entering for tuberculosis, venereal diseases, etc., hence, healthy prisoners eat, work, and sometimes are doubled up in cells with prisoners having tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

9th. That the prisoners are not allowed to converse at meals.

10th. That letter privileges are too curtailed, prisoners being allowed to write only one letter a month unless by special request.

11th. That there are no educational facilities for the instruction of the prisoners. (172 illiterates were received during the year).

12th. That the prison is maintained in a cleanly condition.

13th. That practically all able-bodied prisoners are kept at work.

The Commission, as a result of the foregoing findings, makes the following recommendations:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1st. That the superintendent who has authorized, continues, and attempts to justify the reactionary methods of management and the cruel punishments found herein, is unfit and should be removed.

2nd. That striped clothing be abolished.

3rd. That copies of a set of rules be printed and put in every cell and on placards in the corridors, and that knowledge of the rules be conveyed to all non-English-speaking prisoners.

4th. That the use of the dungeon in the cellar be discontinued.

5th. That chains upon the prisoners be abolished.

6th. That "standing on the crack" be discontinued.

7th. That prisoners be confined for punishment in a light cell above ground, and that such prisoners be allowed half a loaf of bread twice a day and all the water they desire and be allowed to exercise in a corridor.

8th. That prisoners not undergoing punishment be allowed one hour of free recreation every week day in the yard, also half a day on Sundays and holidays.

9th. That family photographs and pictures of a proper character be permitted in the cells.

10th. That every prisoner entering the institution be thoroughly examined by a physician, physically and mentally, and if afflicted with tuber-



culosis or venereal disease he be segregated from the other prisoners in an invalid company and be given special food and work.

11th. That prisoners be allowed to converse at meals, and that they be furnished water with their meals.

12th. That the prisoners be allowed to write one letter weekly at the expense of the institution and as many letters as they desire at their own expense.

13th. That a teacher be provided for the instruction of illiterates, and that voluntary educational classes with prisoners as teachers be provided in the evenings.

14th. That entertainments of an educational and reformatory character be provided on occasional evenings and that prisoners be permitted to play musical instruments in their cells in the evening.

15th. That short term prisoners be not treated more harshly than long term prisoners at state prisons and that every effort be made not to humiliate them.

16th. That the foregoing recommendations apply to the women in the institution as well as the men.

17th. That a steam sterilizer be provided for the laundry.

18th. That the administration should realize that its full duty is not done where prisoners are simply kept from escaping and live the repressive prison life, but that systematic and sympathetic efforts be made for the physical, mental and moral improvement of the prisoners to the end that they may issue from the penitentiary better men.

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In the vote on the foregoing report Commissioners Solomon and Murphy were recorded as opposed to the adoption of the first recommendation; Commissioner Holloway was excused from voting and Commissioner Diedling was absent.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

### ROME

#### TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

On March 28, 1916 the complaint of Lee Symonds, a prisoner in the Oneida county jail at Rome, was referred to this Commission by the Governor. This jail is located in the Fifth Judicial District, which is assigned to Commissioner Wade. In accordance with his instructions I visited the jail on the afternoon of the day on which the complaint was received.

The complaint follows:

"I am a trusty in the Rome jail in the County of Oneida.

"I have been in the kitchen about two months so I am writing on behalf of the trustys here.

"For the past week there has been a scarcity of food here and, it does not look right as I think we are entitled to sufficient food here as we are working. The cook here has been buying food for the girls as there are two here, there has not been enough food such as meat here for the girls, and ourselves.

"If you would kindly look into this it would be a great favor."

The complainant stated to me that the food had improved somewhat since he has written to the Governor. He had no complaint, except about

the meat ration. He also said that the "girls" referred to were the female prisoners and that on one occasion when there had not been a sufficient quantity of meat furnished the cook had purchased a small quantity for them. The cook informed me that the amount of money expended by him was "fifteen cents". The prisoners in the various sections of the jail were questioned as to the quantity and quality of the food. All stated that they did not receive a sufficient quantity and complained of the quality, particularly of the morning meal. They also said that the food had been more plentiful and of better quality until about two weeks previous.

The deputy sheriff in charge, Benj. Agen, said he considered that the prisoners received sufficient food and that the quality was good.

A peculiar condition exists in this county. The county comptroller has sent a list of food supplies to the sheriff and will not audit purchases for any supplies except those mentioned in this list. A copy of this list follows:

Bread, rice, tea, coffee, sugar, potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, macaroni, vinegar, tomatoes, plate beef, fresh shoulder pork, (Sunday only, for the kitchen help and women only) beans, pork, peas split, milk skimmed, cabbage, salt, pepper, flour.

The prisoners, with the exception of the females and trusties, are given two meals a day, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. The following is the bill of fare for a week:

8 A. M.	3 P. M.
Monday: Macaroni soup, Bread and coffee.	Hash and bread.
Tuesday: Vegetable soup. Bread and coffee.	Stew and bread
Wednesday: Rice soup, Bread and coffee.	Beef, potatoes and bread.
Thursday: Vegetable soup. Bread and coffee.	Hash and bread.
Friday: Rice soup, Bread and coffee.	Cabbage, potatoes, bread.
Saturday: Meat, potatoes, Bread and coffee.	Pork and beans and bread.
Sunday: Bean soup, Bread and coffee.	Beef stew and bread.

Half of a 14-oz loaf of bread is given at each meal.

The females and trusties are given three meals a day. The food is the same as that furnished the other prisoners.

I examined the supplies in the storeroom. They consisted of macaroni, rice, flour, beans, bread, coffee, tomatoes (canned), potatoes, cabbage, onions and turnips. The macaroni and rice were apparently of fair quality; the deputy in charge applied the term "broken" to them both. The bread is purchased from a baker and was very good. Flour is purchased by the sack. The beans and other vegetables were also of good quality. No complaints were made concerning the coffee. There was no meat on hand. "Plate" beef is used and the prisoners claimed that the ration of meat for the day had been insufficient. There were a few scraps of grizzle and bone left in the kitchen and the cook and trusties in the kitchen said that that was all that remained after the prisoners had been served. I saw one prisoner's ration in the jail. The meat ration was as good as that served in the state prisons and in my judgment the quantity was sufficient; this statement also applies to the potatoes in the ration.

On the morning of March 29th I went over the matter with William K. Harvey, sheriff of the county, and told him that in my judgment the trouble was largely a matter of administration and could be readily adjusted by him. He stated that he would visit the jail at Rome and thoroughly investigate the matter. The following letter was received on April 4th.

"As requested by you when you were at the Utica Jail last week, I am enclosing herewith a list of foodstuff which our County Comptroller will approve for use at our county jails.

"In connection with the complaint from the Rome jail which I have carefully investigated, I beg to say that I do not find the same serious.

"I think the jailer did not buy quite meat enough for a short time and that they got a little careless in the kitchen and did not follow the bill of fare as they should.

"I have sent a new bill of fare for the Rome Jail with instructions to the jailer to see that it is strictly followed, and anticipate no further complaints."

(Signed) WILLIAM K. HARVEY,  
Sheriff.

The jail at Utica is under the direct charge of the Sheriff and the food conditions there were satisfactory. In view of this fact and the statements made in the above letter, it would seem that there should be no cause for future complaint in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

#### STEBEN COUNTY JAIL

ALBANY, August 9, 10, and 11, 1916

IN re STEBEN COUNTY JAIL

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

As directed by the Commission at its August meeting, I visited Steben county on the above dates with reference to a complaint made to the Governor alleging certain irregularities in the management of the Steben county jail.

After a careful examination into the matter I beg to submit herewith the following report, for such action as the facts may warrant:

The Steben county jail receives persons charged with crime awaiting the action of the courts, witnesses, etc., and also prisoners sentenced for short terms for petty offenses, and the sheriff is responsible for their safe custody and care.

The complainant and one of the county newspapers allege that sentenced prisoners have been worked on farms in the county and about the private premises of the jail officials, before the expiration of their terms, and that as a result one of the inmates serving a six months' sentence for assault in the third degree escaped with a horse and wagon.

The complainant proved to be an inmate of the Soldiers' & Sailors' Home, and was interviewed by Commissioner Davenport in company with your inspector. The aged man stated that he had never met the sheriff and knew nothing about conditions in connection with the county jail. He had observed the press items in question and thought if the charges were true, some action should be taken. He further stated that he sent the communication to the Governor entirely of his own initiative.

Article 3, Section 29 of the New York State Constitution provides as follows:

"Prison Labor; contract system abolished.—Sec. 29. The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons,

penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State; and on and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof."

During the past nine months ending July 1st the total number of admissions was 289 males and 13 females, 207 of whom were sentenced. The average daily population is about 25.

It has been the policy of the county officials for a number of years, so far as possible, to employ the prisoners at stone breaking, institutional work, making repairs, and in caring for the county buildings and grounds. The stone breaking establishment has never been a paying one financially and the facilities are inadequate to employ more than 15 or 18 men at a time. As is the practice in most penal institutions of the State, a few of the sentenced men are designated as "trusties", who are permitted to go outside the jail and jail yard, and have various duties about the jail residence, court house and grounds.

The present sheriff, Frank O. Gay, assumed the duties of his office on the first day of January, 1916. He and his employees at the jail were all very frank in admitting that trusties were occasionally permitted (never compelled) to perform certain services in a private capacity, but that it has in most instances been allowed more for the recreation of the inmate than for any pecuniary benefit to the officials. The sheriff stated that there was a misunderstanding on his part and that of his deputies with regard to the express provisions of the statute in the use of sentenced prisoners engaged in such trusty work, the custom having prevailed in all previous administrations for many years past, but since objection arose he has directed that the practice be discontinued. The records do not show that any contract has been entered into whereby the labor of prisoners was farmed out to any private commercial enterprise.

The services rendered by trusties away from the county property since January 1st has been about as follows:

On April 19th the sheriff and undersheriff, assisted by three prisoners, spread a pile of gravel, which had been excavated from a cesspool, on the private roadway at the sheriff's residence, which is situated about two blocks from the jail. The inmates were absent from the jail from two to three hours and were under the direct supervision of the officials. The sheriff has no garden and there is no farm or garden in connection with the jail. Trusties were permitted to raise a few string beans for their own consumption, on a very small piece of land in the rear of out buildings on the sheriff's premises. The repairs to the sheriff's sidewalk, mentioned in the press items, were made entirely by civilian labor.

During the spring three inmates accompanied the sheriff to his farm and assisted him in setting out some fruit trees. The sheriff stated that these men were trusties and permitted to go at their own request; that they were absent about two hours. He further stated that this is the only occasion that inmates of the jail have been at his farm.

The sheriff's wife is and has been for several months very critically ill. A trusty who has become very much attached to the family was permitted to frequently take flowers to the home and while there render some small services about the house.

A trusty has frequently assisted the jailer with his family washing. It is denied that prisoners while serving sentence were employed by the jailer during the spring putting in crops, but on one occasion a discharged man was so employed. It also appears that on a few occasions trusties have gone to the jailer's farm and returned, in company with the jailer, simply for the ride.

For a number of years past it has been the custom at this jail to assist certain prisoners at the time of their discharge in securing positions with farmers desiring help.

It has also occurred on five different occasions since the first of January, 1916 that prisoners whose terms had not expired were permitted to go to work for reputable farmers or other employers, who paid or agreed to pay their fines. In all such cases the prisoner was sentenced to serve a definite term or to pay a fine, usually of from three to ten dollars. The records show that the fines in each instance have been paid, although in some instances not until several days after liberating the inmate. The sheriff contends that such procedure is a desirable substitute for imprisonment of petty offenders and that it is legal.

One of the above mentioned was the Helmer case described in the press items. The records show that this prisoner was admitted to the jail March 23, 1916, after pleading guilty to a charge of assault in the third degree. He was sentenced to "180 days; pay a fine of \$50 dollars. Upon payment of that \$50 fine the jail sentence is suspended and remitted." On July 29th, after serving four months and six days of his sentence, he prevailed upon the jailer—who is a son-in-law of the sheriff—to allow him to go to work on his (the jailer's) farm and work out the fine. This was done and later he was allowed to drive to a neighboring village as he wished to consult a physician, he having been in rather poor health for some time. He left the rig in town and has not been heard from since. His fine of \$50.00 has since been paid. He has a record of a previous commitment for non-support.

With reference to the care and conduct of the jail, it was found in a clean condition and the interior well painted. The same conditions prevailed at the time of my last visit in April. Some of the bed clothing in the "pit" is worn and discolored. The jail is not modern, and with old style, open plumbing and iron toilet fixtures and iron floors it is difficult to maintain the highest degree of sanitation.

A legal classification of the inmates cannot always be maintained as the jail does not afford sufficient separate quarters. Detailed recommendations for improvements were made in the report of inspection dated April 19, 1916.

I examined the food supply and found it wholesome; the meals served were palatable and the rations ample. A civilian cook is employed.

No feeling of ill will was anywhere apparent toward the officials in charge, but the inmates with whom I conversed expressed satisfaction with the treatment accorded them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

# REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS

## State Prisons

### AUBURN PRISON

#### AUBURN

Inspected December 23, 1916. Charles F. Rattigan, agent and warden. On the day of inspection 1,329 prisoners were confined in Auburn Prison. The cell accommodation is 1,282. All prisoners in excess of cells sleep in double tier cots in the corridor of the north hall. Prisoners are never confined two in a cell.

#### BUILDINGS

The buildings were described in detail in my 1914 report of inspection. No important changes have been made since that time. The cells in Auburn Prison are of practically the same construction as the Sing Sing cells and, with the exception of the dampness in the lower tiers, are almost as bad. They contain no sanitary closets or lavatories and are ventilated by a hole in the end of the cell which serves as a nesting place for vermin. Each cell is supplied with the unsanitary prison bucket.

The main building and south cell hall were built over a century ago and the other cell halls were added many years ago. The south cell hall contains 422 cells. Each cell is 3 feet 4 inches wide by 7 feet 6 inches deep and 7 feet 10 inches high. The north cell hall has 550 cells, each 4 feet 2 inches wide by 7 feet deep and 7 feet high. The north hall extension contains 290 cells, each 4 feet wide by 7 feet 4 inches deep and 7 feet 1 inch high. Most of the cell doors are covered with flat steel bands closely crossed, obstructing the light and air. Auburn Prison is the oldest in the State and is essentially the ancient bastille type of prison.

The shop buildings are in fairly good condition and with the cell halls enclose a large central yard. The new isolation prison, containing 24 cells, is attached to the west wall of the prison.

#### INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT

Auburn has been considered a good industrial prison. The principal industries are school and office furniture, woolen cloth, iron and brass beds, brooms and baskets.

During the past year there has been a substantial decrease in the sales. The following table presents a comparative statement of the net sales for the year 1914-15 and the nine months of the year 1915-16:

Sept. 30, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1915.		Sept. 30, 1915 to July 1, 1916
\$14,159.01	Bed and Brass Department	\$7,978.07
16,205.36	Broom and Basket Department	15,391.07
141,898.90	Cloth Department	100,893.31
94,628.31	Cabinet Department	58,570.94
107,888.05	School Furniture Department	18,568.77

The change of the end of the fiscal year to June 30th gives only nine months of 1915-16 to compare with the twelve months of 1914-15. Taking into consideration the sales of these three months there will be a falling off in every department except brooms and baskets. The most notable de-

crease is in the school furniture department. Formerly a large proportion of the school furniture was sold to New York city. During the past two years comparatively little school furniture has been purchased by New York city. The yearly demand for school furniture throughout the State is large and the prison should be equipped to make modern styles and furnish satisfactory furniture. Cities which are evading the law should be compelled to buy school furniture from the prisons and the releases restricted. This industry should not depend largely on New York city and suffer, as it has lately, when that market decreases.

The other manufacturing departments should be better equipped and the sales increased. The industries at Auburn Prison are well selected and the production and sales should be brought back to the former standard and doubled. Outside of the decrease in the New York city school furniture market, no reason except a larger use of prisoners in road work was given for the disparity in production over the preceding year. An analysis of the causes for the falling off in sales and production should be made and the industrial department strengthened materially. Industrially, at all times the product of the prison is fifty per cent. below its capacity.

The following comparative statement of the number and quantity of articles manufactured in 1914-15 and the nine months of 1915-16 also shows a substantial decrease.

Sept. 30, 1914 to Sept. 30, 1915

Sept. 30, 1915 to July 1, 1916

#### CABINET DEPT.

13,421	Chairs	8,518
3,680	Stools	605
1,014	Rockers	1,423
90	Settees	104
70	Step ladders	19
1,252	Tables	1,023
234	Bureaus	305
60	Chiffoniers	112
654	Wardrobes	302
100	Washstands	73
1,501	Desks	720
4	Index cases	2
418	Cell lockers	123
13	Hair cushions	13

#### CLOTH DEPT.

18,646-1	Blankets, prs.	44,519-4
73,406-8	Cloth, yds.	14,353
.....	Toweling, yds.	9,117-3/8

#### BROOM AND BASKET DEPT.

3,140-6/12	Brooms, doz.	2,230-1/12
418-5/12	Baskets, doz.	870-3/12
1,050-8/12	Whisk, doz.	301-3/12

#### SCHOOL DESKS

31,277	Recitation seats	9,861
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#### BED AND BRASS DEPT.

2,253	Beds Comp.	1,368
.....	Ext. H. & feet	172
2	Springs	304
3,714	Fabrics	2,603
28,242	Ink wells	11,345
170	Desk shoes	120

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## BED AND BRASS DEPT.—(Continued)

494	Chair irons	169
2,418	Chair rods	1,640
73	Stool irons	.....
2	Bedside tables	50
363	Ladder hinges	.....
.....	Morris chair rods	25

THE PRISONERS WERE EMPLOYED ON DAY OF INSPECTION AS FOLLOWS:

### MAINTENANCE

Kitchen & mess hall.....	86	Idle companies.....	14
Tailor shop & wash house....	65	Sick in hospital.....	31
State shop.....	67	School staff.....	16
Construction & yard.....	60	Invalid company.....	46
Waiters, wing & hospital....	86		
Messengers and clerks.....	29	Total.....	510
Engineers & firemen.....	10		

### INDUSTRIES

Men employed on State roads.	15	Machine and saw room.....	21
Bed shop and machine shop...	62	Bench room (upper).....	62
Broom and baskets.....	47	Varnish room.....	21
Broom, basket and weave....	54	Cane room.....	17
Chair shop.....	72	School furniture department.	10
Cloth department:		Foundry and tumbling room.	54
No. 1 weave room.....	44	Enameling room.....	22
No. 2 weave room.....	22	Grinding and drill room....	11
No. 1 carding and shipping	59	Woodworking room.....	44
No. 2 carding and spinning.	55	Varnishing room.....	13
Finishing room & dye house	23	Repairs, construction & yard.	15
Clerks and shipping dept....	11		
Cabinet department .....	61	Total.....	819

### ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Considerable road construction and repair work were done during the past year. Over 300 prisoners, mostly men whose terms were soon to expire, were engaged in road work. There was an average of about 100 men sent out at a time from May to October. Eight gangs were engaged on road construction and repair. Camps were located for road repairs at Camillus, Euclid, Cato and Skaneateles. Camps were established for road construction at Conifer, Homer, Moravia and Union Springs. First class work was accomplished by the prisoners and the results are reported to be in all respects satisfactory. Road building has been demonstrated to be good employment for short term prisoners and prisoners whose terms are soon to expire.

### FOOD AND KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Many complaints were made to me by prisoners of the food, its cooking and service. I investigated the same as best I could. The kitchen, its equipment and service methods are in bad condition. The kitchen is old and needs repairs, especially a new cement floor.

The kitchen equipment is inadequate and out of date. Three old kettles are used for preparing stews and the coffee cooler is too small. There should also be a new range for cooking purposes. More heating ovens are necessary. Steam should be supplied for cleaning dishes. In fact, the kitchen needs an entire overhauling and new equipment.

In the report of 1914, it was pointed out that the food was sometimes served cold in the rear part of the mess hall on account of the kitchen being a long distance away, and it was recommended that a door be cut from the rear of the mess hall into the kitchen in order to give quicker service. This recommendation has not been carried out although it could have been for a nominal sum.



More attention should be given to dietetics at Auburn Prison. There is no civilian cook. All the cooks and attendants are prisoners. Prisoners stated that the cooking is not so well done as it should be. An improvement would result if a competent civilian cook be employed to direct and oversee the cooking.

Many of the prisoners complained of the food. While they received possibly as much as formerly, it lacked the variety. This is due to the increase in prices. The cost of feeding a prisoner in November, 1915 was 15 cents a day and in November 1916, 17 cents a day. The warden stated that the increase in the price of food staples is 80 per cent. The difference in the comparative percentages has fallen upon the prisoners. The warden reports that \$15,000 additional will be furnished for purchasing food supplies to the prisoners during the remainder of the year.

I took up with the prison doctor the effect of the food on the prisoners and he stated that he had recently made an examination: that a normal man should have 3,400 calories a day and that the food furnished the prisoners contained from 3,000 to 3,500 calories a day. The quality of the coffee and the tea was poor. Skimmed milk only is served to the prisoners and no butter except on holidays. The doctor stated that the absence of fats in prison diet was a bad feature. In such a large aggregation of men the dietary ought to be carefully studied and while the food should be simple, it should be varied and adequate, and properly cooked and served. The statement was made that the prisoners were spending more money in buying food from the outside than the State spent on the food within the prison.

#### EDUCATION

Educational facilities are about the same as in former years. No improvement is noticeable. About 400 of the most ignorant and non English speaking prisoners attend school an hour a day. There are five grades or standards corresponding to the first five grades of the grammar school. Eighty-nine prisoners were in the first grade, 30 in the second grade, 85 in the third grade, 75 in the fourth grade and 67 in the fifth grade on the day of inspection. There were special classes of 14 each in a sixth and seventh standard and a class in stenography to prepare stenographers for the prison. Year after year recommendations have been made for improvement in educational conditions. The lowest elementary training for about 400 out of 1,300 prisoners is not reasonably sufficient. The State should do better than this in preparing its delinquents to return to society.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANTS

Auburn Prison has fair hospital facilities and first class medical attendance. There is a separate contagious ward, medical ward, surgical ward and tuberculosis ward. Forty-one inmates were in the hospital on the day of inspection. In addition to the hospital many inmates are treated in their cells. Syphilitic cases are segregated in cells on a tier in the north cell hall. A prison physician and assistant give their whole time to the prison.

A complaint was made that there was no dentist. Even prisoners willing to pay were unable to receive treatment. Special effort should be made to provide a dentist.

#### PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EXAMINATION

Dr. Heacox, the efficient prison physician, has devoted considerable time and study to physical and mental examinations. He has prepared and collected records for a number of years which furnish valuable data. Ten hundred and nineteen records of physical examinations were made to September 30, 1915; 1095 to June, 1916; and 500 since June 30th. A card

index is kept of the records with the recommendations noted thereon for each case. Dr. Heacox draws the following general conclusions from his examination:

- (1) That the time of entrance is the proper time to examine and note data for the treatment of prisoners.
- (2) That a staff of two physicians is not sufficient for adequate examination and treatment.
- (3) That there be an adequate staff of specialists for the examination and treatment.
- (4) That this can be best secured through a central clearing house.

These deductions of Dr. Heacox, from an extended experience, bear testimony for the necessity of such an institution as is proposed in Sing Sing where prisoners can be properly examined, classified and treated.

In his physical examinations, Dr. Heacox divides and classifies the prisoners upon entrance as follows:

**A Able to work.**

- 1 Require no treatment.
- 2 Require no treatment but an occasional observation.
- 3 Require treatment but able to do regular work.
- 4 Require treatment and able to do only selected work.

**B Not able to work.**

- 1 Require observation and hospital.
- 2 Require treatment and hospital.
- 3 Require treatment and isolation.
- 4 Chronic invalids.

The doctor has given study to the mental classification of prisoners. Beginning with July 1, 1916, two series of mental tests were applied to each man upon entering and to each man appearing before the Parole Board. Both the Yerkes-Bridges test and the Binet-Simon test, as revised by Stanford University, are used. Two prisoners have been trained to use these tests and they are kept working all the time. The doctor is not prepared to give out conclusions except to state in a general way that he would classify 89½ per cent. as normal and 13½ as defectives segregable cases. In this classification, a lower percentage of mental defectiveness is found than is generally assumed.

The doctor made an interesting analysis in regard to the health of 584 cases since June 30, 1916. Four hundred fifty-four of them came in good health, 78 in fair health and 52 in poor health. Forty-one of the 454 deteriorated in prison, 33 of the 78 in fair health improved and four died, 36 of the 52 in poor health improved and 3 deteriorated, showing a total improvement of 69 and deterioration of 48. The general percentage is a three per cent. improvement within the prison. All of these records are especially valuable as giving exact data not much of which has heretofore been furnished in the state prisons.

**LIBRARY AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

The prison library is in charge of Rev. Arthur Copeland, the prison chaplain. It consists of from 7,000 to 8,000 books. The books are distributed among the prisoners upon request. There is no printed catalogue. If a printed catalogue of the books were provided, much more effective and common use could be made of them.

Dr. Copeland reports that there are not enough magazines. Contribu-

tions of magazines would be acceptable. A lack of singing books is reported. More books of this kind are solicited.

Religious services are held weekly in the chapel for Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

#### PUNISHMENT

Punishment for offenses within the prison are divided into confinement in the jail, in the isolation prison, square chalking in the prisoners' cells, deprivation of the privileges of the Mutual Welfare League and loss of commutation. The old condemned cells are used for detention purposes while prisoners are waiting to have their cases acted upon. The main punishments of the prison are inflicted by the principal keeper or disciplinary officer.

Serious cases are punished by imprisonment in the isolation prison. It consists of 24 cells, each cell 10 feet by 12 feet with a connecting yard of the same size, where prisoners are kept for longer periods than jail confinement and receive their regular meals. The jail contains eight cells. Each cell has no furniture except a bucket. Prisoners committed to the jail receive three slices of bread a day and all the water they want. No prisoners were in the jail on the day of inspection. Square chalking consists of placing a square chalk mark on a prisoners' cell. He is not allowed to come out of the cell except for bucket purposes. He receives the regular meals in his cell.

Special privileges are allowed to the Mutual Welfare League, such as the prisoners' hour, entertainments, etc. In cases coming before the Judiciary Board of the Mutual Welfare League, the punishment is to deprive the prisoner of these privileges for a period. The privileges are much prized and their deprivation is a severe punishment. In this way the Mutual Welfare League cooperates with the disciplinary officers in maintaining the discipline of the prison. Cases heard before the Judiciary Board of the Mutual Welfare League are minor offenses and offenses against the League. An appeal from all sentences of the Judiciary Board of the Mutual Welfare League can be made to the Warden's Court.

#### MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The Mutual Welfare League has been successfully conducted in Auburn Prison for several years. While it has not had as many powers and privileges as in Sing Sing, it has exercised an influence for good and has been of assistance in the general management of the prison. It has shown its influence most markedly in the psychological effect in developing the self-respect of the prisoners and increasing their co-operation in prison affairs.

Forty-eight delegates are elected. Each shop containing 40 prisoners elects one delegate and if there are more than forty in the shop, two delegates. An election is held every six months by secret ballot. The delegates meet once a week. The delegates appoint an executive board which meets on call. They also elect a judiciary board which meets daily and hears and tries minor cases and offenses against the League. I had a conference with the officers of the League and was impressed by their earnest attitude and the desire expressed to help each other and the prison management.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE PRISON

In the criticisms heaped upon the Sing Sing cell block, the Auburn cell blocks have been overlooked. As stated before, with the exception of the dampness and the placing of two prisoners in the cell, the Auburn cell blocks are almost as bad as the Sing Sing cell blocks. The cells of the north cell block are somewhat larger but of the same stone vault construction. Such cell accommodations cannot be permanently tolerated.

In due time, and may it be soon, the Auburn cell block must go. The prison itself is grim and ancient and should pass from Auburn along with its cell blocks. A large farm should be purchased and cultivated by prisoners from the prison. Gradually modern cell buildings and other buildings of a new institution could be built on the site by prison labor. All the present industries could be preserved and transferred to such an institution. Labor now wasted could be used in the cultivation of the farm and in the erection of prison buildings. When Sing Sing prison becomes a receiving and classifying prison and a modern industrial prison in place of Sing Sing is erected on a farm site, the demand that Auburn prison be brought into the general harmony of the new prison system will become more urgent.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That a farm site be purchased in the vicinity of Auburn Prison and cultivated by the prisoners and that a modern prison to take the place of Auburn Prison be gradually built by prison labor.

(2) That the prison industries be substantially increased and that special attention be given to the development of the industries in which the product and sales have decreased.

(3) That the road work be continued.

(4) That the school be enlarged and a higher standard of studies adopted; that advanced night school classes be organized.

(5) That the kitchen be repaired and a cement floor laid, and that a door be cut from the rear of the mess hall to the kitchen; that the equipment of the kitchen be improved; that there be a new range, coffee cooler, kettles and heating ovens, and that steam be provided for cleaning dishes; that a civilian cook be placed in charge of the kitchen and more attention given to dietetics; that there be more variety in the food and that it be better served, and that the quality of the coffee and tea be improved and the milk not skimmed.

(6) That a catalogue of the prison library be printed and that more magazines and books be furnished for the prisoners.

(7) That every alternate bar be cut off the flat bars on the cell doors so as to afford more light and air.

(8) That a dentist be employed or at least arrangements made so that prisoners can secure dental services by paying for the same.

(9) That the cutting down of the windows be completed as originally planned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

##### AUBURN

Inspected December 23, 1916. Mrs. Margaret Daley, matron.

One hundred and three inmates were confined in Auburn Prison for Women on day of inspection. This institution was described in detail in 1914 and 1915 reports. No material changes have since been made. The school has been shifted from the corridor of Ward 1 to a large bright room between Wards 6 and 3. The new arrangement affords separate accommodations for school purposes and is an improvement. Instruction is given only in elementary subjects up to the fifth grade of grammar school and the school is attended by less than half of the inmates. Instruction should include higher grades and the attendance of more of the inmates should be required.

Industrial training is too limited. Instruction is furnished mostly in laundry work and sewing for institutional uses. The inmates should be better fitted for vocational work when they leave the prison. More trade classes should be organized. A class in domestic science is especially desirable for preparing the inmates to do skilled domestic service. A vocational teacher should be placed in charge of the work. The matron estimates that an allowance of \$1,000 would equip a class in domestic science and provide for a teacher for the first year, and a smaller allowance for ensuing years. The laundry building is old and insanitary. Much of the machinery is unfit and out of date. It is a leading industry and should have better facilities. If the prison is to remain at Auburn for any length of time a new laundry building and complete equipment should be furnished. In any event the machinery should be modern. The industries of the prison have fallen off considerably during the past year. The sales for the year 1914-15 amounted to \$6,691.24; for the nine months of the new fiscal year of 1915-16 there were \$3,334.92. The proceeds from the industries of this institution are not to be considered in comparison with the teaching of the inmates. The prison should be conducted like a reformatory, the principal purpose being to instruct the inmates in trades and letters and prepare them for usefulness after release. The women were occupied on day of inspection as follows:

Kitchen .....	12	Shop .....	40
Laundry .....	17	Hospital and excused from	
Mending room .....	1	work .....	15
Waiters and ward helpers...	16		
Matron's waiters .....	2	Total.....	103

The inmates suffer from lack of dental service. Some of them are losing teeth which could be saved by timely treatment. The same complaint is made of the men's prison. Special effort should be exercised to secure a dentist. A dentist from Buffalo visits the Western House of Refuge once a week. If a dentist who will do this work cannot be found in Auburn, surely reasonable services could be secured by occasional visits of a dentist from Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo.

No nurse is provided for the hospital. Inmates are in the hospital all the time and a number of babies are born there. On day of inspection there were ten patients and four babies. All the nursing services are rendered by inmates. The only skilled attendance comes from the visits of the doctor. The situation calls for at least one paid nurse. The matron reports that she must depend entirely upon inmate help for all clerical work, and that a private secretary or clerk is greatly needed to assist in carrying on the duties of the institution.

The women have recreational periods from 8 to 8:30 in the morning and from 4 to 4:30 in the afternoon. On pleasant days they are allowed the freedom of the yard. A number of entertainments are given every month. A minstrel show was presented by the inmates a few days previous to the inspection. On day of inspection the chapel was beautifully decorated in preparation for the Christmas festivities.

Recommendations have been made for a number of years that the Women's Prison at Auburn be removed to a farm site near New York city from which the majority of inmates come. It was recently reported that the Prison Department had in mind recommending the discontinuance of the State Farm for Women at Valatie unless it be enlarged to reasonably meet the purposes for which it was intended. In case the Women's Farm should at any time be discontinued, it would furnish a good location and the buildings be well adapted for the transfer of the State Prison for Women.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That a new prison for women be erected on a farm, after the cottage plan, in the eastern part of the State.

(2) That the school in letters be extended and the attendance of more of the inmates required.

- (3) That more vocational training be given, especially in domestic science.
- (4) That a vocational teacher be provided.
- (5) That a nurse be provided.
- (6) That the laundry building be overhauled and modern equipment furnished.
- (7) That new sewing machines be provided for the work room.
- (8) That a piano for the chapel, a victrola, and stereopticon be furnished.
- (9) That dental treatment be provided to inmates needing the same.
- (10) That the matron be furnished a private secretary or clerk.
- (11) That water pitchers be provided for each of the rooms of the inmates and lockers for clothing in the rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## CLINTON PRISON

### DANNEMORA

Inspected March 28, 1916. John B. Trombly, agent and warden; Thos. F. Coultry, principal keeper; John Foy, acting principal keeper.

The population on this day was 1,401. Out of this number there were 422 under the doctor's care. Ninety-four of the 422 were given some light occupation, such as shoveling snow, or other work of this kind, to keep them out in the air. They were able to move along in their work easily and comfortably, as they were not compelled to complete any certain amount of labor. All the other sick who were able to get out for exercise in the yards, were permitted to remain out in the open as long as possible.

The report of this day shows only ten men idle. Thirty-five men were employed in construction work on the new hospital. The warden informs me that as soon as the weather permits, this number will be increased to fifty or more. I was pleased to find that there was not a man in the punishment cells at the time of my visit.

### INSPECTION

I first inspected the cell-block and found every individual cell immaculately clean, floors, walls and ceiling as well as the mattresses and blankets, and everything was in splendid order. Many changes have taken place in this prison.

The inmates seem to be in better spirits. They are now given three meals a day. They have their daily exercises including baseball, basketball and various other outdoor recreation.

The whisper system is no more and prisoners are now allowed to talk to one another in the mess hall. It is indeed a revelation.

The kitchen and mess hall are splendidly well kept and clean and the food well prepared. Warden Trombly informs me that he is about to install tables in the mess hall to seat eight persons and the men face one another; on the order in force in Great Meadow Prison.

The administration of the hospital is highly commendable.

Most impressive is the general and splendid management of the industries. The following statement shows the gross sales and earnings in this department for the fiscal years of 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and the months of January and February, 1916:

	GROSS SALES	EARNINGS
1912-13	\$173,794.33	\$36,963.72
1913-14	214,322.15	54,988.25
1914-15	230,830.22	55,925.96
1916, January	26,531.66	4,200.44
February	26,000.89	7,999.70

A fire in the carding and spinning department of the yarn and cloth industry in the month of November, 1914, occasioned a direct loss of upwards of four thousand dollars, which reduced the earnings for the fiscal year 1914-15 in just that amount.

Warden Trombly is to be complimented on the efficiency and discipline at Clinton Prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

### GREAT MEADOW PRISON

#### COMSTOCK

Inspected February 23, 1916.

I visited the prison for inspection on this day and found the prison population to be 989, all males.

#### CELL BLOCK

The cell block is immaculately clean and everything healthful and in perfect order. The interior of the cells are splendidly kept, with bed sheets and pillow cases on each couch, which are washed, laundered and changed weekly.

#### MESS HALL

The mess hall seats 784 men who are all fed at one time. There are 98 tables, eight men at each table facing each other. The system of feeding these men is remarkable. Warden Homer prides himself very much on that in particular, for this reason. As the men march into the mess hall and seat themselves at their respective places the food is served in such a manner that there are absolutely no cold plates or victuals.

#### KITCHEN, ETC.

The kitchen, bake shop, butcher shop and everything pertaining to the commissary is in perfect order, and you can see strict discipline and good management in all.

#### ORCHESTRA

The orchestra, comprising sixty men, rendered selections which seemed to me wonderfully well performed. This practice should be very much encouraged for the reason that it is healthful and teaches an occupation and, as the leader of the band told me, many of the men when liberated have found employment in that line.

#### BATHING ROOM

The bathing room contains forty-five showers, each forming a small compartment by being separated by slate slabs and where a man can bathe without exposing his person to any of the others.

## LOCKER DEPARTMENT

Each inmate possesses his own locker of steel where he keeps his change of clothing. This is done to keep out vermin. The men must change their underwear weekly, which is then sterilized. I might add that all steel lockers throughout the institution are built by the inmates.

## SHOE SHOP

This department employs 15 men. All of the shoes are handmade by practical shoemakers. About five pairs of shoes are turned out daily in addition to all of the repairing for the inmates of the prison, which is a saving of \$2,500 per year to the state.

## CLOTHES SHOP

All clothes and stockings are made and knit by this institution for all outgoing prisoners.

Each man has his own folding drinking cup.

## MAT SHOP

The mat shop is a paying department at this institution. Thirty men are here employed. They turn out mats which cost \$6.50 per dozen to manufacture and the selling price of the same is \$18 per dozen.

## FARM

The farm at Great Meadow is on a paying basis. The livestock consists of 16 horses, 377 hens, 4 roosters, 210 chicks, 35 brood sows, 2 boars, 232 fall pigs, 265 spring pigs, 54 milch cows, 5 heifers, 1 bull, and 24 calves.

The spirit of the men and the very excellent discipline shown at this prison is to be commended. The State of New York has reason to feel proud of such a splendid humane and just disciplinarian and administrator as is Warden William J. Homer.

Statistics of this institution prove that out of a population of 989, only seven per cent, come back.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

## COMSTOCK

Inspected August 11, 1916.

The total population was 874. The greater portion of the men are employed in the quarry and on the grounds; there are also several gangs of men working some distance from the prison: viz. 20 on road building at Castleton; 21 at Granville; 22 at North Creek; 15 improving the water supply of the prison; 16 working the farm at Wingdale; and 6 doing similar work at the State Farm for Women at Valatie.

The industries are commencing to be a feature, there being a mat shop where 48 men are employed, and already they have a fair sized stock awaiting orders for such goods. At making new shoes and repairing old ones 15 are employed. In the tailor shop 25 men are employed on new work only, and in the State shop for repairing, 7 are employed. In the knit shop, where hosiery and underwear are made there are 9. The laundry employs 29 and 13 act as porters and bath attendants.



There is a very good band composed of 89 inmates, and when not at work they are diligently practicing under their very able bandmaster.

One significant fact impresses me sadly on my visits to this institution, to find that there are still about 300 empty cells here while there are at this very time, I believe, some 600 prisoners in Sing Sing prison either sleeping two in a cell in those vile cells or in dormitories unfit for the purpose, when we have this fine prison, up to date in every respect, healthy and salubrious, and located ideally in the mountains. This state of affairs should not be longer allowed to continue, and I again most respectfully call the attention of Superintendent Carter to this matter and request that he promptly have a draft of men sent to Great Meadow, and that it be arranged to have at all times a waiting list so that as men are paroled, others may be sent to occupy the cells as vacated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
*Commissioner.*

## SING SING PRISON

### OSSINING

Inspected July 7 and 8, 1916. George W. Kirchwey, agent and warden.

There have been various improvements and developments at Sing Sing Prison since George W. Kirchwey assumed charge on December 31, 1915.

As the result of a food survey made by Dr. Emily Seaman, a dietetic expert, and a committee from the Mutual Welfare League the prison fare has been greatly improved. A new kitchen has been provided and the men are now seated in the mess hall at square tables seating ten instead of benches at long tables which were used for many years. The result of this improvement has been better health and better behavior on the part of the inmates and a better attendance at meals.

The men have about completed filling in two or three acres in front of the prison. Twenty men were assigned to farm work on the Beekman site in Dutchess county owned by the State, but were returned to the institution as the site was to be used for military purposes. A squad of men at present is engaged in road work about eight miles from the prison, returning to the institution nightly.

There has been no session of the inmates' court for about six weeks and a steady decrease in the number of offenders before this and the warden's court is reported. There have been five escapes, but four were returned. Two of them, "Tony" Marino and "Pete" Cullen went back voluntarily.

The Mutual Welfare League has been developed through the appointment of more committees and more work among the 1600 inmates. Efforts are being made to increase the educational facilities and to interest the inmates in vocational training. The day school of letters is in charge of a civilian teacher assisted by fourteen inmates. Instruction is given in reading, writing and other elementary subjects, with an attendance at present of 118.

There is an afternoon class from 2 to 4 o'clock in automobile repairing, with an attendance of about 200. About 400 inmates have enrolled in the evening classes at which the League provides instruction in English, French, Italian and Spanish, mechanical drawing, civics, commercial courses, English composition, mathematics, physics, stenography and telegraphy. The evening classes have an attendance of about 100 a night and the record of attendance for June is stated to have been 98 4/5 per cent. Emphasis is placed on individual instruction.

Each inmate on arrival is assigned to a cell where he soon receives a circular letter from the chairman of the educational committee of the League offering assistance and seeking his cooperation. The letter explains the workings of the League and requests him to express his preference for particular work or study. It says in part:

"As fellow inmates and members with you of the Mutual Welfare League, we wish to help make your lot here as tolerable as possible and we want your cooperation.

"The warden, the guards and other State officials here are charged with the duty of enforcing the state laws and prison rules; they hold their places only so long as they perform their duty; to maintain order and discipline at all times and to require every prisoner to perform a full day's efficient work on every working day—these are their primary duties.

"Guards are on view and on duty everywhere at all times, and, in an emergency they will rigidly enforce the laws and rules, but you will soon learn that, acting under the warden's instruction, they are all patient and considerate.

"It is on the members of the Mutual Welfare League, it is on us—on your and our good sense—that the prison officials here rely for the observance and enforcement of laws and rules. Your and our privileges as members of the League, even your and our health, both of mind and body, are dependent upon your and our loyal observance of the laws and rules."

It is proposed to establish in the near future a psychiatric clinic with a medical advisory board composed of eminent physicians and surgeons to study the physical and mental condition of inmates with a view to outlining, if possible, the proper course of treatment in order to avoid future delinquencies.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD M. HURD,  
Commissioner.

## HARLEM PRISON SITE

### WINGDALE

Inspected October 18, 1916. W. J. Kiernan, superintendent.

This site consists of approximately 618 acres about one mile south of the Wingdale station of the Harlem branch of the New York Central railroad in the eastern section of Dutchess county. It is now used as a branch of Great Meadow Prison. Three of the farms have been cultivated during the past year by convicts from that prison under supervision of the superintendent and assistant farmer.

On the day of inspection there were 13 prisoners and one guard from Great Meadow. The highest at any time during the past year was 18; the average, about 15. During the winter months the number is reduced to six or eight. They are housed in a wooden building which was constructed for housing laborers during the construction of the building. It will need some improvements in order to make it comfortable during cold weather. The cooking and housework are done by two prisoners.

The stock on the farm consists of five farm horses, nineteen cows (fifteen of them in milk) and one bull furnished by the State Agricultural Department; nine heifers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years old, one bull, six heifer calves from three weeks to six months old, three other calves, twenty-six pigs, one seed hog, seven brood sows, nine sucking pigs, and thirty-seven fowls. All

of the stock belongs to the State except that mentioned above as having been furnished by the Agricultural Department.

The hill farm of about 165 acres, with the brick house, is still cultivated by a tenant. The product from the other farms during the present year was as follows; Hay, estimated 200 tons; ensilage, 75 to 100 tons; field corn, 15 to 18 acres, not husked; potatoes, 15 or 16 acres, not all dug, estimated to yield 3,000 bushels; onions, 100 bushels; beans, 20 bushels; buckwheat, 125 bushels; butter, made and shipped to Matteawan State Hospital from October 1, 1915, to October 1, 1916, 2,800 pounds; apples, 300 bushels; pears, 3 barrels.

In addition to the foregoing there were large quantities of cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, sweet corn, and other garden products. The superintendent has shipped this fall to Great Meadow Prison 840 bushels of potatoes, 24 bushels of onions, and 18 bushels of apples. Part of the potatoes and part of the corn were raised in the fields on the hill where excellent crops were produced, demonstrating that these elevated fields are fertile and very suitable for corn and potatoes. The products on this farm could be greatly increased if the superintendent were furnished more help and more equipment. Even now he should have more help to enable him to get his fall work completed before winter sets in, including a considerable amount of fall plowing for spring crops.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the stock on this farm be largely increased so as to consume more of the products on the farm, thereby preserving its fertility. With the recent advance in milk a large dairy here would be profitable. In order to sell the milk as such, as was formerly done, and not make it into butter it will be necessary to dispose of the cows furnished by the Agricultural Department and stock with animals of a different class.

(2) Furnish the superintendent with more men and more complete farming equipment to enable him to cultivate more land.

(3) Repair the roof of three or four buildings that are now leaking to the damage of State property.

(4) Furnish a winter's supply of coal so that the quarters for prisoners may be kept properly heated in cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

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### STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

#### VALATIE

Inspected January 28, 1916. John H. Mealy, warden.

Sixty inmates were confined in this institution on day of inspection. Since it was opened eighty-six inmates have been committed to it.

The State Farm for Women was established pursuant to the act of 1908 for the care and treatment of women over thirty years of age convicted of misdemeanors or lesser offences at least five times during the two years immediately preceding commitment. All sentences are indeterminate not to exceed three years and subject to the jurisdiction of the State Board of Parole. The purpose of the institution is the treatment and correction of the common type of delinquent women continually reappearing in the police courts of the State whose reform has been considered more or less hopeless under the old methods of punishment.

The institution was opened October 1, 1914. The site consists of 319 acres, about 225 of which are arable, situated near the village of Valatie, in Columbia county. The cottage plan was adopted in the construction of the buildings for the inmates. Two cottages, each equipped for the accommodation of twenty-six women, were constructed. The cottages cost about \$35,000 each. The ornate character of their construction has given rise to some criticism. Each cottage is heated separately. Water is provided from three artesian wells. The buildings are lighted by electricity. A sewage disposal plant has been constructed.

The inmates are employed in work about the buildings and in the cultivation of the farm. The old looms formerly used in Auburn Prison for Women have been removed to this institution.

An excellent proposition is the introduction of the willow industry. Some of the land is well adapted to the cultivation of willows. The raising and stripping of willows and weaving them into articles for sale to the State institutions will give employment to many of these women, especially during the winter season when farm work is not available.

The present stock on the farm consists of 14 head of cattle, 5 horses, 49 pigs, 105 chickens and 18 ducks.

A bad state of overcrowding exists. The cottages, as stated, were intended for twenty-six inmates each. The warden occupies most of the lower floor of the north cottage. Sixty inmates are crowded into the south cottage and the upper floor of the north cottage. Some relief could be obtained if the farm house were repaired and placed in condition for the residence of the warden. This would release the lower floor of the north cottage. More attendants would be necessary for the proper supervision of the cottages during the day and night.

The provision so far made is inadequate compared to the great number of women eligible for commitment to such an institution. A large proportion of the present inmates are sent from Buffalo. The original plan provided for twenty-one cottages and the administration, hospital, assembly and other buildings necessary for a large institution.

The warden reports that the outdoor life and the character of the institution have a splendid effect in building up the women physically and improving them morally. The attending physician states that of the eighty-six inmates committed to the institution there have been no deaths, that their general health is good and that the alcoholic and drug habits yield to the treatment and the life in the open.

More attention should be given to developing the farm. A large barn and outbuildings are necessary for its proper cultivation.

The suggestion has been made that the State Prison for Women at Auburn be removed to this site in connection with the State Farm for Women. The supervision of both institutions is under the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Prisons, and the parole of the inmates of both institutions is subject to the State Board of Parole.

Complaint was raised by one of the magistrates of the Buffalo City Court that a woman was paroled from this institution to an improper environment. Special care should be taken in the parole of the inmates to avoid return to conditions which will bring about recurrence of their former habits.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the farm house be equipped as a residence for the warden and the lower floor of the north cottage be released for the use of the inmates.

(2) That sufficient attendants be furnished for the proper administration of the institution.

(3) That a barn and farm outbuildings be erected in order to facilitate the cultivation of the farm.

(4) That when additional cottages are erected they be made less expensive and ornate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

##### VALATIE

Inspected December 28, 1916. Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong, warden, assisted by three matrons.

The number of women inmates on the day of inspection was 74. There were also six male convicts and one guard from Great Meadow prison who were housed in the tenement house located near the farm house. The prisoners from Great Meadow are boarded from the maintenance funds of the State Farm for Women, and Great Meadow furnishes clothing and pays the salary of the guard. They are considered as inmates of Great Meadow prison and in the figures given herein are not counted.

Mrs. Armstrong assumed her duties on August 15, 1916, since which time the highest number of inmates was 89. Since that date 27 have been paroled, of whom 13 have gone out to places provided for them and 14 are held at the institution until suitable places can be found. The institution is without funds to transfer paroled and discharged inmates either to their homes or to any other place. The warden stated that she is exercising great care in selecting proper places for paroled inmates.

The number committed to this institution for the year ending July 1, 1916 was 23, most of whom were from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Auburn. On the day of inspection 46 inmates were housed in the south cottage, now known as the "Emerson Cottage." This cottage has 26 separate rooms for inmates, and on the day of inspection there were seven cot beds

in the hall. This condition required that a number of rooms be occupied by two inmates.

In the north cottage there were 25 inmates, each having a separate room. This cottage also contains three rooms for the warden, a room for a matron, one for the stenographer, and two small spare rooms. Each room in both cottages was furnished with a cot bed with woven wire springs mattress, blankets, white sheets, pillow and slip, and a white spread. There is a bath room on each floor, and as the inmates are not locked in their rooms at night they have access to it at all times. The women eat their meals at tables in the dining room in the Emerson Cottage. There is a doctor's office in this cottage near the entrance, equipped with a considerable quantity of medical supplies and material for first aid. The prison physician lives in Valatie and attends regularly two or three times a week at the institution and is subject to call at any time. Under the present administration he makes a physical examination of every inmate on admission. He stated that he had been the physician of the institution since it was opened and that there had been no deaths during that time; that the treatment received here had been remarkably beneficial to the inmates; and that the regular habits and outdoor work had revolutionized their physical condition.

There are two isolation cells in the basement of the Emerson Cottage, each having an outside window and a barred door and containing a cot bed similar to those in the rooms. They are good sized and well lighted and ventilated. I was told they were seldom used.

#### IMPROVEMENTS

Recently there has been constructed an addition to the barn to provide enlarged facilities for housing the stock. The work was done by prison labor. The well supplying water to the Emerson Cottage recently went dry and a new one 60 feet deep has been driven near the cottage and on the day of inspection the men from Great Meadow were employed in digging a trench and laying pipe connecting the well with the cottage. Workmen were also engaged in making improvements to the farm house, fitting it up for a warden's residence. It is expected that at an early date the warden will occupy this house, giving more room in the north cottage for inmates.

The principal industry is farming, which, except in the winter, gives employment for all but those who do the housework of the institution. This housework includes the laundry work and care of the furnace. The women feed and milk the cows and take care of the pigs and chickens. The stock on the farm now consists of 5 horses, 17 cows, 2 heifers, 2 bull calves, 65 pigs, fifteen of which are breeding sows, and 117 chickens. Eleven of the cows are now in milk. Ninety-five pounds of milk were produced on the day preceding the inspection.

The fiscal year terminating on July 1st is rather an awkward time for farm record. It appeared, however, by the records of the former warden that there were produced during the year ending July 1, 1916, 6250 quarts of milk, 750 pounds of butter, 3500 pounds of pork, 250 pounds of lard, and other products mentioned in my report of November 28, 1915. The principal products during the past summer were 900 bushels of potatoes, 17 acres of oats producing 345 bushels, 43 acres of rye producing 453 bushels, 20 acres of corn producing about 90 tons of ensilage and 90 bushels of corn on the ear, 5 acres of beans producing 45 bushels, 3 acres of buckwheat producing 10 bushels, and 5 tons of hay. There have been 683 pounds of pork produced this fall and used in the institution. In addition to the foregoing there were considerable crops of beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage and other garden products. There was also a large crop of apples and 5 bushels of crab apples. These have been used in the institution. The warden furnishes them freely to the inmates. There is still a considerable quantity on hand.

There were 125 acres of the farm plowed during the fall, of which

seven acres were sown in winter wheat and 20 in rye. The rest is ready for early planting in the spring.

The institution was in a satisfactory condition as to cleanliness. The food was of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The discipline seemed to be good, the inmates were quiet and orderly, apparently contented, and interested in their work.

Among the immediate needs of this institution may be mentioned the following:

(1) An increase in the number of matrons. At present the work in and about the cottages requires the oversight of the three matrons now employed and it is difficult to spare a matron to oversee the women in the farm work and experience has proven that not much work is accomplished without such oversight. The warden also needs some additional clerical assistance.

(2) I repeat my recommendation of last year for a large hennery. Such a building would be comparatively inexpensive, and the care of chickens and the production of eggs is a suitable and profitable industry for women.

(3) I also repeat my former recommendation for a new piggery. Pigs are fed the unmarketable corn from the farm and the garbage from the institution, and their maintenance costs the State practically nothing. All the product is used in the institution as fresh meat, the pigs being butchered from time to time as needed.

(4) The work of fitting up the farmhouse as a residence for the warden should be completed, as this will afford additional room for the inmates in the north cottage.

(5) The installation of some suitable industry giving the women employment during the winter season.

(6) The construction of a suitable vegetable cellar for housing the vegetables and fruit during the winter. The basements of the cottages when the furnaces are in operation are too warm for the preservation of vegetables and fruit.

#### NEW BUILDINGS

The two cottages constituting the plant of this institution are already overcrowded. It was the original purpose to increase the capacity of this plant to at least 500, and there are enough women in the various localities of the State of the class for which this institution was designed to furnish 500 inmates. The maintenance of a separate institution for 75 or 80 inmates is not an economical proposition, and it would seem to be the part of wisdom to enlarge this institution by additional buildings in order that it may accomplish the purpose for which it was established.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector

## REFORMATORIES

### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

#### ELMIRA

Inspected September 6, 1916. P. J. McDonnell, superintendent of reformatories; Dr. Frank L. Christian, assistant superintendent.

The New York State Reformatory receives male felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty who have not been previously convicted of an offense punishable in a state prison. From this institution certain of the inmates are transferred to the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, the same board of managers having both institutions in charge.

The institution at Elmira has a cell capacity of 1,440 and the one at Napanoch, 496. There has been a marked decrease in the population at Elmira during the past year. There were 818 inmates on the day of inspection as compared with an average daily population of 1,538 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. The daily population for the past five years has averaged 1,371. This falling off in population is attributed by the officials to several causes. The number of arrests in New York city decreased by several thousand during the past year. About sixty per cent. of the population were formerly of foreign birth and there has practically been no immigration in two years. More of the better class of youthful offenders are being placed on probation, and the boy scout, playground, big brother, and other organizations for "saving the boy" all have a share in keeping down the number of inmates.

With the decrease in population has come an increase in the degree of abnormality of the inmates, so that at the present time a large proportion of them are recognized as feeble-minded in one form or another. When all other agencies for reforming the boy have failed they are sent to Elmira, with a result that it is stated that 60 per cent. of the present population are "failures" from other institutions. Thus it will be seen that the institution is at present dealing with a class of older and more confirmed criminals who are less susceptible to reformatory influences, which makes the work of those in charge more difficult. Fifteen years ago there were many bright, well educated young men among the population; today it is stated that less than one half of one per cent. have been in high school at the average age of twenty and that out of many thousands of inmates received there have been but four college graduates. The average inmate is able to do only fourth or fifth grade primary work.

For sixteen years a record of the mental capacity of each inmate has been kept, based on the judgment of examining physicians. Recognizing the fact that all those mentally defectives are not necessarily incorrigible but that all incorrigibles are mentally or physically abnormal and therefore not cases for punishment, the authorities about three years ago established a department for the segregation of incorrigibles. I quote from a recent report of the superintendent concerning the daily routine of this class.

"Determined by the ability and general qualifications of the pupils, the class is divided into three groups—the highest, the intermediate, and the kindergarden or lowest grade; and in the morning, after everyone has engaged in the work of cleaning the assembly room, the dining room, the manual training room, and the



sleeping apartments, each group has an hour of school of letters work with the inmate instructor; the small number of pupils making it possible to give valuable individual attention and instruction. Following this, an hour is devoted to some useful institutional work—mending, shelling peas, 'picking over' beans, and what not—and at the conclusion of the second hour the group adjourns to the manual training room and is engaged for a third hour period in learning to saw and plane, and other of the elementary processes of the carpenter trade. Dinner is at noon. The afternoon is passed in the open air, engaged in athletic exercises and games, in a yard entirely separate from the other institutional lawns and grounds. Supper comes at five o'clock after which the inmates repair to their sleeping rooms and go to bed at nine o'clock.

"Special attention is given, Wednesdays and Saturdays, to the work of teaching the pupils to write, and stories are read to them by the officer in charge. On the Sabbath the class attends the regular religious services and spends the remainder of the day in listening to the reading of selected literature by the officer in charge, and in playing in quiet games, as dominoes, etc."

There were seventeen in this class on the day of inspection.

Recently there has been established a laboratory for the psychoanalysis of all the inmates along the line of the most recent investigation in psychology. A trained alienist is giving his entire time to the making of this medical-analytical test which should prove a most valuable aid in determining the best treatment for the individual inmate.

Under this system each inmate is given a thorough physical examination; his family history is recorded and his personal history taken. The latter includes his early environment, associates, school and industrial history, criminal record, history of injuries, illness and habits, and his record in the institution. A diagnostic summary is compiled of his physical and mental condition, delinquences, etiology and environment, prognosis, and physical, mental and moral needs. Another record blank deals with his native ability, results of education, aberrations, mental content, mental and moral peculiarities and psychoanalysis, while still another records the results of Rinet and Healy tests.

The trade school, school of letters, physical culture classes and military drill each have a part in the work of the institution and have been described in detail in previous reports. The military drill apart from the physical development of the inmates serves to inculcate a habit of obedience and respect for authority, and is one of the most potent agencies in reformatory work. The prisoner learns setting-up exercises, marching movements and the manual of arms, which are likely to serve him well in later life.

I quote the following from a recent report of Col. V. M. Masten, the military instructor:

"Ask the way of it, of any one of the hundreds of our paroled lads who was earnest while with us, in his efforts to brace, and who now moves a serviceable frame; wields a clean strong arm; thinks quickly, connectedly, and in sequence; obeys loyally, or commands without bullying; respects authority and the agents of it; is systematic, orderly and painstaking while giving ear to the rights of his fellows and if he lets you fully into his mind, he will tell you that his military work at the New York State Reformatory helped him appreciably to accomplish these results."

A new recreation field has been completed in the rear of the west wall of the institution where opportunity is afforded the inmates to indulge in athletics. The new field is surrounded by a woven wire fence twelve feet in height and contains a baseball diamond, race track, and a place for various athletic sports. It is about 450 feet long by 300 feet wide and one

hundred men were engaged about one year in its construction. Benches have been provided along one side for the inmates and there are seats for visitors.

In a report of inspection made two years ago by Commissioner Wade a doubt was expressed as to whether the use of so many inmate monitors was for the best interest of the institution. "Their reports", said the Commissioner, "determine the liberty and parole of their fellow prisoners. This appears to be power of management, or its equivalent, delegated to prisoners. It may be difficult to get adequate demeanor reports from the citizen officers and attendants. In case inmates are not used as monitors, more attendants may be necessary. Even at the sacrifice of some watchfulness greater good may be obtained by dispensing with inmate monitors."

This monitor system has been in vogue for forty years, but its elimination in course of time is probable. The authorities state that it has been reduced two-thirds during the past year. Talking at meals is now permitted and in the shops at the discretion of the officer in charge.

The old days of severe and repressive forms of punishment have passed and the authorities state that for nearly six years it has not been necessary to confine a prisoner in a dark cell or limit his diet. Promotion and reduction in grade and the withdrawal of privileges aid in maintaining discipline, but the authorities regard as more important the segregation of the incorrigible defectives, the elimination of the insane, the humane understanding of the epileptic problem and the comprehensive study of the individual cases.

It is interesting to note that there has been a marked decrease in the number of major and minor offense reports during the past year, as well as in the number of men placed in the guard house and in the third grade. The inmates are all clothed in the same kind of uniform—black coat and gray trousers in winter and khaki suits in summer, an insignia on the collar denoting whether the wearer is in the first, second or third grade. A maltese cross may be earned by perfect conduct for six months.

The room formerly occupied by the dark cells is now used as a store room and the elevator shaft leading from this room to the hospital has been closed.

There were forty-nine inmates in the hospital on the day of inspection. The "sick gallery" has long been discontinued and all men wishing medical attention are sent to the hospital. In the past when men were reported ill they were "chalked in" their cells and the physician went the rounds of the various cell blocks. Later, they were sent to the physician's office, but now all report to the hospital. This change has resulted in reducing the number of those on sick call.

This institution has one of the best equipped kitchens in the State. It is kept scrupulously clean and the waste has been reduced to a minimum. A physician makes frequent inspections which includes an examination of the inmates employed in the kitchen and mess halls. Special white suits are provided. The weekly menu of the institution is given as follows:

#### SUNDAY

Breakfast—Rolled oats, bread, coffee, syrup.

Dinner—Beef soup, corned beef, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee, pudding.

Supper—Stewed raisins, spice cake, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

#### MONDAY

Breakfast—Creamed rice, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee, rice pudding.

Supper—Roast beef hash, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

#### TUESDAY

Breakfast—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Beef soup, boiled beans, boiled potatoes, pickled beets, cucumbers, bread, coffee, pudding.

Supper—Corn meal mush, spice cake, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

## WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—Fresh beef hash, hot rolls, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Ham and cabbage, beef soup, boiled potatoes, bread, coffee, rice pudding.

Supper—Baked pork and beans, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

## THURSDAY

Breakfast—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Beef soup with vegetables, roast beef, boiled potatoes, green corn, bread, coffee, pudding.

Supper—Baked roast beef, hash, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

## FRIDAY

Breakfast—Rolled oats with milk and sugar, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Macaroni with tomato sauce, creamed potatoes, rice pudding with raisins, bread, coffee.

Supper—Creamed rice, bread, butter, syrup, tea.

## SATURDAY

Breakfast—Hominy with milk and sugar, bread, coffee.

Dinner—Beef stew with vegetables, bread, coffee, bread pudding.

Supper—Stewed prunes, rolls, butter, tea, syrup.

The Legislature of 1916 appropriated \$25,000 for the purchase of additional land which will permit the construction of a switch from the Erie railroad to the institution, as well as for agricultural purposes. The land has not yet been acquired, but an option has been secured. The institution for years has been compelled to hire switching facilities for unloading coal, and to maintain teams and a motor truck for transporting thousands of tons of supplies about three quarters of a mile to the reformatory. With the installation of a switch a considerable sum should be saved annually. Part of the land upon which the option has been secured is now being rented for farming purposes.

Plans have been prepared and approved and foundation laid for rebuilding trades school building No. 4 which was destroyed by fire December 8, 1914. An appropriation of \$35,000 has been provided for this work. The parade ground, invalid yard, armory, and esplanade in front of the main building are to be repaved, for which \$5,000 has been appropriated. Other repairs and improvements are under way, including the painting of the exterior of the buildings with a brick and cement coating of light gray which takes the place of the dingy red. The cell blocks also are being repainted.

A majority of the cells in the institution are without toilets and lavatories. These should be installed as soon as the necessary appropriations can be secured.

The question is frequently asked: "What proportion of the reformatory inmates make good?"

The authorities state that at least two out of three of those paroled so conduct themselves as to obtain their absolute release without subsequent criminal history. A certain class sent to the reformatory is not susceptible to reformatory influences. Some are transferred to state prisons, others are discharged by expiration of sentence or are specially paroled or transferred on account of insanity or illness, or are paroled in custody on indictment for crime committed before being sent to the reformatory.

It is stated that at least 50 per cent. of those received are handicapped by limitations for which, as a rule they are not to blame. The Board of Managers in a recent report said:

"The educational facilities and training offered by the reformatories do wonders for some of them, and perhaps benefit, for

the time being, nearly all. Some can be raised to such a level that with exceptionally favorable environment they will be able to take care of themselves. Such environment cannot always be found, and some are hopeless in any environment. In one form or another they must receive permanent custodial care. While our parole officers carefully guide them, they may get along fairly well, but as soon as this support is removed and they attempt to control themselves, they sink back as low as before."

This reformatory with 1,440 cells and but 818 inmates has more than 600 vacant cells, while three of the four state prisons are overcrowded. On September 2nd Auburn Prison had 107 prisoners in excess of its cell capacity; Clinton had 240; and Sing Sing 246. There were 324 vacant cells at Great Meadow.

Section 297 of the Prison Law provides that whenever there is unoccupied room in either of the reformatories at Elmira or Napanoch the Board of Managers may make a requisition upon the superintendent of state prisons for a "sufficient number of well-behaved and most promising convicts under thirty years of age who are confined in a state prison because of a first offense, and the superintendent of state prisons shall transfer such convicts to such reformatory for education and treatment under the rules thereof." The law further prescribes for their parole.

The attention of the Board of Managers was called to this matter in a report of inspection last year and they are again urged to give it careful consideration with a view to relieving the crowded conditions in the state prisons. The reformatories surely offer better educational and training facilities for young men than do the state prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RUDOLPH F. DIEDLING,

Commissioner.

## EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY

### NAPANOCH

Inspected November 23, 1916, P. J. McDonnell, superintendent; George Deyo, assistant superintendent in charge.

This institution with a cell capacity of 496 had 303 inmates on the day of inspection. No commitments are made direct to it, its population being made up of prisoners transferred from the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. The average daily number of inmates in custody from September 30, 1915, to June 30, 1916, was 320.

The Eastern New York Reformatory was designed originally to accommodate 1,000 inmates, but has never been completed. The act for its establishment was passed by the Legislature of 1892, but the work of construction was slow and in 1900 the Legislature placed it under the general jurisdiction of the Superintendent of State Prisons and authorized him to transfer prisoners to it from the state prisons. The managers of the Elmira Reformatory were also authorized to make a limited number of transfers to it as soon as it was in condition to safely care for them. Later the Elmira officials were authorized to continue to transfer to Napanoch to relieve overcrowding at the parent institution.

The institution continued under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of State Prisons for six years, during which much construction was accomplished. In 1906 the Legislature created a State Board of Managers of Reformatories and vested in it the management of both the Elmira and Napanoch institutions. Since that time much additional construction work has been done by the inmates. Approximately, 2,800 feet of concrete wall enclosing the reformatory yard have been constructed; the reservoir dam has been completed and a water system installed; a power house has been erected and equipped and a system of reinforced concrete conduits con-

necting the various buildings have been built; a laundry and bath house and domestic building have been erected and the machinery in the trade school building installed. The chapel has been completed and much interior work done in the main building: a lighting system has been installed: a sewage disposal system has been constructed and surface drains and sewers laid; much grading has been done and a mile and a half of stone road has been constructed outside the institution.

Solid porcelain toilets and cast iron enameled lavatories have been installed in most of the cells in the south cell block and the plumbing in this and in the north cell block will be continued as soon as the necessary funds can be secured. New bubble fountains have been erected at convenient places in the cell block.

The new hospital building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$50,000, is under way. The main building will be 155 feet long by 33 feet wide, three stories in height, and connecting in the rear at right angles thereto with another two-story building 77 feet long and 33 feet wide. The foundations have been laid, the steel work will be erected during the winter, and it is expected to begin putting up the walls in the spring.

All this work has been done by the inmates under the guidance of the institution's instructors, affording them practical experience in various trades and keeping them well employed. The farm and institutional work furnish additional employment. Eighteen acres of tillable land have been under cultivation, a large portion of the acreage being mountainous.

The present barn, a frame structure, was recently damaged by fire. A temporary roof has been provided and the Legislature will be asked to appropriate \$10,000 for a new barn. The present ice house, another frame building, has about outlived its usefulness and an appropriation of \$2,500 to construct a suitable concrete building, and a similar amount for a new piggery will also be requested. Should these requests for appropriations be granted, additional employment will be afforded the inmates.

When work is slack setting up exercises are given the inmates, but with the small population during the past few months no difficulty has been experienced in keeping all the able-bodied prisoners actively employed. The labor assignments on the day of inspection were as follows

Grading .....	74
Mess hall, kitchen, etc.....	27
Carpenters .....	9
Yard .....	3
With chief engineer .....	11
Farm .....	8
Blacksmith shop .....	4
Plumbing shop .....	8
Miscellaneous .....	20
Hospital .....	12
Construction new hospital.....	14
Tailor and shoe shop.....	22
Cell halls, guard room floor, etc.....	32
Barn .....	8
Painters .....	4
Machine shop .....	6
Bath house and laundry building .....	18
School of letters .....	12
Switch and general outside work.....	9
Third grade .....	7
Total.....	308

There were five patients in the hospital on the day of inspection, none of them seriously ill. The present hospital facilities are inadequate, but with the completion of the new hospital building this reformatory will have one of the finest institutional hospitals in the State.

A school of letters is conducted and there is a library of about 5,000 volumes. Protestant and Catholic services are held on Sundays and Jewish services at other times during the month. News events are bulletined and copies of the weekly paper—the Summary, published at Elmira—are distributed to the inmates.

Since the completion of the lighting system three meals are served daily in the mess hall. The inmates are permitted to converse in a quiet orderly manner during their meals. The men employed in the kitchen are given a physical examination frequently by the physician. A new dough mixer, operated by electricity, has been added to the equipment of the kitchen since the last inspection. The menu for the week beginning November 19th was given as follows:

#### SUNDAY

Breakfast—Corn-beef hash, coffee, bread.  
Dinner—Pork and beans, coffee, bread.  
Supper—Onions, coffee, bread.

#### MONDAY

Breakfast—Boiled rice with milk, coffee, bread.  
Dinner—Beef croquettes, vegetable soup, potatoes, brown gravy, pickled beets, coffee, bread.  
Supper—Beef consomme, coffee, bread.

#### TUESDAY

Breakfast—Boiled hominy with milk, coffee, bread.  
Dinner—Mutton stew with tomatoes and vegetables, coffee, bread.  
Supper—Bread pudding with fruit, vanilla sauce, coffee, bread.

#### WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—Baked corn-beef hash, coffee, bread.  
Dinner—Pork and cabbage, potatoes, brown gravy, coffee, bread.  
Supper—Mutton consomme, coffee, bread.

#### THURSDAY

Breakfast—Boiled oat flakes with milk, coffee, bread.  
Dinner—Mutton stew with vegetables, coffee, bread.  
Supper—Stewed prunes, coffee, bread.

#### FRIDAY

Breakfast—Corn-beef hash, bread coffee.  
Dinner—Macaroni soup with tomatoes, potatoes, cream fish sauce, coffee bread.  
Supper—Codfish cakes with tomato sauce, coffee, bread.

#### SATURDAY

Breakfast—Boiled rice with milk, coffee, bread.  
Dinner—Split pea soup (pork stock), coffee, bread.  
Supper—Bollid onion with cream sauce, coffee, bread.

The records show that inmates, almost without exception, gain in weight during their stay at Napanoch.

The so-called "screen cells" in the basement of the main building, which are used for disciplinary purposes in addition to the "jail", are to be abandoned as soon as two isolation cells in another part of the base-

ment are completed. The screen cells are dark and are not frequently used, the records showing that but eight prisoners have been confined in them during the present year. The new isolation cells will have open barred doors and will face outside windows, giving them light and ventilation. One of these cells has been practically completed and it is expected the other will be finished in the near future.

Whitewash continues to be used in the interior of cells in the cell-blocks. Previous reports have recommended that paint be used and the recommendation is renewed.

The institution was up to its usual excellent standard of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

RUDOLPH F. DIEDLING,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

### BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected March 28, 1916.

The inmate population on the above date was 387, of whom 45 were in the Reception House, which building is largely equipped with cells. It is also used for the detention of girls who are transferred from cottages for misbehavior. This building is out of repair and has been so for several years, and its use should be discontinued. Its effect upon the inmate is discouraging and bad morally.

Nine were in the disciplinary building, which is a greater number than I have ever seen there at one time on any previous occasion.

Forty-three were in the Rockefeller building; 7 women and 3 babies in the hospital; 23 mothers and 26 babies in the nursery.

There are four new cottages still unoccupied, partly for the reason of their being built so far away that a new road has to be constructed to reach them, and there is no appropriation for that purpose and no funds for furnishing them. As these cottages are needed to enable them to vacate the reception house, I trust the necessary funds will soon be available.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
*Commissioner.*

## WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

### ALBION

Inspected December 28, 1916. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent.

Two hundred and two inmates were confined in the Western House of Refuge on the day of inspection. The highest number on any one day in the year was 239. During the past year 49 were received and 90 paroled. Fourteen were returned for violation of parole. There were no deaths.

The system of management and buildings were described in detail in the 1914 inspection report. No material changes in the buildings have been made since that time.

The lack of uniformity in the marking system, criticised in the 1914 report, has been corrected. A disciplinary officer has taken charge of all

of the marking and instead of each cottage having a separate standard all the inmates are marked under a common system. A more comprehensive method of parole records has been adopted. Better cooperation with city and county probation officers has been developed. One parole officer is unable to supervise all the parole cases scattered in various parts of the state and substantial assistance can be rendered through the cooperation of the local probation departments in cities and counties.

A disciplinary building is greatly needed. No accommodations are provided in the separate cottages for punitive purposes. Girls undergoing discipline often disturb and excite the other inmates of a cottage. Delinquent girls are inclined to be hysterical.

An institutional library has been started by the superintendent. Mrs. Daniels has solicited and received contributions of 250 to 300 books and 48 magazines. A room has been set apart in the industrial building and for the first time the inmates have the benefits of a library. The State should establish and maintain a reasonably equipped library in this institution.

All the girls in the reformatory receive dental treatment. A dentist has been coming two days a week from Buffalo since last July. The teeth of all the inmates are being examined.

An oculist visits the institution one day of each month. The eyes of girls needing attention are examined. In case glasses are necessary they are furnished.

Concerts and entertainments are arranged regularly. The superintendent has secured the voluntary efforts of musical and elocutionary organizations and individuals. An elocutionary and musical entertainment was given in the chapel on day of inspection. The separate cottages also have their own concerts and entertainments. Last December a victrola was furnished to each cottage. The records are interchanged among the cottages and give a wholesome and extensive variety.

The health of the inmates is reported good. No cases were in the hospital on day of inspection. Excellent results have been received in the treatment of sexual maladies.

Every girl has been physically and mentally examined by Dr. Herick of the State Board of Charities. No report has yet been made as to the extent of mental defectiveness. From indications the percentage must be large.

The inmates are accorded good recreational advantages. Every girl receives at least one half-hour drill in calisthenics each day in the forenoon. A class is organized for corrective work in cases where treatment is necessary. The inmates have also the freedom of the yard for general exercise from 4 to 6 P. M. They have at least one hour after dinner in the recreational parlor of each cottage.

No lights are furnished in the separate rooms of the inmates. There seems no good reason for this deprivation. The inmates should have some opportunity for private work and improvement in their rooms at night and lights should be supplied.

Provision has at last been made for an additional cottage. This has been requested for years. There should be a special cottage for mothers with babies.

Work is under way for changing the recreation room in the cottages from the second to the first floor. This will be a convenience to most of the inmates and employees.

The inmates receive instruction up to the eighth grade of the grammar school. Lectures are given weekly in hygiene and physiology. The inmates receive industrial training in cooking, serving, sewing and tailoring. Additional classes in special trades should be established and all the classes supervised by an industrial director.

The meals furnished to the inmates are simple and adequate. Each cottage has its own kitchen and dining room. Breakfast consists of a cereal or bread and gravy and coffee; dinner, of a meat or fish, a vegetable, with dessert three times a week and coffee or milk; supper, of a soup or mush,



bread, cakes and tea. Butter is served four times a week and the milk is not skimmed. As bread is a staple diet, care should be taken in its preparation and when improperly baked should never be served.

The four older cottages need an additional bath room. A new kitchen floor should be laid in Boyd and Hart cottages.

About 20 or 30 of the inmates assist in the cultivation of the farm. Nearly all the vegetables except potatoes and the garden products used in the institution are raised on the farm. The stock consists of two horses, 6 cows, 2 calves, 22 pigs, and 136 hens.

It gives us pleasure to commend the administration of the new superintendent, Mrs. Flora P. Daniels. She has taken up her work with intelligence and energy and the institution already shows the effects of her initiative and enthusiasm. The following recommendations made in last year's report have either been adopted or provision made for the same.

First, an additional cottage.

Second, marking system centralized in the hands of a disciplinary officer.

Third, fire escapes on industrial building.

Fourth, an institutional library.

Fifth, the change of the recreation rooms from the second to the first floor in the cottages.

Sixth, feeble minded girls returned.

Seventh, defaced tinware replaced.

Eighth, a doctor appointed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That an additional cottage be provided for mothers with babies and that at least one cottage a year be erected until the institution reaches a limit of 600 inmates.

(2) That there be a disciplinary building.

(3) That the jail doors be taken off the reception cottages and bars off the windows and be replaced by doors and screened windows similar to the other cottages.

(4) That there be more supervision over paroled inmates and closer cooperation with local probation systems in cities and counties.

(5) That fire escapes be placed on all the non-fireproof buildings.

(6) That there be a hot water system.

(7) That a cold storage and refrigerator plant be furnished and a root cellar.

(8) That additional bath rooms be placed in each of the four older cottages and a new floor in Boyd and Hart cottages.

(9) That an electric light be supplied in each inmate's room.

(10) That the library be increased.

(11) That rooms for employees be prepared on the third floor of the industrial building.

(12) That the industrial training be extended and provision made for a director of the industrial school.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT.

FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioners.

## PENITENTIARIES

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### ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### ALBANY

Inspected March 7, 1916. James Patton, sheriff and custodian.

The prison population on this day was 297—294 males and 3 females.

On the first Tuesday in January I inspected this institution and put over for one month the making of a report until I could make a reinspection in order to find what changes for the better might have taken place.

#### CELL BLOCKS

I found the interior of the cell house entirely newly painted. The exterior and interior of the cells were also newly painted a light color. For years these walls had been daubed over with kalsomine, which has all been thoroughly removed and paint substituted. I found the same improvement in the county jail. The floors were immaculately clean. New blankets and mattresses were laid on each bed, as well as a supply of new drinking cups, one for each inmate.

The plans and specifications for the new bath house, mess hall, and workshop interested me exceedingly.

#### BATH HOUSE

In the bath house will be installed eighteen showers, each partitioned off.

#### NEW MESS HALL

The new mess hall is to seat 350. There never has been a mess hall in this prison and the inmates are compelled to eat their meals in their cells.

#### WORK SHOP

The scheme laid out by Sheriff Patton regarding the new workshop for painting, blacksmith, carpenter and general repair shop is splendidly planned.

In general, the improvement going on in this prison is remarkable. A short time ago this Commission had occasion to condemn this institution. I can only give praise and credit for the great effort on the part of Sheriff Patton to rehabilitate this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioner.

### ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### ALBANY.

Inspected November 2, 1916. James D. Patton, custodian.

The population on the above date was 156; the highest at any one time during the year was 353; lowest, 153; average, 224.

The Albany County Penitentiary was erected in 1846 and its abandonment has been contemplated by the county authorities for several

years. However none of the projects heretofore proposed in connection with the disposition of the property has materialized and a portion of the institution is still being used as a county jail. The county authorities state that it is their intention eventually to dispose of the property, purchase a tract of land in the country adjacent to Albany and to erect thereon a county jail and an almshouse. Such a plan would mean the abandonment of the penitentiary, it being proposed to build a modern jail large enough to care for the county's prisoners. At the present time the penitentiary receives prisoners from fifteen other counties.

In view of the various projects which have been proposed in connection with the institution, practically no repairs had been made in years and some of the buildings were in a dilapidated condition. Pending the disposition of the property the county authorities decided to make necessary repairs and the work of rehabilitation has been in progress since the first of the year with gratifying results.

The last report of inspection of this penitentiary, made by the State Commission of Prisons, contained nine recommendations practically all of which have been complied with. The following statement shows the improvements which have been completed or are in progress, practically all the work except plumbing having been accomplished by inmate labor:

(1) The whole interior of the institution is being renovated, the whitewash (which had accumulated for years) removed and all the surfaces painted a bright color.

(2) A dining room has been established on the first floor of one of the shop buildings, making it possible to discontinue the old system of cell feeding. It is situated adjacent to the kitchen and is fitted up with hardwood floor, steel ceiling, electric light, hardwood tables, stools, earthen dishes, knives, forks and spoons. The advantage of the dining room system, in addition to the decent and orderly manner in which the inmates receive their meals, is the saving of food. The inmates get all they want to eat, but none to waste. This dining room is bright, clean, well ventilated and on a par with those in State institutions.

(3) A bath house with eighteen showers and water heating device has been provided in what was formerly the state shop. The floor and ceiling are cement; slate partitions separate the showers and each is furnished with soap rack and a cake of soap. The room is heated by steam and has eight windows which afford ample means of sunlight and ventilation. All the inmates are required to bathe at least once a week; the kitchen men and outside laborers bathe every day in summer and every other day during cold weather. The old bath house is to be made over into an icehouse.

(4) The old laundry building, which was in a dilapidated condition, has been removed. The barn and coal shed outside the walls are being torn down and it is the purpose of the officials to erect a new barn using much of the material saved from the old structures. The large cistern which was in the center of the yard has been abandoned and filled with earth and graded.

(5) The old brush shop has been partitioned and one-half is now the state shop, and the balance used for storage purposes. The shop has been thoroughly renovated and a new toilet room installed. The clothing and shoe shop has been painted and decorated and a modern sanitary closet installed. The old desks and seats in the day room where the idle men pass their time, have been replaced with second-hand settees from the old county building. New toilets and lavatories have been installed in this room.

(6) The whole exterior of the main building has been repaired. New eave troughs and conductor pipes have been installed, and the crumbled bricks replaced with new ones and painted.

(7) The double-deck bunks formerly in use in all the cells have been made over into single bunks, except in the north wing, which part is seldom used, and the officials state that in no case will two men be allowed to occupy a single cell. Should the population become excessive at times, additional beds will be placed in the corridors. The small hole in the

rear of each cell, which was useless for ventilating purposes and afforded a lodging place for vermin, has been bricked up.

(8) The use of prison stripes has been ordered discontinued as soon as the present supply of striped material is exhausted. New suits of a plain gray material are now being made.

The custodian now has under consideration the laying of a cement floor in place of the stone flagging in the cell halls and kitchen.

#### EMPLOYMENT

As stated in the foregoing, practically all the work of reconstruction has been done by inmate labor. In addition, the penitentiary farm of about twenty acres has been cultivated and satisfactory crops harvested. The officials hope to do more intensive farming next year than has ever been accomplished in the past. More land could be worked to good advantage to the county. The city has taken over a piece of penitentiary land, size 150 x 800 feet for a park nursery. On the day of inspection the assignments of the men were as follows:

Shoe and tailor shop.....	34
Kitchen .....	21
Repair shop.....	18
Waiters .....	18
Laundry .....	10
Mess hall.....	8
Farm .....	8
Demolishing old buildings.....	8
Boiler house.....	8
Bath room.....	2
Photograph gallery.....	2
Guard room.....	1
Hospital .....	5

Total..... 188

#### PRIVILEGES AND RECREATION

The inmates are permitted to exercise in the yard twice on week days when not regularly employed. On Sundays they attend chapel services at nine o'clock and are afterwards allowed the privilege of the yard until noon, playing ball, etc. On holidays they spend the forenoon in the yard. Prisoners are locked in their cells at 5 o'clock in the evening and released at 7:30 in the morning.

Each inmate is allowed to write one letter a month and oftener if necessary; they are permitted to read newspapers, magazines and library books. There is no "silence system" in vogue either in the cells or in the dining room. A band concert and open air religious services were held one Sunday during the fall. The custodian intends to hold all such services, so far as possible, in the yard another season.

A fire drill is held once a month in the chapel, there being no fire escapes. This portion of the building is non-fireproof and egress is insufficient.

#### DISCIPLINE

The methods of enforcing discipline consist of deprivation of privileges or confinement in screened cells on a bread and water diet. There are three of these cells, situated on the lower tier of the main cell block. They are similar to the other cells except there is no furniture other than a wooden bench and the barred door is about three-fourths covered with wood, which darkens the cell somewhat.

Dinner was served at the time of inspection and consisted of stew, bread and coffee. The food was excellent. The regular weekly menu is as follows:

#### BREAKFAST

Monday—Oat meal, bread and coffee.  
 Tuesday—Hash, bread and coffee.  
 Wednesday—Rice and syrup, bread and coffee.  
 Thursday—Cornbeef hash, bread and coffee.  
 Friday—Oat meal, bread and coffee.  
 Saturday—Hash, bread and coffee.  
 Sunday—Rice and jelly, bread and coffee.

#### DINNER

Monday—Pea soup, bread and coffee.  
 Tuesday—Fresh beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread and coffee.  
 Wednesday—Fresh beef, vegetable soup, bread and coffee.  
 Thursday—Corn beef, cabbage, bread and coffee.  
 Friday—Bean soup, bread and coffee.  
 Saturday—Fresh beef, potato, cabbage, bread and coffee.  
 Sunday—Beans, eggs, bread and coffee.

#### SUPPER

Bread, beef stew and tea, every night.

The department for women remains the same as described in previous reports. It was stated that improvements would probably be made later. The female inmates have full employment in the sewing room.

The county authorities and sheriff are to be commended for the improvements which have been made.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That cement floors be installed in the cell halls and kitchen.
- (2) That electric lights be installed throughout the institution.
- (3) That a school of letters be established for the illiterate.
- (4) That additional employment be provided, such as making blankets, socks, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### BUFFALO

Inspected December 19, 1916. William Hunt, Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Harry M. Kaiser, Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The number of persons under commitment in the Erie County Penitentiary on the day of inspection was 834. Six hundred and ninety-five were confined in the Penitentiary buildings in Buffalo and 139 on the farm at Wende. There were 41 minors and 20 women. The highest number on any one day was 943, and the average 740. Twenty deaths occurred during the year.

### BUILDINGS

The buildings and grounds at the penitentiary remain practically the same as described in last year's inspection report. There has been no change except the erection of a small scale house used in weighing commodities.

The south wing continues the same old insanitary place. As previously described the cells are four feet wide, seven feet deep and seven feet high containing two bunks, one above the other, the insanitary bucket, and are more or less infested with vermin. These cells are of the Sing Sing type and almost as bad. About 100 prisoners were "doubled up" in them on day of inspection.

Every winter during recent years hundreds of men have been placed two in a cell in this insanitary cell block. To continue this practice during the coming winter will be inexcusable. Additional accommodations are now provided at the penitentiary farm. The new dormitory building gives sleeping quarters for 150 and the bunk house and farm buildings will furnish accommodations for 150 more. The "doubling up" of prisoners at the penitentiary will hereafter be the fault of management.

The 289 cells in the steel prison were all occupied and in good sanitary condition.

The north wing of the women's cell block has been used for over a year as the temporary jail. This has proved a great hardship and evil to the women prisoners. They have been crowded into two small rooms on the second floor in the rear of the keeper's residence. They have no privacy and their cot beds are side by side in these rooms. The close confinement and commingling are most offensive. Conditions are demoralizing for young offenders.

The accommodations for male minors are the most wholesome in the institution. A separate cell room has for several years been provided containing large, sanitary cells. Separate tables are furnished and the boys eat their meals in the corridor of this cell hall. The management of the Erie county penitentiary has been in advance of some of the other penitentiaries in this respect. At the last session of the legislature, however, a law was passed compelling the separation of minors from adults in penitentiaries as had previously been the law for jails.

### EMPLOYMENT

The same unfortunate idleness exists as described in former years. Less than half of the prisoners confined in the penitentiary cells at Buffalo are at work. An apparently hopeless situation prevails. The majority of the inmates are confined like animals in cages. Persistent efforts for many years have not been able to break through the crust of prejudice and inertia and special interest which have prevented the employment of these prisoners. Prisoners confined in idleness deteriorate and come out of prison worse than when they entered. The community washes one hand with the other, shuts its eyes and forces these unfortunate around the continuous ring which leads in and out of a debasing confinement. Little hope can be expected for the present institution. A constructive opportunity, however, is presented by the development of the penal farm.

### PUNISHMENT

The jail, or punishment prison, consists of seven cells in the south wing. The cells are of good size and sanitary and the cell room fairly light. A corridor is in front of the cells. According to the reports not many prisoners are punished. All the bread and water requested are given to the prisoners during punishment. On the day of inspection I found a boy, 17 years old, who was undergoing punishment on the charge of throwing bread around. It did not seem to be a serious matter and

the superintendent released him at once. In another one of the cells a prisoner was under observation for insanity.

#### EXERCISE AND RECREATION

All the prisoners are given two hours' exercise in the prison yard each day, one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. On Sunday afternoon they are allowed the freedom of the yard for an hour and a half. They do not seem to have much recreation aside from the marching exercises each morning and afternoon. More physical recreation and sports should be accorded to the prisoners. Imprisonment for 24 hours in cells with exception of the meals and the marching exercises are not enough to keep men normal without labor. Objection is made that the yard is too small for baseball and other sports and furnishes another circumstance showing the inadequacy of the present institution and the need of removal to the penal farm.

#### INSTRUCTION

For several years the recommendation has been made that a teacher be furnished and instruction be given in elementary subjects. Several teachers are furnished by the Department of Education to the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island in New York City. Many of the inmates of the Penitentiary are illiterate and some cannot read or write or even speak the English language. Many of the commitments are for more than three months and the argument is conclusive that good citizenship demands that some form of instruction be instituted in this Penitentiary. Lectures, concerts and entertainments of an educational nature should also be furnished.

#### MEALS AND FOOD SUPPLIES

Three meals are given daily, two of which are served in the mess hall in the court of the steel prison. I examined the meat and vegetable supplies and found them in excellent condition. A peculiar state of affairs in regard to the bread illustrates the way institutional management sometimes gets away from supervision. During past years I always found that the inmates of the penitentiary received all the bread they wanted. In talks with the prisoners and in investigation in the mess hall I discovered that prisoners were not receiving all the bread they needed as on former occasions. Some complained that they were hungry and that the bread was limited to three slices at meals. I found a proportion of the slices cut much thinner than the regulation size. When these facts were brought to the attention of the management, the superintendent and deputy disclaimed all knowledge and as near as could be determined some subordinates were issuing orders limiting the bread supply. Orders were immediately given that the inmates be furnished all the bread required as formerly. Simplicity of meals are necessary in institutions of this kind, but good bread and plenty of it should always be provided. The bread in the Penitentiary has generally been good.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

The hospital rooms were found bright, wholesome and well equipped. On the day of inspection eleven men were under treatment. A non-resident physician comes daily to the institution and two internes are in residence assisting in sick calls and hospital work.

#### CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The religious services continue as in former years. The chapel is kept freshly painted and presents an attractive appearance. Protestant and Catholic services are held every Sunday.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the Penitentiary be removed to the farm at Wende as soon as possible.

(2) That "doubling up" of prisoners in cells be prohibited in the Penitentiary and all prisoners in excess of cells be transferred to the farm at Wende.

(3) That more employment be furnished for the large number of idle prisoners.

(4) That one or more instructors be assigned to the Penitentiary whose duties will require the organization of classes of illiterate and foreign speaking prisoners for instruction in elementary subjects..

(5) That a more careful physical examination be made of prisoners upon entrance.

(6) That more recreation and physical sports be accorded to the prisoners.

(7) That the prisoners be given all the bread they need.

(8) That lectures, concerts and entertainments be given in the chapel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY FARM AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION

## FARM AT WENDE

Inspected December 20, 1916. William Hunt, Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Deputy Davenport in charge of Farm.

One hundred thirty-nine men transferred from penitentiary were on the Farm on the day of inspection.

## THE OUTLOOK

An opportunity, not only for solving the difficult problem of the institutional treatment of the minor offender in Erie county but also for establishing a system which will serve as a model for the whole country, awaits the action of the board of supervisors.

Correctional methods in Erie county have been progressive. The development of the farm at Wende and the construction of the cement buildings and sanitary disposal plant by convict labor have been achievements in the front rank of the new penology. The meeting of the American Prison Congress, held last October in the city of Buffalo, brought together the largest gathering in recent years of prison experts from all over America. Much attention and critical inspection were given to the Penitentiary Farm. The general opinion was that so far as it went, the work accomplished was as advanced and constructive as could be found anywhere. Since that time 317.46 additional acres have been purchased, making a farm of 746.46 acres. The board of supervisors have placed themselves on record in favor of the removal of the penitentiary from the city of Buffalo to the Penitentiary Farm. A plan of the buildings of the new institution has been prepared by the architects.

The time is ripe for an analysis of the actual conditions and needs in the institutional handling of the minor offender and for framing a practical and comprehensive plan toward the fulfillment of which work can steadily be directed during the coming years.

Provision should be made in the erection of such an institution for a population of at least 1,000 inmates. The highest number on any one day during the year in the penitentiary was 943. Many prisoners were com-



mitted by the Court for a few days on account of the overcrowded conditions whose cases merited longer treatment. The growth of the county and the records of the penitentiary have established that accommodations for less than 1,000 inmates would be a mistake.

Plans for the permanent employment of all of the prisoners should accompany the plans for building operations. It has been shown year after year that labor unions and other interests will oppose and probably prevent the employment of any large number of the population at industrial labor. Not to exceed from 200 to 250 prisoners are likely to be kept employed in the manufacture of supplies used by the county and city departments. Furthermore, the habits and health of a large proportion of the inmates make work in the open preferable.

How can 1,000 prisoners be employed at steady and productive labor making allowance for not to exceed 250 in shop work? The project is not so difficult as it may seem when the peculiar advantages of the Erie county situation are considered. About 500 inmates can be kept busy for many years in the construction of the buildings, the cultivation of the farm, and in the work of the management of the institution inclusive of the old and sickly who cannot do heavy labor. If one large cement building were provided, containing tailor, shoe, carpenter, blacksmith, tinware, pall-making, knit, furniture making, and repair shops, from 200 to 250 prisoners could be kept employed during the year making supplies for county and city use. Without any additional industries 250 or more able-bodied prisoners will still be left in idleness. Idleness on a farm is the same offensive proposition as idleness in a city prison.

Other industries must be established. Quarry work and road building ought to meet the need. One hundred fifty prisoners are kept working practically the year around at the stone quarry about a mile and a half distant from the Onondaga County Penitentiary. Land containing stone of good quality for road building purposes can be bought within several miles of the Wende Farm. Even if the distance of a stone quarry were considerably farther and the inmates had to live in temporary shacks it would present no serious obstacle. The acquisition of a stone quarry and the construction and repairing of county roads provide healthful and useful outdoor labor. It is reported that brick clay is on the Wende Farm and that a brick making plant can profitably be worked by convict labor.

Here is a definite plan well worthy of consideration providing for the employment of all of the inmates of the institution at labor which has been shown by experience to be the most useful and suitable for minor offenders, industrial shop work for those not to be trusted in the open, and farm, building, quarry, road construction and brick making for the remainder. I believe that under such a plan, with the exception of the original cost of the land and buildings if the management be not overloaded with too many civilian jobs, the profits of the institution will pay all costs of maintenance and leave a substantial balance which can be used for a prisoners' earning fund, paying at least as much and probably more than the 10 cents a day at present allowed to prisoners engaged in road building. A large share of the original cost of building the institution can be recouped from the sale of the penitentiary land and the salvage of the buildings in Buffalo.

#### THE FARM

The Penitentiary Farm originally consisted of 429 acres, known as the Wende Farm, purchased by the county a number of years ago and first used for penitentiary purposes in the spring of 1914. It had been somewhat neglected through lack of cultivation. It includes good farming and pasture land.

The main line of the New York Central railroad runs through the farm. A creek flows through a portion of the land. Two natural gas wells have been discovered and are flowing, one with a capacity of 500,000 feet and the other 50,000 feet every 24 hours. The gas is used for heating

and lighting purposes and constitutes a considerable saving in the maintenance of the farm. Considering the additional buildings to be erected on the farm and in order to keep the supply steady beyond any emergency another gas well should be sunk. Recently 317.46 acres adjoining the Wende Farm have been purchased, making a site of 746.46 acres. The purchase is reported to be good productive land under cultivation. Portions of the farm are being under-drained. The tile used for this purpose is prepared by the prisoners.

#### THE BUILDINGS

When the farm was purchased it contained the Wende homestead and a farmer's house. These buildings were first used for the housing of prisoners until temporary quarters could be erected. A temporary barracks was built providing quarters for about 100 prisoners. A temporary dining room and kitchen were also erected and a number of out houses. During last year from 100 to 150 prisoners have been kept working on the farm.

An excellent dormitory building made of cement blocks 210 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 30 feet high, was built by the prisoners under the direction of Deputy Davenport. This building was opened as a sleeping place for the inmates on the 11th of last September. The work was done entirely by convict labor and is very creditable. It is all of cement and fireproof. The first floor contains the dining room and kitchen and guards' quarters. The kitchen has a complete set of modern cooking utensils and is light and sanitary. The dining room will seat at least 300 inmates. It is planned to have tables seating twelve men. On this floor is a separate toilet room containing twelve toilets, twelve lavatories and nine urinals. The second floor is one large open light room used for dormitory purposes. It will hold from 150 to 200 iron cot beds. Two hundred of these beds with woven wire springs, completely equipped with bed clothing, have been provided. A toilet room is also on this floor.

The basement is dry and light and contains the heating and electrical apparatus. The engine room is fully equipped with up-to-date appliances. The basement also has a large room in which tile and cement blocks are made and a large stock and provision room. The bath and locker rooms are in the basement. Two hundred lockers are provided and ten shower baths, five closets, nine lavatories, and nine urinals.

This entire building, accommodating from 150 to 200 prisoners, was built at a cost not to exceed \$33,000, about one half the cost under contract labor. The first and second floors are painted with white enamel and make an extremely light, cleanly and wholesome appearance.

The sanitary disposal plant, built by inmate labor, is a scientific piece of work. It is adequate to take care of the sewage of about 500 prisoners.

A cement hog pen, 110 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 14 feet high, has been built by the prisoners under plans furnished by Cornell University. Large chicken coops have been constructed. All these buildings were erected without an architect and under direction of the Department.

Work is progressing on the farm group of buildings under the general plans. These plans provide for a group of 21 cement buildings, eight of which are large barns, four silos, and the remainder small out buildings, such as the milk and cream house, the implement house, and storage house, all connected by enclosures and with trolleys for carrying the feed and products of the farm. Six of the barns are for cattle, equipped with pad-docks. The most modern sanitary arrangements are provided with air ducts throughout the barns. Two of the barns are now under construction and will soon be completed. Each is 100 x 38 feet and accommodates 48 head of cattle. Until the farm group is completed the wooden barns and silos on the farm will continue to be used.

#### STOCK AND PRODUCTS

The stock on the farm consists of 51 head of cattle, 11 horses, 2 colts, 25 pigs, and a large number of chickens, ducks and turkeys. During the

year 1915 the value of the products raised on the farm was \$13,289.38, the largest items of which came from the production of milk and hay. The products were diversified, including all kinds of farm and truck garden produce.

#### EMPLOYEES

Good management of the institution will depend on properly coordinating the work of the farm with the penitentiary and keeping down overhead charges to a minimum. The purpose of this farm is not primarily a farming industry conducted by the County of Erie, but is primarily the conduct of a penitentiary farm. For that reason convict labor should be utilized wherever possible.

A cleavage has apparently arisen between the management of the farm and the penal supervision. A scientific farmer has been engaged to manage the farm. This is a move in the right direction, but the duties of the farm manager should be coordinated with the prevailing purpose of the institution—that of utilizing convict labor. A record clerk has been placed on the farm. The position is undoubtedly needed to keep track of the increasing supplies and products and his work should also be coordinated with the penal management. Provision has also been made for the employment of seven more civilians, a herdsman, a gardener, and five teamsters. Here again, the coordination problem must be emphasized and when appointed the civilian employees should be especially selected with reference to their ability to instruct and direct the prisoners who will work with them. Five civilian teamsters seem excessive and a head teamster and one assistant ought to be adequate. Good teamsters should easily be found among the prisoners. It would be bad management and wasteful if the farm appointees and penal management should work at cross purposes, and it is the manifest duty of the board of supervisors to see that no such situation arises. In addition to these civilians six guards are employed to supervise the prisoners on the farm.

#### ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Road construction has been continued during the past year. Two and one half miles on the Tonawanda Creek road from Millersport to Niagara Boulevard have been completed and the base laid for one and a half more miles. Eighty to 100 prisoners have been engaged at this work from June until December. Progress was delayed in the beginning of the season because the stone used on the road had to be broken by hand. A stone crusher was provided in the fall and the work has since gone on much faster.

As recommended in the report last year, temporary quarters were provided for the prisoners near the work and they were not brought back and forth from the penitentiary each day. It is reported, however, that the meals for the prisoners were brought from the penitentiary. This method is expensive and a kitchen should be established in connection with the temporary quarters and the food cooked there.

An excellent road of 1 1/3 miles has been built connecting Genesee street with the penitentiary farm. Forty men have been working on the road during the latter part of the year. Supervisor Wende has personally given a good deal of time to its direction and inspection. The road compares favorably with any contract built road. It will be extended next spring over the farm to the Lehigh Valley tracks. It consists of seven inches of slag and stone with a top course of slag macadam.

Prisoners engaged in road construction have received 10 cents a day under the special Erie County Law. They have been greatly benefited in health and habits by the work in the open. Road work has been under the direction of a sub-committee of the board of supervisors and a county engineer, and the supervision of the prisoners has been under the Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

It gives me pleasure to commend Commissioner Hunt, Deputy Davenport, Supervisor Wende, County Engineer Diehl and all others who have contributed to the development of the farm and road work.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That all prisoners "doubled up" in the penitentiary at Buffalo be immediately removed to the farm.
- (2) That the penitentiary at Buffalo be transferred to the farm at Wende Station as soon as possible.
- (3) That a comprehensive plan for the employment of all the inmates be developed when the penitentiary is transferred and that no more idleness of prisoners be permitted.
- (4) That the construction of the permanent buildings on the farm be expedited.
- (5) That a stone quarry be purchased and operated in connection with road construction.
- (6) That road construction be continued and extended.
- (7) That a brick making industry be instituted on the farm.
- (8) That another gas well be opened.
- (9) That the work of the farm manager and the civilian employees on the farm be coordinated with the supervision of the prisoners, and that the duties of all civilian employees include the direction and instruction of prisoners.
- (10) That care be taken not to overload the expense of maintenance with too many civilian employees.
- (11) That all employees at the farm and in road construction be selected from Civil Service lists.
- (12) That kitchens be added to the temporary quarters of prisoners on road construction work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

##### ROCHESTER

Inspected April 20, 1916. William H. Craig, superintendent.

The population on this date was 285 males and 20 females. The maximum during the past year was 389 males and 20 females. The total cell capacity is 544 for men and 44 for women. The total number of admissions to this institution during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915 was 2,291 and 134 females. Thirteen other counties of the State have contracts with the institution for the detention of their prisoners. The records also show that 190 of the admissions were persons under the age of twenty-one.

The penitentiary was found in its usually excellent state of repair and cleanliness. The beds consist of steel bunks with straw ticks, two blankets in each, two sheets, and pillows with cases. The inmates do not occupy the cells during the daytime. The bucket system prevails. At the time of inspection the buckets were out in the yard. The cells in the new cell block have small ventilated niches in the rear which contain the buckets.

The inmates receive three meals a day in an orderly manner at tables in the mess hall. Earthenware is used which is very commendable. The new kitchen, laundry, hospital and dormitory were found on a par

with those in connection with the average State institution. The bathing facilities for men consist of eight enclosed showers. There is also a receiving room, equipped with two showers, lavatory, toilet, and barber's chair.

The matter of full employment for the men has been discussed in former reports. There have been no further developments. About seventy-five are employed on the farm during the summer, and approximately the same number are required for the institution work, care of live stock, poultry, hothouse, tailor shop, tin shop, plumbing and blacksmithing. The balance of the men, and in winter a large percentage of them, sit in idleness in the abandoned shop buildings. They are permitted to read, but many of them are young men, and it would seem that teachers from the public schools in Rochester might be employed here to good advantage, as is done in the New York penitentiary.

The women have full employment in the sewing room. The gray suits and shirts worn by the men are made in the institution.

Punishment is usually administered by means of the darkened cells. There are three of such cells on the first tier of the old cell block, and there are also two regular cells provided with a wooden bench and a blanket, used for disciplinary purposes. The darkened cells are without bed or bedding. All these cells face large windows and are sanitary. The cells are darkened by means of wood placed over the bars, through which are several large holes. The superintendent stated that all persons undergoing punishment receive all the bread and water they desire.

The ball and chain is used on prisoners who escape or attempt to escape. None was in use at the time of my visit. There are four such balls and chains which were found locked in a wardrobe in the cell hall. The ball, which weighs approximately twenty pounds, is attached to a light chain about ten feet long. The chain is fastened to the ankle of the prisoner by means of a light handcuff. The officials claim that the ball and chain are never left attached to a prisoner while in the cell at night and are used for the purpose of permitting him to be employed outside the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected January 8, 1916, with Commissioners Solomon and Weinstein, also with County Attorney Ellis J. Staley and Sheriff Patton, both of Albany county.

A thorough inspection of the cell blocks and shops was made. The competitive marching in the different shops was judged by our party, the prize being awarded to the Brush Shop. Although the day was cold, many of the men were playing ball and walking out of doors, this being Saturday afternoon. The population was 1,207, the men being divided in the shops as follows:

Spindle .....	21	Tailor .....	91
Print .....	15	Paint .....	25
Dock .....	29	Bed .....	65
Coal .....	30	Pitch .....	49
Broom .....	53	Carpenter .....	21
Laundry .....	22	Garden .....	20
Mason .....	15	Stone Shed.....	68
Shoe .....	67	Quarry .....	78
Brush .....	81	North Prison Hall men.....	46

Buckets .....	5	Discharges .....	..
Prisoners' Kitchen.....	54	In Prison—gallery men.....	22
Day Bakers.....	30	Other Cleaners.....	8
Night & Day Firemen.....	19	Warden's House (House help	
Night Bakers.....	17	& mechanics .....	10
Keeper's Kitchen.....	11	Dept. Warden's House.....	1
Mrs. Miller (House gang)...	7	O'Neil { Outside gangs	
Hospital .....	38	Reynolds { working on	85
Writ .....	2	Maloney { grounds, etc.	
Isolated Cell.....	4	Heron {	
Runners (Clothes box, clerks,		Editors .....	2
etc.) .....	9	Syphillia, etc. (segregated)...	23
Barbers .....	6		
Photo & Bath.....	5	Total.....	1207
Old, South & West Hall men..	63		

On figuring up the men employed in the maintenance of the institution, it would appear that 433, or about 35 per cent. of the population was so occupied.

The institution was clean, the appearance of the men excellent, and many improvements were in course of installation. Warden Murtha is to be highly commended for the many changes in the right direction which he has made. It is to be regretted that there is still doubling up in the cell block, about 300 men occupying 150 cells. The warden was urged to push the work of making iron cots to be used in the corridors.

Only three men were found in the punishment cells, being placed there, one for refusing to work and two for fighting. The institution as a whole while handicapped by its ancient buildings, soon to be abandoned, is remarkably well administered by Warden Murtha.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD M. HURD,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected November 28, 1916.

This institution has some 1,200 cells but on the above date there were only 578 prisoners, all males, owing to the fact that it is being used as a clearing house, and a place where the inmates are separated and classified.

Of the usual population 247 were at Riker's Island; 490 under 30 years of age at Hart's Island; 79 under 30 years of age at Hampton Farms Reformatory, and 25 in the Queens county jail. All female prisoners are now kept in the Queens city prison.

The institution was found clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected December 28, 1916. Henry O. Schleth, warden.

Although there were 1,430 penitentiary inmates on the day of inspection, the population of the penitentiary proper was but 547, the others having been assigned to the Branch Penitentiary established during the

past year on Hart's Island, or to other institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction. There are quite a number of prisoners at the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms and at Riker's Island. Most of the women prisoners are sent to the City Prison, Queens, except those who are tubercular or who have children in arms. Quarters for the latter classes are provided at Hart's Island.

For many years the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island has been overcrowded. Many of the cells are little better than those at Sing Sing prison and all of them are without modern sanitary facilities. Eventually according to present plans, the institution is to be moved to Hart's Island where new buildings are to be erected. Meanwhile the present institution is being conducted as a clearing house where all inmates committed under indeterminate sentences to the New York City Reformatory, the Workhouse or Penitentiary, are given a thorough mental and physical examination, classified according to their condition and ability to work, and transferred to the appropriate institution.

On January 1, 1916, a superintendent of industries was appointed and the industrial activities are to be centered hereafter at Hart's Island to which the shoe, clothing and brush and broom industries already have been removed and equipped with modern machinery. When the other industries have been removed the industrial building is to be remodeled into a clearing house and hospital, \$30,000 having been appropriated for that purpose.

Of the 547 inmates in the Penitentiary proper on the day of inspection 15 were United States prisoners, 26 were under sentence to the city reformatory and 9 to the workhouse. Under a law passed by the legislature of 1916, the Commissioner of Correction is given authority to designate any institution under his jurisdiction as a part of the reformatory, penitentiary, or workhouse for the confinement of persons sentenced to the three institutions mentioned for not more than thirty days for the purpose of observation and classification.

The industrial assignments were as follows: Bed shop, 45; paint shop, 10; pitch shop, 32; print shop, 14; spindle shop, 12; street broom shop, 22; and tailor shop, 18. The so-called "outside gangs" had the following assignments: Dock, 18; farm, 61; coal, 32; boys, 12. The following were assigned to institutional work: Halls, 36; house men, 5; firemen, 17; kitchen, 34; bakers, 44; clerks, 9; store house, 4; carpenters, 10; laundry, 22; residence, 14. Those segregated included 42 with venereal diseases, 18 mental defectives, incorrigibles, etc., and 12 hospital cases. There were 69 new arrivals awaiting classification.

There is now ample room at the penitentiary and "doubling up" of prisoners is a thing of the past. The majority of the inmates are quartered in the so-called north prison where the cells are larger and better than those in the old section of the institution.

When the improvements contemplated are completed facilities will be afforded at this institution for weeding out and properly treating the diseased and mentally defective prisoners who form a large proportion of the thousands who annually are committed to the reformatory, penitentiary and workhouse.

The establishment of shops at Hart's Island equipped with modern machinery where prisoners can be trained industrially with resultant benefit to the individual and to the city, marks another step forward in the general plan of reorganizing and improving the penal institutions of the city.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## BRANCH PENITENTIARY

## HART'S ISLAND

Inspected November 30 and December 18, 1916. John J. Murtha, warden; Michael Cummings, head keeper and acting warden at the time of inspection. On November 20th there were 29 day and 17 night keepers and four matrons.

The New York City Reformatory for male misdemeanants has been removed from Hart's Island to the New Hampton Farms and the institution on Hart's Island, formerly called the Branch Workhouse, is now a branch of the penitentiary and occupies the buildings formerly used as a branch workhouse and city reformatory. Patrick Hayes, formerly warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, is now supervising warden of that penitentiary, the Workhouse, the Branch Workhouse on Riker's Island, and has in charge the removal of the industrial shops from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to Hart's Island. At the time of the first inspection two of these industries had been removed, viz., the shoe industry and the broom and brush industry. On that day 79 were employed in the shoe shop, which has a capacity of 120, I was informed. The output was 180 pairs of shoes a day. All of the shoes used in the different institutions under the Department of Correction are made here. Forty-two were employed in the broom and brush shop. The daily output here was 24 dozen brooms and 12 dozen scrub brushes. These shops had been moved to their new quarters only a few days before the inspection and were not yet fully under way. Later, and before the inspection of December 18th, the tailor shop had been moved to Hart's Island and on that date 31 were employed therein. The capacity is much more and it is expected an additional number will be employed. All the prisoners' clothing is made here.

The number of inmates on November 20th was 753. On November 30th the number has increased to 806, and on December 18th, to 853 of whom 795 were male and 58 females. Of those in custody on November 30th, 307 of the males and 45 of the females had been transferred from the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island and 399 of the males had been transferred from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Twelve females had been transferred from the City Prison, Queens, and 43 males from the New York City Reformatory. Of the inmates, 10 were classed as tubercular patients and 145 were boys between the ages of 16 and 20. The boys sleep in dormitories separate from the adults and are kept apart from the adults at work. At the time of the second inspection 18 boys had been assigned to take charge of the laundry of the institution. The others were employed shoveling coal and doing other common labor, mostly outside work. On account of the law forbidding the commingling of minors and adults in penitentiaries (passed last winter) these boys cannot work in the shops with adults, consequently they receive no industrial training. It probably is not feasible to run one of these important industrial shops exclusively with boys, of whom 118 were committed on indeterminate sentences and may be held in the institution a long time, but it is to be regretted that they cannot receive during their imprisonment an apprenticeship in some industry in which they could continue to labor after discharge. In addition to these boys 471 of the men and 26 of the women had also been committed on indeterminate sentence.

The institution has eleven dormitories with a capacity of approximately one hundred each. These are furnished with single cot beds with woven wire springs, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. Some of the dormitories are of larger capacity; as for instance, No. 8 was stated to have a capacity of 200; the actual number occupying it on the day of inspection was 120. These were the men who were working in the shoe shop and the broom and brush shop lately transferred from the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island.

The mess hall now in use has a capacity of 550, but there is a new one nearly ready for occupancy with a new kitchen adjacent. There are also a laundry building, power house, administration building, and hos-



pital with a capacity of 30. On the day of inspection the hospital had 24 beds and 19 patients. It is well lighted, has a concrete floor, and a toilet, wash room, and drug room adjacent.

The women's department consists of several one-story frame houses located a considerable distance from the rest of the plant. It is in charge of Mrs. Bartels, head matron. I visited it on December 18th, when there were 58 inmates, kept in four different departments. Hall No. 1 had 25 women, all white; hall No. 2, 18 colored women; hall No. 3 was known as the "Baby Hall" where women with babies were housed, of which there were four on that day. Eleven patients were in an additional hall for tuberculous inmates. Most of them were able to be around the house, but two or three were in bed. There is a sewing room in the department and the women were engaged in making woolen mittens for men from cast-off prison clothing. The majority of female prisoners are old women in feeble condition, except those with babies. This department seemed to lack at least one matron. The tuberculosis hospital is entirely detached from the other buildings and with the present assistants it was deemed impossible to have a matron remain in this department at night. As this is a wooden structure and some of the inmates were sick in bed they ought not to be left alone at night.

In the assignments given below the construction gang was engaged principally in road building, and the stone breakers were mostly old broken down men unfitted for ordinary common labor and were only expected to do a moderate amount of work. The product is used in road building and other concrete work.

During my recent visit to several of the city institutions I requested an opinion from the officials as to the desirability and feasibility of housing prisoners in dormitories. All of the officials with whom I talked disapproved of dormitories and stated that the prisoners themselves preferred cells or separate rooms; that it was much more difficult to suppress immorality when a large number of prisoners were occupying a dormitory than when they were put away at night in separate cells or rooms; that dormitories offered facilities for outbreaks at night and it was a serious matter to lock up in a dormitory one or two guards with 100 prisoners, more or less, some of whom may be dangerous criminals; that with dormitories the strain on the officers from the warden down continues day and night, and is even greater at night, whereas if prisoners were locked in separate cells at night the officers were greatly relieved from the apprehension of trouble. Recently in this institution a keeper was attacked in the night by several of the prisoners and nearly murdered. Four of these prisoners were subsequently indicted, convicted, and sentenced to state prison for terms exceeding four years. The prisoners' objection to dormitories is that they are utterly without any privacy and furnish no place to keep their little belongings; that in dormitories it is almost impossible for any one to do any reading or letter writing, as the other prisoners do not hesitate to interrupt or disturb a fellow inmate endeavoring so to do. These are the views of experienced prison officials and are well worth consideration.

An evening school has recently been organized for the boys, with two teachers. As the boys are required to labor, by order of the Commissioner of Correction, seven hours a day, the warden stated that not many of them had inclination to take advantage of this school. As about three-fourths of these boys are committed on indeterminate sentence and may be kept here for a long time, it would seem that school instruction might well be made an essential part of their training and, in my judgment, it would be well to consider giving them time off during the day for school work. Boys engaged in outdoor manual labor for seven hours during the day will not to any great extent voluntarily attend school and do hard studying in the evening. In my judgment it would be a matter of economy for the city of New York to give these boys some educational facilities and make provision for their industrial training rather than exact from them the maxi-

much amount of hard labor, and I would suggest compulsory attendance at school for a half day and labor the other half and such a modification of the law relating to separation of minors from adults as to permit boys to gain an apprenticeship in the industrial shops.

The following were the assignments of labor on November 21, which of course were somewhat varied on the day of my later inspection on December 18th in order to provide for the 100 additional inmates:

Shoe factory.....	79	Florists .....	7
Broom and brush.....	42	Laundry .....	18
Cemetery gang.....	15	Plumbers .....	8
Coal unloaders.....	42	Painters .....	8
Coal pile.....	35	Mess hall.....	27
Coal yard.....	41	Stone breakers.....	99
Fire room.....	18	Tailor repairing.....	4
Ice house.....	6	Shoe repairing.....	4
Dock gang.....	22	Drivers .....	11
Construction gang.....	35	Stablemen .....	5
Blacksmiths .....	10	Warden's house.....	4
Dormitory cleaners.....	50	Kitchen .....	35
Carpenters .....	5	Storeroom .....	5
Electricians .....	9	Ferry boat.....	4
Tinsmiths .....	4	Farm gang.....	20
Brick layers.....	6	Sanitary gang.....	15
Plasterers .....	2	T. B. patients.....	43
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	421		332
		Total.....	753

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

# NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

### NEW HAMPTON

Inspected July 12, 1916.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction; Lewis E. Lawes, superintendent of reformatory.

On the day of inspection there were 256 inmates in the reformatory and 125 prisoners transferred from the New York penitentiary.

The New York City reformatory for misdemeanants between the age of sixteen and thirty years was removed to New Hampton as part of a general plan in the reorganization of the correctional system of New York City. The institution was formerly on Hart's Island, but the mingling of reformatory inmates with prisoners from the penitentiary, and the limitation of the site led to its removal. The plans as outlined by the Department of Correction provide eventually for the transfer of the penitentiary from Blackwell's Island to Hart's Island, and of the workhouse from Blackwell's Island to Riker's Island.

New York City is in advance of the State in establishing and maintaining a reformatory for male misdemeanants. Although a law was enacted in 1912 creating a State reformatory for young misdemeanants, no site has been secured, the appropriation has lapsed and boys convicted of minor offenses outside of New York City continue to be confined in penitentiaries and jails.

New York City in carrying out the reformatory plans, purchased a farm site of 610 acres extending over the beautiful hills and valleys of Orange county. The reformatory inmates have all been installed in temporary quarters, and are employed in the preparation of the site, in the erection of temporary and permanent buildings, and in the cultivation of the farm. Practically all of the 610 acres are arable. There are 125 acres of vegetables, 15 of wheat, 15 of oats, and the remainder is pasture and woodland. The institution is to be gradually developed along well defined plans. Most of the construction work has been and is being done by inmate labor under the direction of the Department of Correction and the superintendent.

### THE SYSTEM

All inmates are committed to the reformatory under an indeterminate sentence, with a possible maximum of three years. The New York City Parole Commission determines the actual term in each case. When an inmate is received at the reformatory he is examined separately by the superintendent, the doctor, the head teacher and the superintendent of industries. A written report is made of each examination and transmitted to the Parole Commission. A member of the commission personally interviews the inmate and upon all the records and the character of the offense with special view to the improvement and welfare of the inmate, the term is fixed by the commission designating the aggregate number of marks to be worked off by the inmate. The maximum marks for three years are 9,800, or 8,600 a year. The normal daily mark is 10. In some cases for good work and behavior 11 and 12 is allowed and a perfect mark of 13 may be attained. A biographical ledger sheet and a conduct ledger sheet of each inmate are kept. Daily report slips are filed by the instructors in letters, and trades, indicating the quality of work, and a daily conduct slip is received as to the behavior of each inmate. A demeanor card enumerates the various offenses and the number of days forfeited for each offense.

If an inmate is perfect for the day he has 18 marks checked off the number fixed by the Parole Commission. If the reports show him normal he earns 10 marks, and if below normal a corresponding reduction. When guilty of an offense punitive marks are added to the aggregate and opportunity is accorded to redeem punitive marks by continuous good behavior. All releases within three years are on parole.

The punitive marks and the deprivation of privileges are the only punishments. No punishment cells are in use. A disciplinary officer passes on all punishments, and his decision in each case is reviewed by the superintendent.

#### TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

Temporary quarters have been provided until the permanent buildings are erected. A wire mesh fence encloses a considerable area containing the main temporary buildings. Several one-story wooden bunk houses furnish sleeping accommodations; bunk house No. 1 has 90 beds; No. 2, 96; No. 3, 64; and a small additional bunk house, 32. A temporary mess hall and kitchen, wash room and laundry and a tailor shop are also within the enclosure. Outside of the enclosure are the offices, machine shop, power house and dormitories for the keepers and instructors. No bars are in evidence. While the layout is crude it furnishes adequate temporary arrangements.

Prisoners are transferred from the penitentiary to assist in the cultivation of the farm and the rough work in the preparation of the site. They are kept on the Rodman farm a long distance from the reformatory enclosure. Two small bunk houses and a tent are used for dormitories, and there are also an improvised mess hall, kitchen, laundry and wash house. A number of large barns and out houses are on the farm.

#### EMPLOYMENT

The ultimate purpose is to establish trade schools for the instruction of the inmates. At the present time trade instruction is received in the practical construction work. The instructors are foremen over the inmates, and consist of seven carpenters, two plumbers, two electricians, two painters, three road builders, one railroad builder, two masons and bricklayers and four farmers.

The inmates were employed on the day of inspection as follows:

Construction gang.....	43	Concrete work.....	6
Grading gang.....	10	Plumbing .....	10
Sanitary gang.....	10	Carpenters .....	32
Road building gang.....	9	Electricians .....	5
Railroad building.....	11	Drivers .....	5
Excavation .....	13	Band .....	15
Farming .....	11	Store room.....	3
Institutional work.....	75		

A railroad siding built by the inmates is a creditable piece of work. It is 51/100 of a mile long, connecting the Erie railroad with the institution.

The inmates have also built good roads on the farm. The stone used were loose stone picked up on the site.

The temporary buildings were constructed by inmate labor.

A statement recently issued showed that \$35,000 was saved up to June 1, 1916 by the use of inmate labor. The expenditures were \$42,080.23 and the itemized value of the labor and materials was:

Railroad siding.....	\$11,001
Construction camp .....	18,574
Water supply.....	10,730

Sewage disposal .....	7,000
Concrete floors, etc.....	1,550
Telephone & electric plant.....	2,850
Main building .....	5,200
Bungalow No. 1.....	3,000
Bungalow No. 2.....	1,429
Office equipment .....	250
Plant .....	4,034
Farm improvements .....	10,000
Main house .....	1,500
Store room .....	500

Total..... \$77,608

The permanent structures in process of construction are the reception and classification building, and the reservoir and sewers. The foundations of the reception and classification building were constructed by inmate labor. In order to expedite the work and have a permanent building available as soon as possible the remaining portion will be erected by outside labor. Most of the permanent buildings, however, are planned to be constructed generally by the inmates.

#### INSTRUCTION

Seven teachers are provided. Instruction is given in elementary subjects up to the seventh grade of the grammar school. A school house has not yet been erected, and instruction is hampered by inadequate facilities. When a permanent school building is built an advanced curriculum will be essential to good reformatory work.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE

The greatest handicap is the lack of an adequate water supply. No lake or river furnishing pure water is on the site, or reasonably adjacent to it. Attempts to get a supply from ordinary surface wells have failed. Artesian wells must be depended on. A reservoir is in process of construction with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. It is planned to fill the reservoir from the artesian wells if the drilling proves successful. If the wells do not furnish an adequate supply a filtration plant must be constructed and the water taken from the Walkill river.

A good sewage disposal plant on the Imhoff plan has been built, and a sewer system is under construction.

#### RECREATION

Life and work in the open country keep the inmates in good health, and restore strength and vigor to many youths whose health has been impaired by vicious habits and excesses in the congested districts of New York City. Many of them are victims of drink and drugs.

Out door sports and recreation are encouraged. Several baseball teams are organized, and games are played on Saturday afternoons and holidays. Field sports are also permitted.

#### RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND LIBRARY

Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish religious exercises are regularly conducted. A library containing 3,000 volumes is available to the inmates.

#### FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

All prospects point to the development of an excellent institution. It is entirely in the making and in competent hands. Permanent quarters

for the inmates are to be built on the cottage plan, and it is reported that the institution is to be thoroughly equipped as a modern reformatory. We will be better able to judge when we see the plans, which have not yet been filed with the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

It gives us pleasure to commend Commissioner Lewis and Superintendent Lawes for the good work accomplished in the preparation of the temporary accommodations and for the excellent results secured, both to the inmates and the public from the extensive use of inmate labor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## NEW YORK WORKHOUSE

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected January 8, 1916, with Commissioners Solomon and Weinstein and County Attorney Ellis J. Staley and Sheriff Patton, both of Albany county.

The men's department was found to be extremely dirty and covered with dust and rubbish, both on the floors and on the stairs. There was great absence of ventilation, no effort being made to open the windows in the congregate rooms while the men were at supper at about four o'clock in the afternoon. While this institution is not overcrowded as it was last winter, the atmosphere of the place was repulsive, many of the men being dressed in old striped suits, which they are supposed to be wearing out, and the general attitude being one of hopelessness and indifference. No visible effort is being made by Warden Fox for the betterment of the men committed.

I discussed at some length with Warden Fox the general proposition as to why men at the Workhouse with average sentences of less than one month should be more harshly treated than men at the Penitentiary committed for more serious offenses. Warden Fox appeared to be a man of the old type, unwilling to make any concessions to modern penology or humanity and opposed to the idea of letting his men out Saturday and Sunday afternoons and an hour daily. According to his argument, Saturdays and Sundays were largely devoted to bathing and shaving and he could not get in his work otherwise. This, of course, is untrue, as bathing and shaving do not interfere with the work at the penitentiary where they have excellent shops and a much better showing in the industries than the casual sort of work that is done at the Workhouse. The members of the Commission present thought very much as I did regarding the conditions in the Workhouse.

The division of the men in the industries was as follows:

Tailors .....	46	Stone Shed.....	44
Tinsmiths .....	19	Ash Scow.....	20
Docks .....	40	Ox Cart Ashes.....	19
Carpenters .....	8	Engine Co. No. 49.....	5
Shoemakers .....	4	Blacksmiths .....	8
Gardeners .....	10	Citizens Clothes.....	4
Boiler house.....	28	Loading Ashes.....	20
Coal Yard.....	28	Mess Hall.....	28
Bakers .....	28	Butchers .....	11
B. I. Stable.....	18	Masons .....	9
Met. Hospital.....	16	House Gang.....	53
Ash Scow.....	21	Hospital .....	73

Stables .....	25	Correction .....	12
Kitchen .....	26	Cot Men.....	2
Buckets .....	14	Fire Department.....	6
Clerks .....	10	Hospital Helpers.....	18
Farm .....	24	Charity S. H.....	9
Helpers .....	10	Charity Swill.....	1
Orderlies .....	10	C. H. Church.....	20
Barbers .....	8	Stone Shed.....	44
Runners .....	3		
Discharges .....	12	Census.....	812

Respectfully submitted,  
*(Signed)* RICHARD M. HURD,  
*Commissioner.*

## NEW YORK WORKHOUSE

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected January 28, 1916. Frank W. Fox, warden.

The population on the day of inspection was 808 males and 515 females. Since my last inspection of this prison I have found a great improvement. The ceilings, walls and exterior of the cells were newly painted. I also found the interior of the cells in splendid order and exceptionally clean. The new shower and bath house in the male department, erected by the inmates, are a credit to Warden Fox and should be copied in other penal institutions.

There were 64 males in the hospital and 18 in the dope ward, 13 committed and 5 self committed.

The mess hall, since my last inspection, has been made all fireproof and was newly painted. In fact, there seems to be a marked change for the better all around.

The prison for females I found in splendid condition. Miss Harris, the able matron in charge, seems to have that department very well in hand. The inmates are classified, which is so imperative. I think the old women, the colored, and the younger class should be well segregated. There were 45 females in the hospital and 17 in the dope ward. Dr. Campbell in charge of the hospital for both males and females is a very efficient officer.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend very strongly that screens be placed above the railings in both cell blocks; the present arrangement is dangerous; accidents have happened where inmates in both departments have fallen over these railings and were seriously injured. This recommendation should be taken care of at once.

It is also important to note that old and feeble women are sent to this institution who are unable to dress and take care of themselves. These women should be sent to the almahouse, as they are a nuisance and upset the discipline of the prison.

Respectfully submitted,  
*(Signed)* LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioner.*

## NEW YORK WORKHOUSE

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected November 17, 1916. Frank W. Fox, warden; Thomas McManus, deputy warden, assisted by 82 keepers; Mary B. Harris, super-

intendent of women's department, assisted by 37 matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 706 men and 544 women, a total of 1,250. The number transferred to other institutions and remaining in them at the close of the preceding day was 851 men and 163 women, making a total of the number of inmates of the workhouse and those supplied by it to other institutions of 2,263.

The housing of the inmates continues in the two halls, one for men and one for women, both having large outside cells with from eight to thirty beds in each. A large amount of fireproofing has been done on these buildings in recent years and about the only thing remaining to be done in that direction is a new fireproof roof on the women's hall. Several years ago the roof burned off this section and a temporary roof of wood was installed and still remains. It should be replaced with a fireproof roof. This building will undoubtedly continue to be used by the city even after the workhouse has been removed to Riker's Island and the prospective change should not delay the installation of a new fireproof roof.

Among other recent improvements is a new bathroom for men, with 34 stalls. All prisoners are given a bath on arrival, all are required to bathe at least once a week, and some bathe more frequently.

The institution has two hospitals, one for men and one for women. The latter has recently been removed into new and improved quarters. There were 67 patients in the women's hospital on the day of inspection and 62 in the hospital for men. Twenty-one were undergoing treatment for the drug habit. It is expected that the men's hospital will also soon be removed into new and better quarters which are being fitted up. There is an operating room, one resident physician and four internes in addition to a resident woman physician.

The men's mess hall has a seating capacity of 575 and the one for women 540. All the women prisoners take their meals in the mess hall except those in the hospital either as patients or attendants and a few others having special assignments, making about 100 in all.

There were 94 feeble old women on the day of inspection, many, or all, of whom should have been sent to the almshouse instead of this institution. All women able to work have employment. Those in the sewing room do the sewing for all the institutions of the Department of Correction except the outside clothes for men and certain sewing done by the women at the Queens County Jail. They also make surgical dressings for the United States Army. As practically all the work of the women is indoors, they get outdoor exercise daily in the yard. The warden stated that as most of the work of the men is outdoor work, they are not given regular exercise in the open.

Prisoners are permitted to write two letters a month and oftener if there is a good reason given. They are permitted to talk while at work and a quiet conversation relating to the meals is permitted at meal time, but no loud talk or general discussion is allowed.

Mrs. Harris stated that the number of women admitted has dropped from about 25 a day (the number formerly received) to about six or seven. Not many of the inmates are committed on indeterminate sentence; about four men and three women a week. Of the 12,000 admitted since this law took effect all but about 700 received definite sentences. A number have been paroled, and not many are returned for violation of parole, the warden stated. The superintendent of the women's department said that women convicted for intoxication are not now sent to this institution and the fear of falling into the meshes of the indeterminate sentence law has put a check on repeating.

The entire prison was clean. The prisoners were apparently cheerful and the punishment cells are very little used, I was informed. This was confirmed by the record book. No one had been in these cells for over a month and a prisoner is seldom held in them longer than forty-eight hours.

Striped clothing for the men was very little in evidence and no new striped clothing is being made.



The warden stated the institution was running along smoothly without friction or complaint.

In addition to the new fireproof roof on the hall for women I desire to repeat and strongly urge the installation of screens in front of the galleries in both departments.

The labor assignments on the day of inspection were as follows:

MEN'S HALL	
*Bake Shop.....	29
Tailor shop .....	24
Tin shop .....	17
Carpenter shop .....	16
Shoemaker shop .....	7
New building .....	14
Stone shed .....	46
Mess hall .....	32
House gang .....	23
In hospital .....	62
Kitchen .....	36
Butchers .....	13
Clerks .....	10
Helpers .....	10
Runners .....	4
Discharges .....	8
Cot men .....	2
Fire department .....	6
*Charity S. H. ....	9
House .....	21
*Ash scow .....	21
*Docks .....	33
Gardeners .....	9
Boiler House .....	27
Coal office .....	23
Farm .....	20
*City Home .....	23
*City Home (church) .....	16
Store house .....	14
Stables .....	21
Citizen clothes .....	4
Buckets .....	14
Orderlies .....	10
Barbers .....	10
Transfers .....	3
Correction .....	13
Engine Co. No. 49 .....	5
Hospital Helpers .....	13
*Charity sawl .....	2

**\*Working for the Charities Department.**

WOMEN'S HALL	
Ironing room .....	25
Hospital C. ....	1
Operating room .....	1
Tailor shop .....	80
Hospital .....	134
Tiers .....	100
Repairing room .....	50
M. H. kitchen .....	12
Hall .....	24
Boat and door .....	1
Bath room .....	4
Dining room .....	13
Old women .....	94
Head matron .....	1
Hospital, night .....	4
Back door .....	1
Night keeper .....	3
Laundry .....	25
Doctor's office .....	2
Dining room .....	6

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## NEW YORK WORKHOUSE

### BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected November 28, 1916. F. W. Fox, warden; T. McManus, deputy warden.

Changes and improvements are steadily going on, and for such an old institution it is in very good shape. A new ice box has recently been installed, new cement sidewalks laid, a new bucket house erected, a new kitchen with appurtenances installed, etc. All this was done with inmate labor, and when it is understood that the workhouse inmates are not as a rule artisans, a great deal of credit is due the wardens for their close attention to their duties. The total population was 1,263; 720 males and 543 females. Of the latter, 100 were colored. It is said on an average about seventy-five per cent. of the females are diseased, and as a conse-

quence they require considerable care and medical attention.

There are 35 matrons, 29 on day duty and 6 at night.

The place was found clean throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## BRANCH WORKHOUSE

### RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected January 30, 1916.

This institution is in charge of Assistant Deputy Warden McCann and is under Warden H. O. Schleth, warden at Hart's Island. The original area of Riker's Island is being constantly enlarged by filling in with ashes, etc., by the city, the area now approaching 500 acres. It is planned to turn this into a farm, the ashes being rich in carbon and suitable for the growing of vegetables.

The population consisted of 418 men, of whom 405 were Workhouse men on short sentences and 13 Penitentiary men. There were 22 officers besides the deputy warden, these being divided into 16 day men and 6 night men. The men are housed in six dormitories holding from 60 to 75 men each, one story temporary wooden buildings with iron bars in the windows. These were in three pairs of two dormitories connected by a small building used for baths and toilets. These dormitories were not as clean as they should be and when I requested them to open the skylight ventilator to see if it was working, they found it was nailed down. Other temporary wooden buildings are a mess hall with kitchen at the rear, store room and chapel in the rear, carpenter shop, and cement shed, etc. A new fire-proof concrete disciplinary building is being erected, having forty isolation cells, each with a small yard about 6 ft. x 8 ft. This so-called yard, however, will not be open to the air, although the building is but one story in height. The building will have its own heating plant. A new dormitory is being erected of concrete, with concrete floor, being one story with a high basement suitable for industries in winter or bad weather. As practically all of the work is outside, on rainy days there is but little for the men to do other than those who work in the kitchen and mess hall and in the cement shed. Cement blocks are made in the shed and after four days of setting are placed out of doors.

The men are young and vigorous, this type of men being required for outdoor work, and on the whole were a good looking lot of men. They are kept locked in their dormitories all day Sunday in winter or in bad weather, but are allowed to play baseball in summer on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. I inquired if it was necessary to keep the men locked up on a fine Sunday in winter when they might get air and exercise out of doors, and Mr. McCann said that only seven officers were left on the Island. There is opportunity here for a Mutual Welfare League by which the men will in large part guard themselves in return for privileges granted.

I inspected the "cooler", a building less than 20 ft. square, with no windows and only a small skylight in the roof. I found four men occupying four of the six cells, these being practically dark and having two doors, one more than half solid and the other of solid iron except for three strips for air about 1 in. x 8 in. There was no heat in the building and the men were suffering severely from cold, lying on the wooden floor wrapped up in blankets. The only toilet facilities were wooden pails and no covers were furnished. The men were given bread and water and occasionally received coffee. Their personal belongings were taken away from them, including handkerchiefs, although the deputy warden conceded that they had many other things, such as suspenders, shirts, etc., with which they could more easily

commit suicide than with their handkerchiefs. These men were on the fourth day of their incarceration, the offense charged being refusal to work. The men stated that they had only asked for a chance to rest or for their job to be changed, since they found the wheeling of cement blocks to be very hard work. Some of the men were obviously of light build and not strong.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that the use of the "cooler" be entirely discontinued and the building destroyed. There is no excuse for such brutal treatment of men undergoing short sentences for petty offenses. If the prisoners are to be punished by separation from the others, it should be in a place which in winter is heated and which is at all times lighted and ventilated. If an inmate is recalcitrant he should be sent back to Blackwell's Island.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD M. HURD,  
*Commissioner.*

#### BRANCH WORKHOUSE

##### RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected November 20, 1916. Robert Barr, deputy warden, assisted by two head keepers, twenty-eight day keepers and eight night keepers. The day keepers are divided into three divisions, one division remaining on reserve duty every third night. There is also a cook, resident physician, stores foreman and superintendent of industries and construction.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 471, all males. No females are detained on this island. Of those in custody, 242 had been transferred from the penitentiary and 224 from the work house on Blackwell's Island and 3 from the city reformatory. The highest number in custody at any one time since February was 528; average, about 450. The population is low in all the city penal institutions. The deputy warden said he could employ many more men if available.

Riker's Island now has city water and electric lights, which have been installed in all the buildings.

The warden stated about three-quarters of his prisoners were committed on indeterminate sentences and their terms would average about a year, and that the average time of the short term prisoners is about three months.

Riker's Island contains about 500 acres and is being constantly enlarged; it is expected to convert this into a prison farm. Several acres were cultivated this season with good results although the rats consumed a portion of this product. This island gets these rats from the refuse from the city, and their extermination is a problem to be solved. The present administration is making many improvements as shown by the labor assignments set forth below, the present deputy warden proved his ability to get things done at the Queens county jail and is using the same push at Riker's Island.

The deputy warden has been in charge since February and many improvements have been made and are in progress. Among others, a new kitchen is being constructed with concrete floor and a larger and better equipment than the present one. An additional mess hall is also under construction, adjacent to the present hall. This will have a concrete floor and after it is completed a new floor and equipment is to be put in the present mess hall, increasing the mess hall capacity to about 1,000.

Dinner was being served when I visited the dining room and kitchen. It consisted on this occasion of a dish of soup, four slices of bread, a

liberal portion of potatoes, boiled beef, pickled beets and water for each person. Coffee is served at breakfast and supper.

The prisoners sleep in six dormitories. The old dormitories are one-story buildings and have 75 single beds in each; the new ones are two stories high and furnished with double-deck beds. I was told each floor would accommodate 100. These double deck beds are not as satisfactory to the officers or the prisoners as single beds. All the beds are of iron with woven wire springs, each furnished with two blankets, two white sheets and a pillow with white slip; each prisoner is also furnished two towels. A bath room with showers and toilets for each two dormitories is placed in a small one-story building, between the dormitories. Some of the older bath rooms are being remodeled and furnished with modern equipment, a needed and commendable improvement. The church has also been enlarged by a 38 foot addition. Sunday forenoon is occupied by services in church and until last Sunday the prisoners played baseball Sunday afternoon. Since the cooler weather has come on, the prisoners do not seem inclined to keep up the practice of playing ball, but the warden stated he will find something for them to do outside Sunday afternoon.

There is no hospital on this island. Prisoners needing hospital treatment are sent back to Blackwell's Island.

Work on the new dormitory which was in process of construction with concrete blocks has been suspended for some reason. The work of making the blocks continues and they are used in various ways in making improvements. Work on the new fireproof disciplinary building is progressing. The outside walls are up and the cells practically completed except the covering. There are thirty cells with windows into the yard and ten sound proof cells without windows. These latter have a good sized sky light giving them an abundance of light. The cells are 8½ ft. x 9 ft. x 10 ft. high, with solid fronts. There is a solid door from the corridor and a solid door into the yard. They are to have concrete floors and each cell is to have a toilet, a bunk, a stationary washbasin, and be heated with steam. Adjacent to each cell is an outer yard, 8 ft. x 12 ft. x 10 ft. high. The yard has an open barred top, with no roof.

There were no inmates in the cooler on the day of inspection. The warden has installed outside windows in four of the cells and placed in each one of them a wooden bunk about 18 inches from the floor and expects to improve the other two cells in the same way at an early date. I was informed they are not much used. About the only offense for which prisoners are committed to the cooler is for fighting in the dormitories. This building is heated by a large stove in the corridor. It is claimed this will keep the cells warm; I doubt if it will keep them sufficiently warm in cold weather; the elevated bunks help, and under the present management I have no doubt some way will be found to heat them.

The following were the labor assignments on the day of inspection:

Disciplinary building .....	94	Engine room (firemen etc.)..	8
Farmwork .....	76	Blacksmith's shop .....	6
Making cement blocks .....	21	Painters .....	8
Laundry .....	15	Steamfitters .....	6
Stable .....	12	Tailor & shoe shop (repair-	
Excavating & laying sewers..	51	ing) .....	6
Brick work .....	16	Mess hall .....	26
Carpenters .....	10	Laying cement walks .....	25
Plumbing shop .....	10	Hall (cleaning dormitories)..	80
Loading stone on barge ....	15	Store house .....	4
Getting sand from beach ...	19	Keepers' dining room.....	6
Warden's house & office.....	4	Utility .....	8

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## NEW YORK CITY PRISON

## TOWNS

Inspected November 16, 1916. John J. Hanley, warden; J. J. Bremel, deputy warden. The total number of employees is 74, of whom 53 are keepers, and eight matrons.

The number of inmates on the morning of the day of inspection was 526 males and 45 females, a total of 571, classified as follows:

	Male	Female
Awaiting trial .....	287	24
Awaiting sentence .....	95	..
Serving sentence .....	8	..
United States prisoners .....	9	..
Penitentiary prisoners .....	22	..
Workhouse prisoners .....	94	21
New York City Reformatory .....	1	..
Miscellaneous .....	10	..

The highest number at any one time during the past year was 866, and the average for the past few months, 524.

The principal men's jail consists of eight tiers of cells and a large dormitory above the tiers, separated from them by a solid floor. This dormitory consists of four rooms containing 110 beds and is occupied by the male help; that is, the men sent over from the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island to do the institution work of this prison. The beds are iron cots with woven wire springs, each furnished with two blankets, two white sheets, a spread and a pillow with white slip. There are fourteen outside windows in each of the four rooms and each room is provided with washing and toilet facilities. Each of the eight tiers contains forty cells in four rows, ten in each row, facing outside windows.

On the day of inspection there were 38 prisoners on the eighth tier and 38 on the seventh, 9 of whom were United States prisoners. There were 35 male minors on the sixth tier, second offenders, and 37 on the fifth, first offenders, at least the first time in prison. Fifty adults charged with felonies were confined in 40 cells on the fourth tier and 49 of the same class in the 40 cells on the third. Of the 51 prisoners in the 40 cells on the second tier, 20 were charged with homicide. There are 52 cells in the first tier in which 43 prisoners were incarcerated, four of whom were under observation. Each cell has a toilet, stationary wash basin, electric light and two folding bunks furnished with blankets, sheets and pillows with slips.

It will be observed from the foregoing that there is still considerable doubling up, especially in some of the lower tiers. There are bathing facilities for each tier, and at the end of each row of cells is a small kitchen, the dishes used on the tier being sent to this kitchen and washed after each meal before being returned to the main kitchen.

The glass in the upper sections of the windows is badly stained, very obscure and greatly obstructs the sunlight. It would seem that in the upper sections of these high windows transparent glass might be used, which would give sunshine and better light to the jail.

All the prisoners in this section of the prison are exercised in the corridor, two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, and twice a week they are permitted two hours in the yard.

In addition to the main prison there is an annex in which men sentenced for terms not exceeding ten days serve their time instead of being transferred to Blackwell's Island. Those sentenced to the workhouse and awaiting transportation are also detained here. The annex contains 80 cells and on the day of inspection there were 102 inmates. The cells are in five tiers, 16 in each tier, eight on a side, back to back, facing outside windows. On the day of inspection there were 17 on the first tier, 23 on the second, 17 on the third, 21 on the fourth, and 24 on the fifth. Of

this number, 40 were drug users, most of whom were on the fifth tier. Of these I was informed a few would be sent to the Warwick Colony for inebriates, some to the workhouse, and others who had a considerable amount of "dope" in their possession when arrested, to the penitentiary, as the latter supposedly are not only users but dispensers of the drug.

The women's prison is a separate building and contains 48 cells in three tiers; two of these are hospital cells. On the first tier the drug users are confined in cells on one side; those charged with homicide in cells on the other side. On the second tier old offenders are kept, colored women on one side and white on the other. On the third tier first offenders and a portion of the help are kept.

The principal prison for men and the women's jail were very clean; the annex was not as clean as the other places.

The visitors' room containing 51 stalls has been completed and is now in use. This is a very important improvement and helps to keep the prison free from "dope".

The warden stated an appropriation has been made to fix the windows in the main prison so they can be opened in sections. At present the adjustment is such that if the window is opened opposite any of the tiers, all the sections of the window have to be opened. This makes the lower tiers cold.

Another recent improvement is the replacing of the long hinges holding the folding bunk to the wall; formerly, these hinges ran the entire length of the bunk and hugged the wall, making a nesting place for bugs. Short open hinges have been substituted.

I was shown a small flat wooden key which one of the prisoners had made and with which he unlocked his cell door. This key would open twenty other cells. This prisoner was afterwards convicted for rifling the United States mail and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The population of this prison is very much less than it was at one time, but the undesirable practice of doubling up still prevails to a considerable extent, both in the annex and in the principal jail. The city needs a larger jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## CITY PRISON

RAYMOND STREET, BROOKLYN

Inspected November 18, 1916. John Hayes, warden, assisted by one head keeper, twenty male keepers, and seven matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 193 men and 29 women, of whom 78 men and 5 women were awaiting trial, 27 men and 1 woman were awaiting sentence; 43 men and 10 women were serving sentence, having been committed from Brooklyn courts; 39 men and 18 women had been transferred from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island; 3 men were United States prisoners; and 8 others were awaiting transfer to Sing Sing Prison.

The highest number of inmates at any time during the year since January 1st was 389 in June. The daily average from January 1st to November 1st was 236 men and 40 women. Among the inmates were 26 male minors, all court prisoners.

The jail for men has 416 cells in four tiers, in two cell blocks, so that each tier has four rows of cells of 26 each. There were formerly 28 cells in each row, but two of the end cells of each row have been made into one and equipped with three shower baths. Each cell has a folding bunk

with woven wire springs, three blankets, pillow with white slip, stationary wash basin, and toilet. The prisoners are required to bathe weekly and may more often if they desire. They are served three meals a day. There is not much employment except the housework which is done by prisoners serving sentence. All prisoners, however, are given regular exercise daily as follows: From 7 to 8 in the morning they exercise in the large interior corridor on the first floor, the boys taking exercise in the corridor in front of their cells apart from the adults. From 8.30 to 9.30 they exercise in the yard. Then 1½ hours are given to receiving visitors; then an hour for dinner, smoking, and resting in the cells. Then from 1 to 3.30 they again exercise in the corridor as in the morning. The women prisoners exercise in the yard from 1 to 2 P. M.; they are allowed the use of their corridors during the entire day.

The women's jail is a comparatively new building and contains 63 modern steel cells on three floors. There are 21 cells on each floor in two departments, separated by a hall. Each floor is furnished with a shower bath and the first floor has also a bath with two tubs.

The court prisoners are kept in the 21 cells on the first floor, the sentenced prisoners in the cells on the second floor, and the girls under twenty-one on the top floor. On the day of inspection there were 13 women from the workhouse, 10 serving sentence from the courts of Brooklyn, and 6 awaiting trial.

In the men's jail prisoners serving sentence and those under observation are kept on the first tier and prisoners addicted to the drug habit on the fourth tier.

Prisoners on arrival are permitted to send one letter and one telephone call, for which the city pays; after that they pay their own postage unless too poor. No restriction is placed on the number of letters that may be written. No toilet paper is furnished. This is again recommended. The warden stated he had made requisition for it.

The chapel continues to be used as stated in my last report. Protestant services are held on Sunday and on Tuesday night, and Catholic services Sunday morning. There is a Rabbi who looks after the prisoners of the Jewish faith. The Protestant chaplain is also the librarian; the prison has a fairly good library.

This jail is antiquated in plan and arrangement but is in excellent condition and was clean. The food supplies were sufficient and of good quality. On account of the high cost of supplies the authorities were urging economy. Very little use is made of the solitary cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CITY PRISON—QUEENS

### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected February 5, 1916. Acting Warden, Robert Barr, formerly at the Penitentiary and Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.

The population on the day of visit consisted of 171 men, of whom 132 came from the New York Penitentiary and 6 from the Workhouse; also 100 women, of whom 62 came from the Penitentiary and 43 from the Workhouse, making a total population of 280, of whom 243 came from the Penitentiary and Workhouse and only 37 were local prisoners. From this it will be seen that this institution is practically an adjunct or overflow of the Penitentiary and Workhouse. The population is at a low ebb despite its being winter, due to the new indeterminate sentence law prescribing sentences up to two or three years for such offenses as habitual vagrancy,

jostling, prostitution, violation of tenement house law, etc. There were twelve men and one woman awaiting the action of the grand jury, which meets every month.

The prison was clean, newly painted, and in excellent condition even though apparently quite an old structure. The men's jail was of the regular county jail construction, five or six tiers high, with the cells set three or four feet back from the walls and with an interior court between the double rows of cells. There are 140 cells in the men's department, of which three are used for baths, and 84 cells in the women's department, of which twelve are used for baths, leaving a total of 200. The cells all have toilets and wash basins, also sheets, pillow cases and toilet paper are furnished. The light is bad for reading in the cells and Warden Barr is putting in an electric bulb in each cell, the work being nearly completed. There are two punishment cells for the men, the cells being the same as the others but partitioned off. The men receive bread and water while under punishment. The hours for meals are as follows: Breakfast, 7 to 7-30; dinner, 12; supper, 4 to 4-30. The men are at large in the corridor from 7-30 to 4-30. They are fed in this spot, which is a bad arrangement. Warden Barr has plans for a new building to be built in the rear of the prison, about 40 ft. x 75 ft., consisting of a kitchen in the basement, mess hall on the first floor, chapel, auditorium, etc. The lack of work is a serious drawback, but Warden Barr is doing everything in his power to overcome this. He has had a gang of men raising the height of the wall, now about 8 feet, to a height of about 13 feet entirely around the wall. When this is completed he will let the women use the yard every morning for air and exercise, and the men use it every afternoon. The work of the men is divided as follows:

Rebuilding wall .....	80
Kitchen .....	10
Mess Hall .....	40
Cleaners .....	40
Painters .....	8
Carpenter .....	1
Waiters for keepers.....	2
Trusties .....	3

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The women have no work except the domestic work of cleaning and looking after their cells, kitchen, cooking, and waiting on table. There are about 20 women in the knitting class and 20 in the sewing class.

Warden Barr made an arrangement with the aid of the Prison Association of New York to obtain books from the circulating library at Jamaica every Wednesday for the prisoners. This is an excellent plan which should be followed in county jails throughout the State.

The women's jail had been recently painted by the women themselves, the work being excellently done.

Warden Barr is to be commended for his efforts towards cleanliness, humane treatment of the men and women and for giving them employment, library books, etc., and for his plans for the use of the yard for the men and women during suitable weather. In the line of construction, he has recently built with prison labor a small building consisting of a cellar for storage and a room for visitors and counsel. He has also turned an old carpenter shop into a chapel for the Catholics and Protestants.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD M. HURD,  
Commissioner.



## CITY PRISON—QUEENS

## LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected July 13, 1916. Joseph McCann, acting warden. The prison staff consists of twelve keepers, seven matrons, a sewing instructress, visiting physician, clerk, stores foreman and cook.

The population of the prison on the day of inspection was 167, of which number 71 were males and 96 females. Of the males 42 were serving sentence, 27 were awaiting trial or action by the grand jury, and two were held pending transfer to other institutions. Five of the males were minors. All of the women were serving sentence except one who was being held for the court of special sessions. One of the females was a minor. The population was much less than at the time of the last inspection, February 5, 1916, when 171 males and 109 females were in custody. The greater number of inmates are transferred from the penitentiary and workhouse.

There are 138 cells, equipped with sanitary facilities, in the section for males, making ample room for the 71 prisoners. The cells are arranged in five tiers on the old pit style of construction. The two sides are connected by bridges, a new bridge having recently been constructed between the fourth tiers. The first, fourth and fifth tiers are used for persons serving sentence, and the second and third for court prisoners. On one of the tiers were found three minors and one adult and on another two minors and two adults. This mingling of minors with adults is in violation of the Prison Law and greater care should be exercised in classifying the inmates. So far as possible the sentenced prisoners are employed at institutional work.

The women's department contains seventy cells and it is therefore necessary to place two prisoners in some of the cells. These cells are on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors and each is equipped with two bunks and lavatory. The interior of the women's department had been recently painted by the women inmates and was clean and bright. New electric lights have been placed in front of the cells in both the men's and women's departments.

There are no hospital facilities and those requiring medical attention are transferred to the workhouse. Meals for the women are served on tables in the corridors. The institution has no laundry and the work has to be done in the corridors.

A large room on the south side of the women's department, well lighted and ventilated, has been set apart as a sewing room and has been in use since April. Ten sewing machines have been provided and many of the women are being taught to sew by an instructress. On the day of inspection they were at work on an order for 1,000 shirts for the inmates of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms. Some of the women knit socks and other articles of clothing for relief work abroad.

Under the provisions of Chapter 510 of the Laws of 1916, the Commissioner of Correction of New York City is authorized to select, and upon the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment to acquire by purchase or condemnation, a site approved by the State Department of Health outside of the city for use as a farm colony for women sentenced to institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction. The Commissioner plans to purchase such a site as soon as funds are available, and when the farm is ready to be occupied he is authorized to transfer to it all females committed to the custody of the Department.

The wall around the prison yard has been completed and the women are permitted to exercise in the morning and the men in the afternoon. The efforts of the authorities to provide healthful outdoor exercises for the inmates are to be commended.

A visiting room with screens has been provided and a room on one of the other floors has been converted into a chapel where services are held. Library facilities have been provided for the inmates and various minor improvements made. The warden is showing commendable energy in improving conditions in the institution.

The present kitchen is small and inadequate and it is proposed to erect a new building to contain a kitchen, mess hall, laundry, etc.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That greater care be exercised in the classification of prisoners.
- (2) That adequate kitchen and laundry facilities be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## SECOND DISTRICT PRISON—JEFFERSON MARKET

TENTH ST. AND SIXTH AVE

Inspected October 16, 1916. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Charles R. White, head keeper, assisted by four keepers and three matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 48 men and 49 women. Eighteen men and eight women were sentenced prisoners, transferred from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island to do the housework of the institution. Many of the prisoners sentenced from the Magistrates' Court for ten days or less are held in the district prisons to help with the housework.

This prison was fully described in my report of inspection of December 9, 1915 and continues in practically the same condition.

On the day of inspection there were three inmates in the ten-day room on the first floor. Sometimes there are as many as ten in this room whose terms of sentence usually range from two to five days. The room is well lighted with outside windows and is furnished with elevated sleeping platforms, toilet, and washing facilities. On the same floor is a dormitory for the help, containing eight outside windows and sixteen iron cots with wire springs, each cot having two blankets, two sheets, and a pillow with slip. I was informed that by the use of sprays and the gasoline torch both of these rooms were entirely free from vermin of any sort. The kitchen and laundry are also on this floor and were in a very commendable condition. The kitchen is being painted a light color. The laundry work, formerly done by women, is now done by men, as recommended in my last report.

The men's jail on one of the upper floors consists of twenty-eight brick cells in two tiers, seven cells on each side and a bath on each tier. Some workmen were just starting to repaint this department a light color. This was also free from vermin, clean, and in good condition. The cells were equipped as described in my former report and were furnished with toilet paper. Each man is given a clean towel every morning and the bedding is changed weekly. There were twenty-one in this department on the day of inspection. Sometimes there are as many as fifty, but the daily average, I was told, is from twenty-five to forty. This room has nine large outside windows on each side and an electric light in front of each cell close to the bars so as to give good light to the inmates.

The entire plumbing of the prison, I was informed, is about to be replaced with new. Toilets of vitreous ware with integral seats should be installed. On this floor are also a counsel room, store room, finger print room, and a restaurant. Prisoners are furnished three meals a day by the city but are privileged to buy food at the restaurant if they desire.

The women's department consists of fifty-six cells in four tiers and is in charge of the matrons. Of the forty-nine women in custody eight were sent over from the workhouse to do the housework, serving from three to six months, and four additional women sentenced for less than ten days were held here to help with this work.

Since the last inspection the prison has been furnished with a new safe for valuables and a new ice box. A piano has been donated by some friends for the use of the inmates and also for the chapel exercises.

The cots and springs are burned out weekly with the torch, then scrubbed. The matron said there was not a bug or roach in the department.

The classification continues about as formerly. The top tiers were used by the help. The cells on the third tier were occupied by prisoners held for examination. On the second tier one side is used for first offenders and the other for the regular court prisoners. The cells on the first tier are used principally for drug users and intoxicated women. All cells are furnished with toilet paper.

The food is served on tables in the corridor. There is a dish closet also in the corridor. White dishes are used, also some granite. There is a shower bath on the first tier. The cells and corridors are scrubbed out every morning. Prisoners are furnished a clean towel every day, also combs, etc. The bedding is changed weekly and each new prisoner gets clean linen. The blankets and sheets are washed in the prison laundry.

#### COURT PENS

Directly adjacent to this prison are two court pens, one for men and one for women. They are located on the first floor and each is provided with toilet, wash basin, and some benches. They are cared for by the men from the prison and were in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

153 EAST 57TH STREET

Inspected October 6, 1916. John C. Lynch, head keeper, assisted by four day and four night keepers. There is one day matron. No women are kept here over night.

On the day of inspection the number of male prisoners was as follows: Court prisoners, 5; transferred from the workhouse, 7; held in the ten-day house, 7; witnesses, 8; held for examination, 5; held for transportation to the workhouse, 3; held for Domestic Relations court, 1. The total census on the morning of inspection was 56. The highest number for the past several months was 75. There were seven prisoners in the women's room, all of whom would either be discharged or transferred that day at the close of court to the seventh district prison. The Domestic Relations Court and the night court for men are held in the same building.

There are thirty-four cells in three tiers. Each cell has a bunk, toilet, stationary wash basin, electric light, and a small outside window. The cells face the inside corridor. There are also wash basins in each corridor and a shower bath at the end of the first tier of cells. There is a dormitory for the help from the workhouse which contains eight cot beds with woven wire springs, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. There is a bath room adjacent. Every new man gets a clean bed and bedding throughout.

The detention room for women was well lighted and furnished with seats. There is a bath room adjacent.

All rooms have concrete floors and electric light.

The men's jail is still heated with coal stoves, the rest of the building with steam. The help eat from a table in the kitchen; the court prisoners are served in the cells.

Some of the prisoners from Blackwell's Island are engaged in repainting the cells.

The prison was clean throughout and was claimed to be entirely free from vermin. The gasoline torch and the exterminator are claimed to be effectual against the vermin pest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

**FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON**  
**121ST STREET AND SYLVAN PLACE**

Inspected October 17, 1916. John Campbell, acting head keeper, assisted by seven assistant keepers and two matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was as follows: Court prisoners, 45 males and 2 females; serving sentence, 8 males, sent over from Blackwell's Island to do the housework. In what is called the ten-day house there were 5 male prisoners serving a sentence of ten days and 4 serving a sentence of five days. There were 4 women, who were transferred from Blackwell's Island to do the housework.

This prison is used as a House of Detention for witnesses pending construction of a detention prison on Lafayette street. There were 10 witnesses on the day of inspection, 6 men and 4 women. There were also 2 prisoners from Sing Sing Prison, detained by the district attorney as witnesses. The average number of inmates held over night is about sixty. The foregoing figures were taken from the morning census on the day of inspection. During the day the population is continually shifting, prisoners coming in and going to court.

There are four departments. The one for men has twenty-four brick cells in three tiers facing outside windows. Each cell has a toilet, wash basin, and one bunk with woven wire springs, blankets, sheets, and pillow with slip. All floors are concrete and all stairways are iron. The building is supposed to be fireproof.

The women's jail has sixteen brick cells with equipment the same as that of the men's department.

There is also a dormitory for the male help, consisting of a single room on the third floor with three outside windows and eight iron cot beds with wire springs, blankets, white sheets, and pillows. There are a toilet and wash basin in a closet adjacent. The ten-day house consists of two rooms in which prisoners sentenced for only a few days are held. The rooms are provided with sleeping platforms, stationary wash basins and toilet and are lighted by electricity. The floor is concrete. There are five outside windows in each room.

All the male court prisoners and witnesses are housed in the twenty-four cells in the men's jail. One of these cells was filled with new folding bunks and one of the others was occupied as a wash room and storage room. There is no shower bath in the men's jail; they have to go down to the shower bath adjacent to the laundry in the basement.

The keeper has instructions to allow each witness a separate cell. This required eight of the remaining twenty-two cells, leaving only fourteen for the court prisoners.

The use of this prison for a house of detention for witnesses congests it badly, as is also the case with the seventh district prison. The result here is that a large number of the court prisoners have to sleep on the floor with blankets.

This prison is well arranged and well lighted with outside windows. Each cell has an electric light. A shower bath should be provided for the men's jail. It is unreasonable to take all of these prisoners down to the shower bath in the basement. The department has furnished, and there are on hand in one of the cells, folding bunks to be installed in these cells. The present cots are to be removed and two bunks to be installed in each cell. This is very objectionable. It provides for housing two prisoners in

a cell, or doubling up, a practice that all modern penology deems undesirable. The severe congestion just now is largely from the fact that the district prisons are also used for detention houses for witnesses, but with two folding permanent bunks installed in each cell the practice of doubling up will be likely to become the settled practice of the administration.

The laundry is in the basement. The laundry work formerly done by the women prisoners is now done by the men. All the institutional laundry work is done here except the blankets which are sent to the Blackwell's Island institution to be washed.

The average number of women held over night continues about as last year, viz., twelve; sometimes as many as twenty.

By persistent use of roach exterminator and the gasoline torch the prison has been kept free from vermin.

The entire prison was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### SIXTH DISTRICT PRISON

162ND ST., AND BROOK AVE.

Inspected October 17, 1916. George S. Rohan, keeper.

There is no jail at this prison, simply two prison pens, one for those waiting to appear before the court on the floor above and one for those who have been to court and are waiting to be transferred to the Bronx County Jail or to Blackwell's Island. Those sentenced to the Island are transferred to the fifth district prison and thence to the Island. The keeper stated that the number of prisoners passing through these pens would average about fifteen a day.

Since the last inspection electric lights have been installed and there has been some improvement in the care of the pens. The keeper is appointed by the Department of Correction, but the care of the building, including the pens, devolves upon the Department of Buildings of the Borough of the Bronx.

In the same building on the upper floors is the Municipal Court and the Sixth District Magistrates' Court. The former practice of detaining the workhouse prisoners to do the cleaning of these pens is not considered feasible, as the patrol wagon of the Department of Correction does not go to this building except late in the afternoon for the purpose of removing the prisoners who have been committed by the court, hence my former recommendation—that the Department of Public Buildings of the Borough of the Bronx arrange to have these pens cared for more effectually—is repeated. They should be thoroughly cleaned every day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

315 WEST 53RD STREET

Inspected October 16, 1916. Peter A. Mallon, warden; James M. Smith, head keeper, assisted by seven male keepers and one matron.

The former House of Detention has been abandoned and witnesses are held in the district prisons of the city pending the construction of a new house of detention on Lafayette street. Most of the male witnesses are detained in this prison. No women are detained here.

The number of inmates of the day of inspection was 57, of whom 28 were witnesses, detained as such and kept in the men's prison on the top floor. There were 6 prisoners from Sing Sing Prison detained as State witnesses on the first tier of what was formerly the women's prison. Some of the other cells in this department were occupied by 9 court prisoners. In addition to these there were 19 prisoners from the workhouse doing the housework of the institution and repainting the interior.

The average number of inmates is about 85; the highest during the past several months was 100. The court prisoners and the witnesses from Sing Sing are fed in the cells; the other witnesses take their meals at tables in the basement. The help eat at a table in the kitchen. Crockery dishes are used for the witnesses and agate for the others. Court prisoners are permitted to buy food if they wish.

On the first floor is a ten-day room; on the second floor are a counsel room and a visitors' room, and connected with these are two prison pens for the use of the seventh district court, one for men and one for women, each having outside windows, benches, a sink with running water, and a toilet. The matron looks after the women prisoners while they are held in these pens.

There is a chapel on the fourth floor where services are held on Sunday. The court prisoners are not usually in custody more than a day or two. Witnesses are sometimes detained for several months.

A dormitory for the help contains twelve beds, each equipped with wire springs, blankets, sheets, and pillow with slip. There are a toilet and wash basin in the hall adjacent. Twelve of the help sleep in the dormitory and the other seven in the section formerly used for women. The ten-day house is similar to the dormitory, with elevated sleeping platforms.

The laundry work is now done by men sent over from the workhouse. The practice of having women do the laundry work in all the district prisons has been abandoned and men now do this work. The laundry contains five stationary tubs in a room adjacent to the kitchen. A new floor has been laid in the kitchen during the past year. There were no roaches or pests of that nature in evidence and I was informed that the powder now used to exterminate them is effectual. The work of repainting was also in progress in this prison.

The entire prison was clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT PRISON

181ST STREET AND BOSTON ROAD

Inspected October 17, 1916. John Driscoll, keeper, employed by the Department of Correction.

There is no jail connected with this prison and no prisoners are detained here over night. There are three prison pens used in connection with the eighth district police court and the thirteenth district court, a Domestic Relations court, both held by the same magistrate but at different times of the day. One pen is called a court pen and was intended for the detention of prisoners brought in by the police from the station houses until their appearance before the court. This pen has not been improved since the last inspection. It is without a toilet or wash basin and is inadequate in size. One of the other two pens is for men after they have been before the court and one for women. These pens are furnished with toilets, wash basins, chairs, and settees. The floor is concrete and was in good condition, as was the plumbing. The interior of these pens has been painted since the last inspection. They are under the care of the janitor of the building and were clean and in good condition except that the new paint in the pen for men has again been marred by prisoners with pencils. I again

suggest that if a large placard were put up in this room forbidding such practice under severe penalty it would probably prevent the unseemly marring of these walls. This has been done in some of the ten-day houses in the other district prisons with good results.

The number of prisoners passing through this prison, I was told by the keeper, averages about eight men a day and four women a month. Those held for examination or trial are sent to the Bronx County Jail; those sentenced to the workhouse are transferred to the fifth district prison at 121st street.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TWELFTH DISTRICT PRISON

1130 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

Inspected October 17, 1916. Patrick Gallagher, keeper, assisted by one matron.

There is no jail connected with this prison, simply two prison pens for the Magistrates' Court of the twelfth district. The prisoners are under the care of the keeper who is employed by the Department of Correction. Prisoners brought in by the police from the police stations are detained in one of these pens until called before the court. If held by the court they are put in the other pen until transferred by the Department of Correction to the fifth district prison. This transfer occurs twice a day. If a prisoner is fined and the fine is paid he is discharged without transfer.

In addition to the pens there is an office for the keeper. These rooms are located on the first floor. They have steam heat, and each pen has a toilet, stationary wash basin, some benches, and a light. They are cared for by the Department of Public Buildings and were in good condition.

There is a third pen now used for women prisoners. It has no conveniences, but the keeper advised me that it is now proposed to fit up the room known as the "finger print room" with a toilet, wash basin, and seats for a women's room. This would make a very good room, as it has a large outside window, and the room now in use is an inside one and unsuitable.

The keeper stated that the average number of prisoners in these pens was about twelve men and two women a day.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### PRISON PENS, CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING

MANHATTAN

Inspected November 16, 1916.

Connected with the various parts of the Criminal Courts Building are five prison pens for men, one for each court and one pen for women from all the courts. The prisoners are brought in here and held in these pens until called before the court. After being arraigned, if not discharged, they are immediately returned to the Tombs. While in the pens they are in the custody of the court officers.

Each room is supplied with stationary wash basin, an enclosed toilet and some benches. They are under the care of the janitor of the building. The inspection was made about 4 P. M. The pens had been in use

during the entire day and the floors were somewhat littered, but I was informed they are cleaned every day as soon as court adjourns and the rooms are vacated.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### ESSEX MARKET PRISON PENS

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON, CORNER 1ST ST. AND 3RD AVE.

Inspected November 21, 1916. Michael F. Whalen, keeper in charge. There is a male assistant and a matron.

There are three court pens, two for men and one for women. One of the pens for men is known as the Police Pen. Prisoners brought in by the police are kept in this pen until called before the court. If not discharged, they are returned to the other pen, known as the Department of Correction Pen. There is only one room for women. It is used by both departments. Prisoners held are sent to Jefferson Market prison at noon and again at 4 o'clock, if there are any. There had been twelve men and one woman on the day of inspection. The attendant stated that before the street car strike there were usually 35 to 40 a day. Each of the rooms has a stationary wash basin, some benches and an individual toilet. Both rooms for men, have outside windows. The women's room was ventilated by an air shaft, and into the hallway through a screen constituting the upper section of the partition. The floors were somewhat littered by use during the day, otherwise their condition was satisfactory. The inspection was at 4 P. M. The court had just adjourned and the rooms were being swept by the janitor.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TRAFFIC DETENTION PENS

301 MULBERRY ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 21, 1916. Andrew S. Handley, head keeper. There is one assistant. These are employees of the Department of Correction.

This pen, which was established in June of this year, consists of one large room with three barred windows, a stationary wash basin, one enclosed toilet and some benches, all in good condition. All defendants are brought to the traffic court on summons. The number brought in averages about 75 a day. The total arraignments during October was 1,383, an average of over 61 a day for the 21 days the court was in session. Twenty-five received straight prison sentences, and 67 were held for non-payment of fines. The total cash collected in fines during October was \$22,744.00. Those given prison sentences or held for non-payment of fines are sent to the Second District Prison, Jefferson Market. They are held in the pen until the arrival of the patrol automobile.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### HOUSE OF DETENTION

203 MULBERRY ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 18, 1916. Under the general supervision of William H. Kinsler, captain of the twelfth precinct, the station house of which is



adjacent and under the direct care of six officers and three matrons. Two of the officers are on duty at all times, serving on eight-hour shifts—one in the office and one in the detention department.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 28 men and 2 women, all detained as witnesses. The men now sleep on cot beds in the station house jail, the dormitory formerly occupied by them in the building directly in the rear of 203 Mulberry street having been condemned as a fire trap. These dormitories consist of two rooms on each of the second, third and fourth floors of this rear building and formerly contained five beds in each with washing and toilet facilities in the basement. These are still used as sitting rooms for the inmates during the daytime, as the occupants are not sent to the sleeping quarters in the jail until 9 P. M. In every respect except the danger from fire they are better sleeping quarters than the jail, as they are dry, have outside windows and sunlight, and fair ventilation. Now two-thirds of the men sleep in the basement of the jail, one in each cell and half as many more in the corridors, making the air space for each prisoner very small. The rear cells in the basement have practically no sunlight. Those who sleep on the main floor in the jail have better light, but the congestion is about the same. I presume the present arrangement is temporary, but I was unable to ascertain what the plan for the future is to be. While the attendants were able to crowd the 28 men into this jail, it could not well be made to accommodate many more, yet there are sometimes a good many more inmates than there were on the day of inspection. The attendant stated that at one time during the present winter there were 39 men, and at one time last winter 62 men. There would scarcely be standing room for that many in the jail.

The men dine in the basement of the front building. They are furnished three meals a day by a purveyor who is paid 35 cents a meal. The attendant stated that the food is satisfactory. Witnesses detained here are paid a certain amount per diem, fixed either by the court or the district attorney. The matron said the women are paid 50 cents to \$2.00 a day, and the male attendant stated that the men are paid from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day.

The women's department is on the third and fourth floors of the front building. On the third floor are two good sized rooms intended, apparently, to be used for sitting rooms, but are not much used. On the upper floor are ten cot beds in good condition. This department has fire escapes connected with the windows in the front of the building. These windows are barred with the frame work hung on hinges and are kept locked with the key in the possession of the matron.

The number of inmates, the matron stated, averages from six to eight; the highest number recently was sixteen.

It seems to me that these women are really exposed to more danger from fire than were the men in the dormitories which were condemned, as the entire interior of this building is of wooden construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

# NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 17, 1916.

Located on the lower or basement floor of the police headquarters building is the prison section. It is under Captain James Dunn and is in care of three attendants serving on eight hour shifts. It is a prison for the Detective Bureau.

There are 26 steel cells in three rows. Two of the rows face each other with a corridor between. The other row faces outside windows. The cells have barred tops and doors. Each has a steel bunk and a toilet but no bedding. There is a wash stand with hot and cold water and a shower bath in a recess off the corridor. An office for the attendant is adjacent.

The number of prisoners detained in these cells range from 10 to 25 a night. The average is about 15. Practically all of them are arrested on felony charges by detectives. Prisoners charged with felony are not taken to night court but are held for day court. There was one in custody at the time of inspection, late in the afternoon.

The jail was clean showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION (OLD SLIP)

### OLD SLIP AND SOUTH STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 17, 1916. Charles A. Fahey, captain; D. J. Sheehan, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 105, including the two male attendants. No women are now detained here; they are sent to the thirteenth precinct station house on Clinton street.

The men's jail consists of 24 cells in three tiers, all facing large windows; each is furnished with a toilet and bunk. The washing facilities are in the corridor; they consist of three enameled basins, each with hot and cold water faucets. The toilets in the cells are flushed with push buttons which with their thimbles project only about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the wall. The attendant stated that prisoners had never interfered with these push buttons in any way.

This station house was fully described in my report of inspection dated January 29, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition with the exception that the women's jail has been closed.

The number of prisoners held over night for morning court, I was told, does not average more than one a night; and the total number during the entire twenty-four hours does not average over ten, and seldom over five at one time. This jail takes care of all the male prisoners arrested in the fifth precinct.

The record of the work of the police officers in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	64
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	751
Juvenile delinquents.....	28
Summonses served.....	508
Aided cases.....	764

Highway accidents reported.....	173
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	800
(prisoners brought in from other precincts, especially the fifth)	

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CORNER BEACH AND VARICK STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 18, 1916. William J. Lahey, captain; James R. Sennett, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 90, including three male attendants on ten and fourteen-hour shifts.

This is a new station house. The men's jail consists of eight steel cells on the first floor and the same number on the second, placed back to back, four on each side with a utility corridor between. They have entire open fronts facing outside windows, two windows in front of each four cells. Each cell has an oak bunk, stationary wash basin, and a niche closet with a push button flush. The push button only projects slightly from the wall and has never been troubled by prisoners. The ceiling is 15 feet high. Each department has a shower bath. The floor is concrete, and in fact the entire building is supposed to be fireproof. It is furnished with electric light and gas and steam heat. The jail was very clean, showing excellent care.

The women's jail is also on the first floor with four cells of the same size and equipment as those of the men. There is a matron's room with bath room adjacent, but no matron is employed as the department is not in use, very few women being arrested in this precinct. I was informed that the number does not exceed six or eight a year. They are sent to the second precinct station house.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	73
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	600
Juvenile delinquents .....	25
Summonses served .....	7,374
Aided cases .....	740
Highway accidents reported .....	319
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	12

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

247 MADISON ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 17, 1916. Matthew Robinson, captain; John Langan, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 98.

No women are detained here; they are taken to the thirteenth precinct station house on Clinton street.

This is one of the old station houses of the city. I was informed it was built in 1853. The men's jail is on the first floor of a brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains 28 cells in two rows—fourteen in one row facing outside windows which open onto a court between the jail and the station house proper, and the other fourteen in the rear facing a blank wall. The jail has a stone floor; the cells have latticed

doors. The artificial light is gas with mantles. Each cell is equipped with a bunk and toilet with a faucet over it which not only flushes the toilet but also furnishes the prisoner drinking and washing water. The attendant stated they had no trouble with prisoners leaving the faucet open. As the number of prisoners averages from two to six over night and about the same number during the day, it is not necessary to use the rear cells, as the fourteen cells in the front facing the windows furnish sufficient accommodations.

This jail could readily be modernized. This would require a new interior which could be provided by removing the brick cells and the stone floor and installing about ten modern cells facing windows. The cells could be increased in size and provided with modern equipment, and the ten cells would be practically all that would be needed. The present cells are quite small, being only 4 feet x 7 feet 6 inches, but the room is large enough to contain a sufficient number of cells of the standard size. A stone floor is always objectionable as being insanitary, but it has recently been chinked with concrete so that it is apparently water tight. The jail was clean and showed good care. The record of the work of the police in this precinct during the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	158
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	902
Juvenile delinquents.....	142
Summonses served.....	1484
Aided cases.....	2158
Highway accidents reported .....	306
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	90

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### TENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

24 McDUGAL ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Visited January 18, 1916. Thomas Donohue, captain; Michael J. O'Grady, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 85.

The jail connected with this station house was closed nearly two years ago. The prisoners are sent to the fourteenth precinct station house at 185 Charles street. There are very few night prisoners; the arrests in this precinct are mostly made during the day. As the jail has been closed and was not in use, I did not make an inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

205 MULBERRY ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 18, 1916. William H. Kinsler, captain; Dennis Lyon, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 75.

No women are detained here; they are sent to the fourteenth precinct station house on Charles street.

The men's jail consists of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house, with a large open court between, and contains 32 cells in four sections on two floors, 8 cells in each section, 16 cells on each floor, placed in a double row, back to back. They are made of steel with latticed doors and perforated tops. Only one of the sections containing 8 cells on the main floor is used for the detention of police prisoners. Each

cell has a bunk and a toilet with a faucet over it, furnishing both drinking and washing water and flushing the toilet. The attendant stated that he had had no trouble with prisoners interfering with the faucet. He said he had been handling prisoners for forty years and strongly approved of having water in the cells accessible to prisoners both for drinking and washing purposes.

Recently the section of the House of Detention occupied by the men has been condemned as a fire trap and the inmates are no longer permitted to sleep therein; their beds have been moved into the other three sections of the station house jail. The House of Detention is adjacent to this station house and a door has been cut into the jail yard so that the witnesses kept in the House of Detention can pass directly into the jail yard and into the jail which they use for sleeping purposes. They sleep in the sixteen cells and corridors in the basement of the jail and the eight cells and corridors in one section of the first floor. In the basement there were sixteen beds in the cells and nine in the corridors. On the main floor there were eight beds in the cells and three or four in the corridors. The jail was in good repair and clean and evidently well kept.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	136
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	350
Juvenile delinquents.....	47
Summonses served.....	647
Aided cases.....	1043
Highway accidents reported.....	487
Other prisoners detained, estimated.....	50

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

120 CLINTON ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 17, 1916. Daniel F. O'Connor, captain; Walter J. Abrams, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 164, including two attendants.

This is a comparatively new station house, first occupied in October, 1911. It is a five-story building composed of brick and stone.

This jail was fully described in my report of inspection dated February 12, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition. The men's jail consists of two departments—ten steel cells on the first floor and twenty-four on the second floor. The cells have barred tops and door and the ceiling of the room is about 12 feet high. On the first floor the windows are at the end of the corridor—two small ones and one large double one. As they extend above the tops of the cells the open tops increase the light in the cells. Each cell has a toilet, wash basin, and one bunk. The closets are flushed with a push button with the thumb projecting about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", but the attendant stated they had had no trouble with prisoners interfering with the push button.

The twenty-four cells on the second floor are the same size and equipment as those on the first. They are in two departments, one of ten cells right over the jail on the first floor with the same arrangement and light, and the other of fourteen cells across the hallway seven of which face outside windows which open onto an open court and are well lighted and the other seven are dark. It is seldom ever necessary to use any of the cells on the second floor.

The entire jail has steam heat, electric light and concrete floors. The building is supposed to be fireproof.

The number of male prisoners held over night for morning court seldom exceeds three or four.

The women's jail consists of six steel cells on the first floor of the same size and equipment as the cells for men. There is one large window at the end of the front corridor which furnishes the only sunlight for the entire room. The cells are arranged in a double row—three in front and three in the rear. The latter are dark except for artificial light. This jail takes care of the women arrested in the first, fifth, seventh, thirteenth and seventeenth precincts. Frequently there are five or six held for morning court and usually there are three or four day prisoners in addition.

The entire jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	310
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	2398
Juvenile delinquents .....	423
Summonses served .....	773
Aided cases.....	4447
Highway accidents reported.....	1073
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	500

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### FIFTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321 EAST 5TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 17, 1916. John H. Sweeney, captain; James Hanley, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 120, including two attendants.

This station house has a jail both for men and for women, but the latter was closed some time ago and is not now in use. The women arrested in this precinct are taken to the thirteenth precinct station house on Clinton street.

This new station house and jail was completed about two years ago on modern plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The men's jail contains ten cells on two floors, five on each floor, with entire open fronts facing large windows. The fronts consist of steel bars set about 5 in. apart, which seems to be quite close enough.

Each cell has a full flushing niche closet, an oak bunk and stationary wash basin. The closets are flushed by a push button the thimble of which projects less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the wall, and the attendant stated that prisoners had never damaged it.

The number of prisoners held over night for morning court, the attendant stated, range from two to ten, with an average of about five.

This station house and jail was fully described in my reports of February 10 and May 16, 1914. It was very clean and showed good care.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	518
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	3,132
Juvenile delinquents .....	262
Summonses served .....	702
Aided cases .....	3,720

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Highway accidents reported ..... 988  
 Other detained prisoners, estimated ..... 150

Respectfully submitted,  
*(Signed)* GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

180 SHERIFF ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 17, 1916. Albert F. Mason, captain; John Leonard, Neutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 76.

This jail was fully described in my report of inspection dated February 11, 1914. Since that time the women's jail has been closed and all women arrested in this precinct are now taken to the thirteenth precinct station house on Clinton street.

The jail is located on the first floor of the main building. It contains ten steel cells, each with a bunk and toilet with faucet over it; the faucet flushes the toilet and also furnishes washing and drinking water for the prisoners. The cells have latticed doors and perforated tops. The ceiling of the room is 13 feet high. The concrete floor in the corridor is badly broke and the paint is peeling from the walls, so that both walls and floors need some repairs. The jail has steam heat and gas light with mantles. It was clean, showing good care.

The attendant stated that the number of prisoners held over night for the morning court averages about three. This does not include those brought in and taken to court the same day of whom there are sometimes as many as eight or ten.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct during the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	232
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	1,328
Juvenile delinquents .....	101
Summonses served .....	769
Aided cases .....	2,822
Highway accidents reported .....	454
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	75

Respectfully submitted,  
*(Signed)* GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

230 WEST 20TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 14, 1916. Edward J. Burns, captain; Charles M. Sherwood, Neutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 112, including two male attendants.

This is a new station house, occupied first in April, 1914, and was fully described in my report of inspection dated October 19, 1914.

There is a jail for men and one for women. The men's jail is on the first floor and contains ten steel cells in two tiers with solid floors separating the tiers. Each cell has one bunk, stationary wash basin, and toilet flushed with a push button; the faucet for the wash basin is self closing. The attendant stated that they had had no trouble with prisoners interfer-

ing with the push button or with the faucet. The push button projects only slightly from the wall. In installing push buttons in cells for water control neither the thimble nor the button should protrude from the wall, as there has been some trouble in the station houses with prisoners interfering with push buttons and in one or two cases the department has removed them from the cells and installed an arrangement for flushing from the corridor by the officer only. This must have resulted from improper installation of the push buttons, for if the thimble holding the push button and the button itself do not protrude from the wall, it is impossible for the prisoners to put it out of order, and I would suggest that hereafter in approving plans for cells that a clause be inserted in the specifications requiring that push buttons be so placed.

This is a modern jail and was in excellent condition, showing good care. The women's department has never been used; it consists of four steel cells of the same size and equipment as those in the men's jail and face outside windows. The number of women arrested in this precinct is so small that it has not been considered worth while to keep a matron here.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	285
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	3,552
Juvenile delinquents .....	78
Aided cases .....	3,280
Summonses served .....	1,608
Highway accidents reported .....	788
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	800

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160 EAST 35TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected January 18, 1916. Frank J. Rohrig, captain; John Bergman, Neutenant at the desk.

The women's jail connected with this station house, which was criticised severely in my last report, was closed soon thereafter and is not now in use. The women arrested in this precinct are sent to the thirty-first precinct station house on East 67th street.

The men's jail remains in practically the same condition as described in my reports of January 28 and October 22, 1914. It has eleven cells in the basement of the station house, placed in a large room well supplied with windows in the outside walls. In front of the windows is an areaway extending the entire length of the building and to the bottom of the windows. The room is 14 ft. x 44 ft., has steam heat, ten electric lights, metal ceiling, and concrete floor. It has excellent care.

The cells are rather small, being only 4 ft. wide. Each is furnished with an iron closet with a faucet over it for flushing and also for furnishing washing and drinking water to the prisoners. The attendant stated there had been no trouble with prisoners meddling with the faucets. An electric light is placed directly in front of each cell. The cells and the room are hoed out each day.

The attendant stated that the average number of prisoners for morning court was from nine to eleven. There are a good many arrests for felony in this precinct; these are not sent to night court. In addition to



those held over night there were usually four or five day prisoners. In addition to caring for prisoners arrested in this precinct all men arrested in the twenty-first precinct are brought to this jail.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	159
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	1,540
Juvenile delinquents .....	86
Summonses served .....	676
Aided cases .....	1,884
Highway accidents reported .....	480
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	500

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

184 WEST 100TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 8, 1916. John H. Boyle, captain. The number of officers in this precinct is 120, including 3 male attendants. There is no women's jail; all women arrested in this precinct are taken to the twenty-sixth precinct station house on West 47th street.

The men's jail is located on the first floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. It consists of fourteen brick cells in two rows, back to back, seven in the front row facing four windows in the outer wall and a sash door. There are four skylights over the corridor. There are no windows in the rear but a continuous skylight over the entire corridor, an usually good light for such an arrangement.

The jail is heated by steam and has a flag floor in very good condition. Usually a flag floor is rough and somewhat insanitary, but this one seemed to be quite smooth and water-tight. The entire interior of the jail has recently been painted, the upper sections a light color and the lower sections a dark color. The jail was very clean, showing excellent care.

The cells are 4 feet 3 inches x 6 feet 8 inches, all solid brick except the doors which are made of latticed one-inch bars set on 4 inch centers. New toilets have recently been installed in the cells; they have a good flush and are flushed from the outside only. Washing and drinking facilities are from two stationary wash basins at each end of the corridor, each furnished with hot and cold water faucets. The artificial light is a gas jet with a mantle in front of each cell and one at each end of the corridor.

The number of prisoners held over night for morning court ranges from two to seven, with an average of about three for the day and evening courts.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	161
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	1,357
Juvenile delinquents.....	122
Summonses served.....	1,699
Aided cases.....	1,721
Highway accidents reported.....	653

The above figures do not include prisoners arrested in other precincts or those brought in by detectives of which I did not ascertain the number.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 8, 1916. Patrick F. Gargan, captain; James Fitzgerald, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 107, including 2 male attendants and 2 matrons. There are usually three matrons, but on the day of inspection there were only two.

This jail was fully described in my report of February 13, 1914. It is practically new, being first occupied in November, 1913. It contains a department for men and also one for women. The men's jail has ten modern steel cells on two floors, five on each floor. It has a shower bath and stationary wash basin in the entrance room; there are large outside windows in front of the cells and the upper tier has a skylight over the corridor.

The women's jail contains five cells in another part of the building, two cells and a toilet room with bath room on the first floor and three on the second floor directly over the first. The cells are modern, each equipped with a bunk, toilet, and stationary wash basin. There is also a matron's room in immediate proximity to the women's jail, with a toilet adjacent.

The toilets are flushed with a push button and the water for the wash basins is also supplied by a push button. The attendant stated he had no trouble with the prisoners interfering with these push buttons.

The cells have entire open fronts made of bars set on 5" centers and face outside windows, one in front of each cell. The closet has an enameled seat covering the entire bottom of the niche, which is better than a rim toilet. The entire jail is lighted by electricity.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

The number of male prisoners held for morning court averages about five; there are sometimes as many as ten. Women arrested in the 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd and 43rd precincts are sent to the station house. The number averages about five or six a day; it seldom exceeds ten.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	151
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	2,108
Juvenile delinquents.....	226
Summonses served.....	998
Aided cases.....	1,610
Highway accidents reported.....	594
Detained prisoners, estimated.....	3,000

Until recently all prisoners arrested in the 38th precinct were sent to this station house; they are now taken to another. Most of the detained prisoners mentioned above were from the 38th precinct.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## THIRTY-NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 8, 1916. James A. Brady, captain; William J. Kelly, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 154, including two male attendants.

The jail is located in a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. There is no women's jail; all women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 37th and 43rd precinct station houses.

The men's jail is on the main floor of the building and contains 20 steel cells, 4 ft. x 6 ft. x 7 ft., in sections of five each. The cells have grated doors and perforated tops. The ceiling of the room is 12 feet high. Each cell is furnished with a toilet and wooden bunk 2 feet wide. The toilets are flushed from the outside in sections of five. The floor is concrete. There are ten good sized windows in front and a double sash door, one window in front of each cell. The rear cells are lighted with a skylight, which does not afford much light in the interior of the cells and they are very dark. However, they are not much used, as there are seldom more than ten prisoners at one time and they are locked in the front cells. The artificial light consists of gas jets with mantles, one in front of each cell and one in the center corridor.

The jail has steam heat and stationary wash basins in the corridor with hot and cold water faucets. The jail was clean and showed good care. The toilets of one piece vitreous ware are new and have a good flush.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	455
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	2,921
Juvenile delinquents .....	484
Summonses served .....	1,012
Aided cases .....	4,118
Highway accidents reported .....	941
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	200

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## FORTIETH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1854 AMSTERDAM AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 9, 1916. William F. Day, captain; Peter Tithe, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 106, including two attendants. There is no women's jail; women arrested are sent to the 37th precinct station house on West 123rd street.

The men's jail is located on the main floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. There are sixteen brick cells in four departments, one half in front facing windows, while those in the rear have a skylight over the corridor.

The cells are 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 8 in. with latticed steel doors. The bars are one inch wide set on 4-inch centers each way. Each cell has a bunk and a new one piece toilet. The toilets are flushed from the outside in sections of four. Formerly there was a faucet over each toilet; when the new toilets were installed these were removed. I think this was a mistake; it is much better to have water in the cell which the prisoner can use for drinking or washing than to compel him to be dependent upon the services of the attendant. If these faucets are arranged with a self-closing adjustment

there is no danger of their being left open by the prisoners so as to flood the cell.

The artificial light consists of one small gas jet in the corridor for each four cells. There are two large windows in front of each four cells on the front row, also two skylights over the front corridor. The rear cells have a skylight over the entire corridor which gives fairly good light for this kind of an arrangement which is usually a failure in lighting the cells. The artificial light is insufficient. Most of these precinct jails have either an electric light or a gas jet with a mantle in front of each cell, and this deficiency should be supplied in this case.

The floor of the jail is flagstone which, however, was in a good state of repair. The jail was very clean and showed excellent care.

The number of prisoners arrested and held for morning court averages about four a night and there are in addition about the same number of day prisoners. This precinct also takes care of persons arrested in the 38th and 42nd precincts.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	45
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	584
Juvenile delinquents .....	37
Summonses served .....	868
Aided cases .....	801
Highway accidents reported .....	297
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	542

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### FORTY-THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected February 8, 1916. James J. Savage, captain; Robert Specht, Lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 129, including two male attendants.

The women's jail has been closed and no women are detained here; those arrested in this precinct are sent to the 82nd precinct station house on West 100th street.

The men's jail is located on the first floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. This floor contains fourteen cells in a double row—seven in front and seven in the rear. The front cells are used for the men's jail; the rear cells were formerly used for the women but are not now in use. There are also cells on the second floor, but these are not used.

There are four large windows in front of the seven cells now in use and a double door with a sash. The cells are brick except the doors which are barred. Each cell has a bunk and toilet with a faucet over it. The floor is flagstone, somewhat rough but showed good care. The artificial light is gas; there are six jets in front of the seven cells, each with a mantle.

The number of prisoners held for morning court averages from four

to seven, and the number of day prisoners averages about four.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	339
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	2,487
Juvenile delinquents .....	131
Summonses served .....	630
Aided cases .....	2,997
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	1,500
Highway accidents reported.....	649

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### SIXTY-SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1086 SIMPSON ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected February 9, 1916. James J. Sheplin, captain; John Mangen, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 87, including two male attendants.

This is a new four-story and basement station house, first occupied June 8, 1914, and was fully described in my report of October 17, 1914. It is a modern fireproof building and contains a modern jail.

The men's jail consists of ten cells on the first floor in two tiers of five cells each. The cells are 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 8 ft., with open fronts made of bars set on 5 in. centers facing large windows. Each cell is provided with a wooden bunk and niche closet with an enameled seat covering the entire bottom of the niche. At the time of the last inspection there was a faucet over each closet; these have been removed and a sink with two cold and one hot water faucets placed in the corridor. The faucets in the cells should have been made self-closing but not removed. The closets are flushed from a tank with a push button.

The jail has steam heat, concrete floors in excellent condition, and an electric light in front of each cell.

The number of male prisoners held for morning court averages from one to three and there is about the same number of day prisoners.

The women's jail consists of five cells of the same size equipped as those of the men. There are large windows in front of the cells and one at the end of the corridor. There are two matrons. All women arrested in the 69th, 69th, 77th and 79th precincts are detained in this jail. The number averages about four a month.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	84
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	558
Juvenile delinquents .....	82
Summonses served .....	675
Aided cases .....	1,354
Highway accidents reported .....	265
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	10

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

**SIXTY-THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION****THIRD AVE. AND 100TH ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX**

Inspected February 9, 1916. John J. Lantry, captain. The number of officers in this precinct is 160, including two male attendants.

The men's jail is located on the first floor of a brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains twenty steel cells in two rows, ten in each row, back to back. They are solid steel plate except the doors and the section of the front above the doors which are grated. Each cell is equipped with one steel folding bunk and a new toilet with integral seat. There is an electric light in front of each cell. The ceiling of the room is 14 ft. high. There are only two windows on each side, one for each five cells, which afford but very dim light to the jail, especially on the west side. There are two stationary wash basins in each corridor, each supplied with hot and cold water faucets. The jail has steam heat.

All male prisoners arrested in the 61st precinct and all prisoners arrested by the fifth branch of the detective bureau are taken to this jail. The number of male prisoners held over night averages about five. There are also a few day prisoners averaging from one to five.

There is a women's jail located on the first floor. It contains eleven steel cells of the same size and equipment as those in the men's jail. They are in two rows facing a central corridor. There are five electric lights. There is one window in front of the end cell which opens into a narrow shaft and does not afford much light. There are three other windows behind and over the tops of the cells, but afford no light to the cells. There are two stationary wash basins in the corridor furnished with hot and cold water faucets. There are no washing or drinking facilities in the cells. There are three matrons working on eight-hour shifts. There is a sitting room for the matrons with bath room adjacent. The average number of female prisoners detained over night for morning court is about three. In addition to these there are usually one or two day prisoners. All women arrested in the 61st, 63rd, 65th, 66th and 74th precincts and by the fifth branch of the detective bureau are detained in this jail. The jail was clean and showed good care.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	146
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	1,158
Juvenile delinquents.....	113
Summonses served.....	465
Aided cases .....	2,682
Highway accidents reported.....	619
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	2,000

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

**SIXTY-FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION****1925 BATHGATE AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX**

Inspected February 9, 1916. George Wakefield, captain; John McCarty, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 141, including two attendants; there is also a cleaner. Recently a new practice has been adopted in many of the station houses; they have two male attendants and a cleaner; the latter does the housework of the station house

on all the floors except the first, so that the attendants are always on the first floor and take care of it.

The women's jail is not in use; the women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 63rd precinct station house at 160th street and Third avenue. This jail has eight steel cells facing a central corridor with a large window at the end of the corridor and a skylight over it. It is lighted better than the men's.

The men's jail has fifteen cells in two departments— eleven in one and four in the other. The eleven cells are in two rows facing a central corridor; they are made of steel plate except the doors which are made of round bars set on 4" centers. The cells are 4' 6" x 7' x 7'; the ceiling of the room is about 15' high. Each cell has a steel bunk and a new integral seat toilet flushed from the corridor; each has a separate flush but is not easily flushed. There is a long sink in the corridor equipped with one cold water faucet.

There is a window at the end of the corridor and a skylight over it. This gives very good light to the corridor but very little to the interior of the cells. There are fixtures for six electric lights in this corridor, but the bulbs have been removed from most of them, I was informed, to reduce the expense of lighting. In addition to the window at the end of the corridor there are five other small windows behind the cells, but are not of much use for light. The only light for the department containing the four cells is a skylight over the corridor.

The number of prisoners detained over night in this station house for morning court averages from one to five.

This station house is comparatively modern and is supposed to be fireproof. The floor is concrete. The cells are steel, but the arrangement is very poor; if they were taken down and turned around so as to face the windows and stationary wash basins installed in each cell it would be a very great improvement and would modernize the jail. This should be done, even though there would not be room under this arrangement for so many cells. A less number would take care of all the prisoners detained here at any one time.

The record of the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	136
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	883
Juvenile delinquents .....	121
Summonses served .....	1,071
Aided cases .....	2,113
Highway accidents reported .....	482
Other detained prisoners, estimated ....	100

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### SIXTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

3016 WEBSTER AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BORO

Inspected April 19, 1916. John Ievers, captain; William F. Meehan, Lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 93, of whom 81 are patrolmen, including two attendants.

The men's jail consists of eight steel cells in a room 20 ft. x 25 ft., with a 14 ft. ceiling. They have open tops and doors and are placed in a double row facing a central corridor. The floor is concrete. There is an

electric light over each cell and two in the corridor. The sunlight is from a large window at the end of the central corridor and one in the side corridor. There is also a half window back of and over the cell tops.

Each cell has a folding bunk and a toilet flushed from the outside. The water for washing and drinking purposes is in the corridor only.

Not many prisoners are detained in this jail. The number held over night averages about ten a week; occasionally there are four or five at the same time held all night. There is now a night court in the Bronx and prisoners arrested before midnight are sent to the night court except those charged with felonies and those not sufficiently recovered from intoxication to take to court.

There is a women's jail with four cells the same size and with the same equipment as the men's but not so well lighted, as there is only one window at the end of the corridor. There is no matron and this jail is not in use. The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	58
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	445
Juvenile delinquents .....	68
Aided cases .....	914
Summonses served .....	840
Highway accidents reported.....	248
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	25

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## SEVENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

### KINGS BRIDGE TERRACE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected April 19, 1916. Mathew McKeon, captain; Andrew Digney, lieutenant at the desk. Total number of officers in this precinct is 44. No women are detained here but are sent to the 68rd precinct station house at Third avenue and 160th street.

The men's jail contains eight steel cells facing a central corridor, five on one side and three on the other. About two-thirds of the door of each cell and the top and front end over the door are of steel bars; the rest is steel plate. Each cell has a bunk, closet, and small steel stand. The drinking and washing facilities are in the corridor. The floor is concrete. There are electric lights and gas jets on the same fixtures which are being moved further from the front of the cells so as to prevent prisoners from meddling with the fixtures, especially the gas.

There is one large window at the end of the corridor and a large skylight over the cells. As the cells have open tops and a considerable section of the fronts is open work, they are fairly well lighted. There is a special ventilating arrangement. The jail is heated by steam and was found in clean condition throughout.

This jail is not much used and very few prisoners are held over night.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	20
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	162
Juvenile delinquents .....	..
Summonses served .....	796



Aided cases .....	308
Highway accidents reported .....	142
Other detained prisoners.....	..

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## SEVENTY-NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229TH ST., AND WHITE PLAINS AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected April 19, 1916. Edward C. Barnett, captain. Michael Hickey, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 50.

There are two departments in this jail, one for men and one for women. The men's jail contains fourteen steel cells in two rows, seven in each row, back to back. The tops of the cells are perforated and the doors are of steel bars. Each cell has a steel folding bunk and a niche toilet flushed from the corridor. There are two stationary wash basins with faucets in the corridor. The sunlight is from a skylight over each corridor and six windows. Two of the windows are about 2½ ft. x 4 ft. and the others are smaller and are placed above the tops of the cells.

The women's jail has ten cells, the same as those of the men, but has better light. The cells are solid except the doors. There are seven windows and a skylight. This jail is not in use. There is no matron and the few women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 63rd or 65th precinct station houses. Not very many men are arrested. I was informed that on an average about one prisoner a week is held over night. Summonses are used almost exclusively.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows :

Arrests for felonies.....	25
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	92
Juvenile delinquents .....	18
Summonses served .....	618
Aided cases .....	322
Highway accidents reported .....	115
Other prisoners detained, estimated .....	6

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## 80TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

STAPLETON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected April 21, 1916. Frederick Wohlfarth, captain; Daniel Driscoll, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers is 44, including two male attendants and three matrons.

This station house takes care of prisoners from the 89th precinct (New Dorp) and 90th precinct (Tottenville), and all women arrested in the Borough of Richmond.

As stated in my former report, this is about the poorest excuse for a station house jail found anywhere in the City of New York. There are two departments, each with four cells absolutely without sunlight. The cells are solid brick except the doors, a portion of which consists of latticed bars, but they are set so close together that even if the corridor in front

were light the cells would be dark. As it is, they are simply dungeons, as described in my former reports. Two of the cells in the women's department were occupied by ballot boxes, leaving only two cells for the housing of all women detained in the borough of Richmond. The matron stated that she sometimes has three or four women at a time. There are more prisoners during the summer when the beaches are open.

There are four or five male prisoners nearly every night during the summer; sometimes as many as eight. Whenever the number exceeds four they have to be doubled up in these little cells.

As stated in a former report, the men's jail could be materially improved by installing windows in the wall in front of the cells. This is an outside wall and the improvement could easily be made. Then by installing new steel doors with round bars set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " or 5" centers these cells would be as well lighted as many others in the precinct police stations. Electric light should also be installed in place of the gas jets.

I am unable to make any suggestion for improving the women's jail, as the brick wall in front of these cells is an inside wall and separates this department from that of the men.

The jail has steam heat and was clean, showing good care on the part of the attendants. It needs painting badly and if light paint were used it would somewhat improve conditions. As it is this jail is a disgrace to the city.

In this precinct the custom prevails of feeding the prisoners if in custody at meal time. If arrested in the afternoon they are given supper at six o'clock and breakfast in the morning before being taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### 143RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

43RD ST., AND 4TH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 18, 1916. James H. Gillen, captain. There are 114 officers in this precinct, including two attendants serving on 10 and 14 hour shifts. The women's jail is not in use. There is no matron and all women arrested in the precinct are sent to the 177th precinct station house on Lawrence avenue.

The men's jail consists of eight steel cells, 4' x 7' x 7', in two rows, four in each row, back to back. The tops are perforated and the fronts solid except the doors which consist of round bars set on  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers. There are four large windows in each corridor in front of the cells. One of the corridors also has a window at the end. Each cell has a toilet flushed from the outside. The sleeping arrangement is a floor platform; they should be replaced with bunks. The artificial light is gas with mantles, one in front of each cell. The floor is concrete in the corridor and metal in the cells.

The women's jail is on the same floor and consists of two cells. It was fully described and criticised in my former report and has since been closed.

The number of prisoners detained over night in this jail varies. Frequently there are as many as six or seven, sometimes more, sometimes none.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	193
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	1,569
Juvenile delinquents.....	108

Summonses served.....	541
Aided cases.....	2,826
Highway accidents reported.....	481
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	150

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 144TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

577 FIFTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 13, 1916. John Barnes, captain; William Shanahan, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 104, including two attendants. There is no women's jail and no matron.

The jail is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains eight brick cells, 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in., in two rows, back to back. Each cell has a wooden bunk and an iron closet flushed from the corridor. The only other water in the jail is a faucet in one of the corridors, with a pail standing under it. The floor is of flagging. The fronts of the cells are solid except about three-fourths of the door which is barred.

This jail was inspected May 13, 1914, and seriously criticised and recommendations made for its improvement. It is still in the same condition. It was then pronounced an old jail of antiquated arrangement and seriously defective, especially in relation to the light, as the only light is from the door in the corridor, part of which is glass, and a small skylight over the end of each corridor.

The cells face brick walls without windows and are so dark that they can only properly be described as dungeons. In a former report I stated that while this jail was constructed in a detached building in the rear of the station house, it was later surrounded by a stable and shed. The shed on the north side is an open building used for the storage of straw and other stable accessories and is adjacent to a large open yard and might easily be removed to another portion of this yard and windows placed in the north wall, lighting the cells on that side. This should be done. In its present condition it is an utterly unfit place for the housing of human beings. I was informed that about sixty per cent. of the prisoners arrested were locked up in this jail.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:—

Arrests for felonies.....	114
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	1,069
Juvenile delinquents.....	64
Summonses served.....	237
Aided cases.....	1,788
Highway accidents reported.....	406
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	100

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 145TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

(HAMILTON AVENUE PRISON)

44 RAPELYE ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 13, 1916. Frank J. Conboy, captain; Daniel J. Farrell, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 77, including two male attendants who serve on 10 and 14-hour shifts. No women are detained.

The jail is in a brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains seven steel cells in a room having a 10 ft. ceiling. The cells have perforated tops and barred doors. The floor is concrete. Each cell has a folding bunk and an iron closet flushed from the corridor. The only drinking and washing facilities are from a sink in the corridor. There are three large windows in front of and a skylight over the cells. The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

This jail is located in a detached building with outside windows facing the cells. It could be entirely modernized by a few simple changes.

First, install stationary wash basins in each cell, which would furnish the prisoners drinking and washing water, now considered essential for their proper care, especially those recovering from intoxication.

Second, install a modern arrangement for flushing the closets by a push button on the interior of the cell.

Third, install electric lights in addition to the few gas jets.

The following shows the work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915:

Arrests for felonies.....	94
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	147
Juvenile delinquents .....	68
Summonses served .....	98
Aided cases .....	1,980
Highway accidents reported.....	218
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	600

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## 146TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

67 SIXTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 18, 1916. Oscar P. Himmel, captain; James Walsh, lieutenant at the desk. The police force in this precinct consists of the following: One captain, four lieutenants, seven sergeants, and 112 patrolmen including three attendants. There is no women's jail and no matron. The women arrested in this precinct are taken to the 149th precinct station house on Adams street.

The men's jail consists of ten brick cells on the first floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. They are placed in a double row, five in each row, back to back. Each cell is 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. and contains one plank bunk, an iron closet flushed from the corridor, and a faucet over each bowl, furnishing washing and drinking water to the prisoners, which is also used to flush the toilet. The attendant again stated that these faucets gave them no trouble from prisoners leaving the water running. This experience is contrary to the belief of officials in some jails who are apprehensive that the faucets will be left open by the prisoners. I again repeat—that any danger from such a source could

easily be obviated by installing faucets which close automatically. While such a faucet is not as good as a stationary wash basin, it is a reasonably effective method of furnishing to prisoners fresh water for drinking and washing; and when the toilets are flushed only from the corridor, these faucets can be used for flushing purposes in the absence of the attendant.

Three things are now considered indispensable requisites for jails, viz., sunlight, fresh air, and pure water. They are inexpensive and should be provided in every jail. This jail is provided with plenty of outside windows in front of the cells—four windows for each five cells. As the doors are wider than usual, being 2 ft. 6 in. wide, with upright bars set  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. on centers and cross bars  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. on centers, the cells are fairly well lighted.

The floor of the jail is concrete. The artificial light is from gas. Electric light would be an improvement. Five of the cells were filled with ballot boxes; at the time of the last inspection four were so occupied. These boxes are stored here for several months after each election. On the night before the inspection seven prisoners were held in this jail, and the attendant stated that sometimes there were more than that number so that they had to be doubled up on account of the cells being occupied with ballot boxes. This practice of using the cells in the station houses for the storage of election materials should be discontinued and some other provision made by the city.

The interior of the station house proper was being renovated by the installation of new plumbing, painting the woodwork, and plastering.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	154
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	1,225
Juvenile delinquents .....	88
Aided cases .....	1,806
Summonses served .....	838
Highway accidents reported .....	671
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	125

Juveniles are not locked up in station houses but are committed to the Juvenile Society. Aided cases include lost children, lost women, ambulance calls, and other matters requiring some action by the police except those otherwise mentioned. The practice of using summonses has largely superseded arrests for violation of city ordinances and other minor offenses. It is a matter of public interest to know to what extent summonses are so used. Highway accidents reported are now classed separately. Detained prisoners are those arrested in other precincts or by detectives and brought to this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 147TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

17 BUTLER ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

This station has a jail which was fully described in my report of May 13, 1914.

When I was in Brooklyn in April, 1916, I was informed that this jail had been closed and was not in use. On November 17, 1916, I was informed by the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner that it was still closed. Male

prisoners arrested in this precinct are sent to the 145th precinct station at 44 Rapelyea street, and the females to the 150th precinct station at 72 Poplar street.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 149TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

58 AMITY ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

This station house has a jail which was fully described in my report of May 13, 1914.

When I was in Brooklyn in April, 1916, I was informed that this jail had been closed and was not then in use and I did not visit it. On November 17, 1916, I was informed by the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner that it was again in use.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 149TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

318 ADAMS ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 13, 1916. William Coleman, captain; Cornelius Carmody, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 126, including three matrons and three attendants.

The jail consists of two departments, one for males and one for females, each having four brick cells, 4 ft. x 8 ft. each cell equipped with a wooden bunk, and an iron closet flushed from the corridor. The flush is very poor. There is a skylight over each corridor, but no windows in front of the cells. In the women's department there is a small window at the end of the corridor. The interior of the cells is practically without light.

The light in the corridor of the men's department has been somewhat improved by the installation of new glass in the skylight since the last inspection. There is a sink in each corridor, affording washing and drinking facilities.

The floor is concrete and the jail is provided with electric lights. It was clean. There has been no change since the last inspection except the installation of new glass in the skylight above mentioned. There is an additional cell near the entrance which can be used. The separation of the sexes is not satisfactory. The cells are all in one room, back to back, opening on a separate corridor with an open hallway at the end.

There is a large number of arrests in this precinct; sometimes all the cells are filled at night. The average number of women held over night is about thirty a week. The highest number at any one time recently was nine. The number of male prisoners held over night averages about five.

It appears that this jail is inadequate to properly care for the prisoners without assigning two to a cell. The jail takes care not only of the women of this precinct but those from the 146th. As there is no night court in Brooklyn, all prisoners arrested after 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon are detained in precinct jails until court opens on the following day unless they are able to give bail.

A more complete separation of the sexes should be provided and the following recommendations made in a former report, are renewed.

1. Install windows in the brick wall in front of the cells.
2. Install water in each cell accessible to the prisoners.

3. Provide for each closet a push button flush from a tank or flushometer.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	189
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	2,802
Juvenile delinquents.....	108
Summonses served.....	738
Aided cases.....	2,178
Highway accidents reported.....	516
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	900

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### 150TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

72 POPLAR ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 13, 1916. Willet F. Barnes, captain; Robert Howe, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 76.

This is a new modern fireproof station house, first occupied in January, 1914. It was inspected and fully described on May 12, 1914.

There are two departments, one for men and one for women. The men's jail is in a room on the first floor and has ten steel cells, in two rows of five each, facing separate corridors. Each cell has a niche closet and folding bunk.

When this building was constructed each cell was furnished with a stationary wash basin, but owing to the character of the prisoners detained and their misuse of the wash basins they have been removed from the cells. This is a river-front precinct and many of the prisoners are of an ignorant and reckless class.

There is an electric light in front of each cell and two gas burners in each corridor. There is a large window at the end of each corridor, a window over the top of the cells, and one at the end of the utility corridor.

The women's jail, also on the first floor, consists of five cells of the same size and equipment as those in the men's department. This jail is better lighted, having three windows in front of the cells and one at the end of the corridor. There is a shower bath, but the matron stated it is never used. The wash basins have also been removed from the women's cells, the reason given being the same as for the removal of those in the men's department. As there is no wash basin in the corridor of the women's department, one should have been installed when those in the cells were removed, so there would be facilities for drinking and washing. Now the only water available is in a small room adjacent to the matron's sitting room and office, entirely outside of the jail. This station house takes care of the women from the 245th, 147th and 148th precincts and others brought in by detectives. The number of women prisoners detained over night averages three or four, but sometimes there are as many as seven or eight.

The entire jail is heated by steam. It is flushed out every day and was clean. The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	117
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	1,010
Juvenile delinquents .....	83

Aided cases .....	1,153
Summonses served .....	132
Highway accidents reported .....	141
Fires .....	53
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	1,736

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### 151st PRECINCT POLICE STATION

658 GRAND AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 13, 1916. William F. Fennelly, captain; John Schmid, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 83, including two attendants.

This station house has no women's jail and no women are detained here. They are sent either to the 149th precinct station house on Adams street or the 155th on Liberty avenue.

This jail was fully described in my report of October 21, 1914. There are eight steel cells with solid fronts except the doors which consist of round iron bars set on  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inch centers. The cells receive sunlight from five windows in the outer wall in front of them. At the time of the last inspection four of the cells were occupied by election boxes; at the time of this inspection five were so occupied, leaving only three for prisoners. This practice of using station house cells for the storage of election boxes should be discontinued and some other arrangement made. In this jail there are sometimes as many as ten prisoners in custody at one time and sometimes four are held over night. These figures demonstrate the unwisdom of filling up the cells with election boxes, compelling the officers to crowd prisoners into the remaining cells.

Since the last inspection the undesirable wooden sleeping platforms have been removed and folding plank bunks substituted—a very commendable improvement.

In my former report attention was called to the fact that the jail had gaslight only and that the captain had asked for electric lights, not only for the jail but for the entire station house. These lights have not yet been supplied.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests and summonses served in this precinct during 1916 to date was 1,247; highway accidents reported, 817; aided cases, 531. In addition to the last named there were about 1,000 other aided cases not formally reported to the central office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### 152ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1661 ATLANTIC AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 13, 1916. William J. McGrath, acting captain; James McCormick, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 99, including two male attendants.

There is no women's jail and no women are detained here, but are sent to the 156th precinct station house on Liberty avenue.



The men's jail consists of a single room 12 ft. x 28 ft. There are seven steel cells with perforated tops facing three good sized windows in the outer walls. Two of these windows, however, still continue to have immovable wooden shutters, rendering them useless for lighting purposes. The result is that the entire jail is dark and the interior of the cells practically without daylight. I recommended in my former report that these shutters be removed; that if deemed necessary to obstruct the view that the purpose of these wooden shutters was to keep people from looking in on the prisoners. I again strongly urge that these shutters be removed, as they convert this jail into a dungeon. There is also a skylight, but as it is placed over the cells it gives some light to the corridor but none to the interior of the cells. When cells are to be lighted by a skylight the tops of the cells should be made of round or square bars set on 5 inch centers so as to admit light from the skylight; otherwise, the skylight is useless for light in the cells. Perforated cell tops help the ventilation but are practically negligible for light. Each cell has an old iron closet which is flushed from the corridor only and the flush continues to be very poor and weak. A better flush should be provided. The floor sleeping platforms formerly used have been removed and folding bunks substituted—a decided improvement. The only drinking and washing facilities are from the sink in the corridor.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

The number of prisoners detained here varies. Sometimes there are eight or nine, sometimes none. I was informed the number held over night averages about one. The work of the police in this precinct for 1916 to date was as follows:

Number of arrests and summonses served (about one-third of which was summonses), 830; highway accidents reported, 285; aided cases numbered on the record, 680, in addition to which were about 1,240 other aided cases; number of complaints investigated, 960.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Remove the wooden shutters from the windows.
2. Install new one piece closets in the cells and provide each with a tank flush operated with a push button in the cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### 153RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

484 LIBERTY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 13, 1916. Thomas Donahue, captain; John Law, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 150, including two male attendants and two matrons.

This jail is a one-story brick building in the rear of the station house. The men's department consists of a room about 12 ft. x 40 ft., with eight steel cells with perforated tops and solid fronts except the doors which consist of iron bars set on 3½ inch centers. Each cell has a toilet. The ceiling is 10 ft. high and the corridor in front of the cells 5 ft. wide. There are four good sized windows in front of the cells and one at the end of the corridor. The artificial light is from five gas jets. The dilapidated insanitary condition of the cell floor still continues and the undesirable floor sleeping platforms are still in use. I was informed, however, that a contract had been let for new cell floors, for the installation of folding bunks in the cells, for a metal ceiling for the entire cell room, for the installation of electric lights in place of gas, and for repainting the entire interior. The

wiring for the electric light has been installed. These are all needed and commendable improvements.

The jail was as clean as it could well be considering the condition of the cell floors.

The number of prisoners in the men's department averages about six a night, I was informed. On the previous Sunday night there were fifteen, but this was exceptional. Many are bailed out after being detained a few hours.

The women's jail consists of two cells with the matrons' room adjacent. The light is from a skylight only. There are not many women detained here; the matron stated there had only been three since December first.

A great many lost children in this precinct are brought in by the police and cared for by the matrons and are usually called for by the parents before they are sent to the children's society.

The improvements mentioned are also to be installed in the department for women.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1916 was as follows: Number of arrests and summonses served, 2,000, about two-thirds of which were summonses; highway accidents reported, 400; aided cases numbered, 1,021; complaints, 1,311. In addition there were about 2,000 minor aided cases, record of which is not sent to headquarters but receives the attention of the police.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 154TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16 RALPH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 22, 1916. David Kane, captain; William Young, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 105. There is no jail for women and no matron; the women are sent to the 135th precinct station house.

The jail is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains seven steel cells with barred doors consisting of round bars set on 4 inch centers. They face three large windows in the outer wall. There is also a skylight over the corridor. The floor platforms in the cells have been replaced by wooden folding bunks, a commendable improvement. The floor outside the cells is wood; a concrete floor is much more desirable for a jail.

Each cell has a toilet flushed from the corridor only, on the faucet plan; that is, the water runs while the faucet is held open. This never makes a satisfactory flush. A tank flush with a push button is a much better arrangement. Electric lights should also be substituted for gas jets. The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The average number of prisoners held in this jail over night is about two, I was told. The majority of arrests is during the day and they are at once taken to court.

The work of the police in this precinct during the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served .....	1,613
Highway accidents .....	447

Aided cases ..... 953

The captain stated that of the arrests and summonses about three-fourths were the latter.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 155TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 22, 1916. William H. Sullivan, captain; William Withers, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 86, including two attendants. There are also two matrons and a caretaker. At the time of inspection one of the matrons was ill and only one working; she was on duty from midnight to 8 A. M. The women arrested in this and in all the other precincts of the ninth district are detained in this jail. The average number, I was informed, was two or three a day. As Brooklyn now has a night court for women all women arrested before midnight are immediately sent to court, except those charged with felony.

The women's jail has four cells, each with a toilet and folding bunk. The bunks are new, superseding the swinging bunks formerly used. The light in the cells is from a window at the end of the corridor and a skylight over them. The only water for washing and drinking purposes is from a faucet in the corridor.

The men's jail consists of four single and two double cells, each having a folding bunk, and toilet flushed automatically every ten minutes when the flushing arrangement is left in operation. The cells have open fronts and perforated tops and receive sunlight from three windows in front of them and two skylights over the corridor. There is also a window at the end of the corridor.

Both jails have electric lights, steam heat, and concrete floors. This jail is quite modern and fairly satisfactory. It was clean, showing good care.

The number of men detained averages about three a day. The work of the uniformed force in this precinct for the year 1916 to date was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served .....	860
Aided cases .....	570
Highway accidents .....	825
Complaints investigated.....	887

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 156TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 GLASSON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 22, 1916. John Becker, captain; M. J. Murphy, lieutenant at the desk. The number of police officers in this precinct is 80, including two male attendants. There is no women's jail and no matron. No women are detained here, but are sent to the 155th precinct station house. There is now in Brooklyn a night court for women and very few women are detained over night.

The jail consists of eight steel cells, four on each side, back to back; four on one side face three outside windows and there is a window at the end of the corridor; the other four face a dead wall with a window at the end of the corridor. Half of the cells are fairly well lighted; the others are quite dark. The four light cells were filled with ballot boxes which have to be kept for six months after election. The selection of the four light cells for such purpose, leaving the four dark ones for prisoners shows either carelessness or lack of judgment on the part of some one. I was informed by the lieutenant at the desk that a room is being fitted up in the basement for the storage of these boxes and that they would be removed from the cells in a very short time.

This jail remains in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in May, 1914, except that electric lights have been substituted for gas, a commendable improvement. The wooden platforms covering the entire floor of the cells are still in use. Folding bunks should be substituted. These platforms are objectionable, as explained in my former reports. They are not in use anywhere except in Brooklyn. In several of the precinct jails folding bunks have been installed since my last inspection.

The number of prisoners held over night in these cells averages about 35 or 40 a month besides numerous day prisoners.

The work of the uniformed force in this precinct from January 1st to date was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served.....	808
Aided cases .....	579

The method of bookkeeping since January 1, 1916, is somewhat different in the precinct station houses than formerly. Heretofore, the arrests for felonies, arrests for misdemeanors, arrests for juvenile delinquents, and the summonses served were numbered in separate series, so that the last number on the book showed the number of arrests for the year of that class of offenders. Now they are numbered consecutively without distinction and the last figure given means the total number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors, juvenile delinquents, and summonses served. There is also a large number of aided cases not numbered and the total aided cases are usually about three times those numbered. The foregoing figures do not include the highway accidents reported nor complaints investigated in this precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 157TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

182 FLUSHING AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 24, 1916. Louis Kreuscher, captain; Tobias Mansell, acting lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 54. No women are detained here but are sent to the 155th precinct station house. The women's jail is not in use.

The men's jail is a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. The larger jail is now used for men and contains eight steel cells with barred doors and perforated tops. The wooden floor platforms instead of bunks are still in use. Each cell has a toilet with a flush which was very weak. The floor of the cells is steel and that in the corridor concrete. The sunlight is from four windows in the outer wall facing the cells. The only washing and drinking facilities are from a faucet over a sink in the corridor.

As stated in my former report, this building is well adapted for a modern jail and with few inexpensive improvements could be modernized. Folding bunks should be substituted for the old insanitary wooden platforms; a stationary wash basin installed in each cell with a faucet which would automatically close; the closets should be flushed from individual tanks by a push button in the cell. Otherwise, the jail was in good condition and clean, showing good care.

The number of prisoners held over night averages about twenty a month, I was informed. There are also a few day prisoners.

The station house was without coal and without heat on the day of inspection, and had been in this condition since six o'clock Wednesday morning, the 22nd. The weather during these two days had been quite wintry. When such a condition prevails no prisoners should be allowed in the cells but should be removed at once to some station house properly heated.

The work of the uniformed police in this precinct during 1916 to date was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	38
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	243
Juvenile delinquents .....	14
Summonses served .....	413
Aided cases .....	623
Highway accidents .....	154

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 158TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 VERNON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 22, 1916. Lincoln Gray, captain; Daniel O'Connor, lieutenant at the desk. The other officers consist of three lieutenants, six sergeants, fifty-five patrolmen, and one clerk. There is no women's jail and no matron. The women are sent to the 155th precinct station house.

The jail is located in a brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains eight steel cells in two rows, back to back. This jail was fully described in my report in May, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition. The cells on one side are well lighted with three large windows in front of them and one at each end of the corridor. The other four cells are lighted from windows at the end of the corridor. This light does not penetrate the interior of the cells. I was informed by the attendant that the light cells are now used in preference to the dark ones and the latter are only used when the number of prisoners in custody exceeds four, which is not very often, as the average number of prisoners detained over night is about fifteen a week, including those brought in by the seventh detective bureau.

The artificial light is gas. The toilets can only be flushed from the corridor and the flush is very inadequate. The floor platforms still continue to be used in these cells.

The work of the uniformed police in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses.....	1,447
Aided cases .....	690
Highway accidents .....	287

Complaints Investigated ..... 676

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (1) Install folding bunks in place of the floor platforms.
- (2) Install better flushing facilities for the closets.
- (3) Install electric light in place of gas.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 159TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 24, 1916. Francis Creamer, captain; John Rogers, lieutenant at the desk. The number of police officers in this precinct is 71. There is no women's jail and no matron. The women are sent to the 162nd precinct station house.

The men's jail is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains seven steel cells facing three large windows. There is also another window at the end of the corridor and a skylight over the corridor. The cells have barred doors and perforated tops. Each cell has a toilet and a sleeping platform over the entire cell floor and is used in place of a bunk. Electric lights have already been installed in the jail in place of gas jets, a desirable and commendable improvement. The officials of most of the other station houses which I visited are expecting this improvement to be made in their jails. The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

The average number of inmates, I was told, is about three or four a night. Those arrested during the day are taken to the day court and those arrested after 4 o'clock are held until the next morning. The clerk gave me a detailed statement of the arrests in this precinct for the present year to date as follows:

Arrests for felonies.....	52
Arrests for misdemeanors.....	564
Juvenile delinquents.....	50
Summonses served.....	867
Aided cases.....	664
Highway accidents .....	213

## RECOMMENDATIONS

I repeat the recommendations made in my former report as follows:

Substitute a folding bunk for the floor platforms in the cells.

Install drinking and washing facilities in the cells.

With these improvements this jail would be quite modern and fairly satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 160TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

263 BEDFORD AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 24, 1916. George Wakefield, captain; Michael Fleming, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 102, including two attendants. There is no women's jail here, women

being sent to the 162nd precinct station house.

The men's jail is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. There are ten cells in two rows, five on each side, back to back. On the south side are three windows in front of the cells and one at the end of the corridor. The daylight for the cells on the north side is from a window at the end of the corridor only. Those on the south side are light and are the ones mostly used, I was informed. The others are dark. Each cell has a toilet flushed by a wheel faucet in the corridor. This wheel can be reached by the prisoner so he can flush his own toilet. The bunk arrangement is the objectionable low wooden platforms covering the entire cell floor. There is a sink with running water in the corridor. The artificial light is gas, but the officials expect that electricity will soon be installed, as has recently been done in several police stations in Brooklyn, including the jails.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care. Usually there are three or four prisoners held over night, also a few day prisoners. On Saturday night the number is usually seven or eight.

The work of the uniformed police in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served.....	2,454
Aided cases.....	885
Highway accidents.....	264
Complaints investigated.....	760

In addition to the above aided cases there were about 2500 ambulance and other minor aided cases.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The improvements needed in this jail are the installation of modern folding bunks instead of the present insanitary wooden platforms, and either stationary wash basins in each cell with faucets automatically closing or else faucets over the toilets so as to furnish prisoners with washing and drinking water.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 161ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

145 GREENPOINT AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 24, 1916. John J. Noble, captain; John H. Langhan, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 53. No women are detained here but are sent to the 162nd precinct station house.

This jail is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains eight steel cells in two rows, four on each side. The floor of the cells is metal and that of the room outside the cells is wood, an undesirable floor for a jail. The doors of the cells are round bars set on 3-inch centers; the rest of the cell is solid steel plate. Each cell has a toilet. All the toilets are flushed with one tank at the top of the cells. The flush is very weak; it is operated by turning a wheel faucet in the corridor not accessible to the prisoners. The cells are equipped with the objectionable low wooden platforms covering the entire floor, and in this case there is a wooden head rest. The cell as equipped does not furnish any place for a prisoner to sit down, and as they are frequently confined in these cells from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 or 10 the next day a place on which to sit should be furnished. A folding bunk is much more

desirable and much more easily kept clean and in sanitary condition. These platforms are frequently taken out and scalded in order to keep them free from bugs and disease germs. There is a sink in the corridor with hot and cold water faucets. The cells receive daylight from three outside windows on each side, which give good light to the cells on one side, but the other side is so shadowed by a large brick building that it is dark.

The average number of prisoners held in this jail over night is four or five, and on Saturday night there are usually from ten to fifteen. The work of the police force in this precinct during the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served.....	1,353
Aided cases.....	817
Highway accidents.....	244
Complaints investigated.....	543

About one-third of the first item above, the captain stated, was summonses and that, including the minor aided and ambulance cases, the total number of aided cases would be about 2500.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector

#### 162ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

43 HERBERT ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 24, 1916. Adolph Ahlers, acting captain; Joseph Beis, acting lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 69. No men are detained here but are sent to the 160th precinct station house. Women arrested in the 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd and 163rd precincts, if detained are brought to this station house.

The little jail of two cells formerly used for women is no longer used and the larger jail of eight cells, formerly used for men, is now used for women. These eight cells are in one row facing four good sized outside windows. There is also a skylight over the cells. The floor of the cells is metal and that of the room outside of the cells is concrete. The doors of the cells are barred and the tops perforated; the rest is solid steel. Each cell has a toilet and one of those objectionable low wooden platforms covers the entire floor in place of a bunk. In order to keep them clean and free from bugs and disease germs they are taken out and scalded every time they are used. There is a small iron sink with faucet in the corridor. New plumbing, I was informed, has recently been installed throughout the station house except the jail. The artificial light is gas, but it is expected that the city will soon install electricity as has recently been done in several of the other station houses.

There is now a night court for women in Brooklyn and all women arrested before midnight except those charged with felony are immediately taken to court. Women charged with felony arrested after four o'clock in the afternoon and all of the women arrested after midnight are held in the station house for morning court unless they give bail. The number seldom exceeds two or three a night I was informed.

The jail was clean, showing good care. It still needs painting. The work of the uniformed police during 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served .....	762
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Aided cases .....	481
Highway accidents .....	155
Complaints investigated .....	387

The captain stated that about 60 per cent. of the first item was summonses, 30 per cent. arrests on charges of misdemeanors, and the remaining 10 per cent. on charges of felony. There is also a large number, approximately 1000, of minor aided cases not included in the above figure.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Repaint the interior of the jail.
- (2) Discard the objectionable floor sleeping platform and install folding bunks in place thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 163RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

171 BUSHWICK AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 24, 1916. John Kelly, captain; Joseph Fancy, lieutenant at the desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 71. There is no women's jail and no matron; the women are sent to the 162nd precinct station house.

The men's jail consists of five brick cells. They are much larger than most of the steel cells in the various precincts, each being 6 ft. x 8 ft. x 9 ft. high. Each has a toilet and wooden bunk. The toilet is flushed from the corridor. There is a faucet over the toilet, furnishing to the prisoner water for washing and drinking purposes; he can also use it for flushing if necessary. This is a more desirable arrangement than a faucet in the corridor inaccessible to the prisoner.

Several improvements have been made to this jail since the last inspection. The inside of the cell room and of the cells has been repainted a light color. The gas jets have been furnished with globes and mantles. The large building formerly standing at the end of the cell room and also the large building at the rear of the cells have been torn down. They formerly shadowed the big window at the end of the corridor and the small windows in the rear of the cells so as to make the jail very dark and their removal has greatly improved the light. The large window at the end of the corridor now lets in a flood of light and the small outside windows in the cells not only give them ventilation but also make them fairly light.

The jail was very clean, showing excellent care. Not many prisoners are held in this station house over night, about four a week on an average. I was told, and from seven to ten day prisoners a week.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served .....	1,968
Highway accidents .....	309
Aided cases .....	953
Complaints investigated .....	859

Many of the complaints are investigated by the detective force and not by the regular uniformed officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 164TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

179 HAMBURG AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 22, 1916. Jacob Van Wagoner, captain; Thomas Burkett, Mientenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 122. No women are detained here but are sent to the 155th precinct station house and the two cells for women are not now in use.

The men's jail consists of six single and one double steel cells. The floor of the cells is steel; the fronts are solid except the doors which consist of round bars set on  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inch centers. The cells are lighted by three windows in the front and one at the end of the corridor. There are also two small skylights. Each cell has a toilet flushed by a wheel faucet in the corridor. There is a faucet in the corridor for drinking and washing water but no sink or basin. Each cell has a wooden folding bunk. The jail has electric light.

The average number of prisoners detained here, I was informed, is about four a day. Some of the cells were filled with ballot boxes from sixty-three polling places.

The work of the uniformed police in this precinct for 1916 to date of inspection was as follows:

Arrests and summonses served.....	1,225
Highway accidents .....	353
Aided cases .....	901

The captain stated that about one-third of the first item was summonses.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Fix the flushing arrangement so that each prisoner can flush his own toilet, and place drinking and washing water accessible to the prisoner, either by a faucet over the toilet with a self closing attachment or stationary wash basin.

(2) Provide other storage rooms for ballot boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 165TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 13, 1916. Isaac Frank, captain; Patrick Brady, Lieutenant at the desk. The total force of this precinct is 113, which includes two male attendants and three matrons.

This is a very large precinct and contains separate jails for men and women. The women's jail has seven steel cells, each equipped with a steel bunk with latticed bottom and a toilet. The only sunlight is from a skylight near the front end of the corridor which makes the first four cells fairly light, but the other three are quite dark. The corridor in front of the cells is about 7 ft. wide and the ceiling 9 ft. high. The only washing and drinking facilities are from a sink in one of the back cells. This cell is not used except as a wash room.

This station also takes care of women arrested in the 162nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th and 166th precincts. The number of women ranges from three to five a day. As there is now a night court in Brooklyn, all women arrested before 12 o'clock at night are sent to court at once if in condition to be arraigned. The matron stated that she used the light cells mostly. The other cells were not used except when the light cells were occupied. There is a good matrons' room adjacent to the women's department.

There are a great many lost children in this district. I was told they average about ten a day in the summer season. They are cared for by the matron.

The men's jail contains fourteen steel cells with solid fronts, except the doors and a section above the doors, which have iron bars set on 4 inch centers. The corridor is 7 ft. wide and the ceiling 15 ft. high. The cell room contains eight windows, but as they are set back of the cells they do not give any sunlight in the cells and but little in the corridor.

This is a one-story brick building in the rear of the station house and could be made into a modern jail by turning the cells around so they would face the windows.

Both departments have concrete floors, steam heat, electric light and gas. All the cells have steel bunks with latticed bottoms and each is furnished with one piece toilet which has a good flush. The glass roof over the skylight in the women's jail is in fairly good condition, but under this is a flat partition of glass. This lower glass still continues to be black with dirt and obstructs the light; it should be cleaned or removed and clear glass substituted.

The number of prisoners ranges from one to fifteen a day. This precinct takes care of all prisoners of the 166th precinct and arrests made by the 7th branch detectives in this precinct. This made, last year, about 1,500 or an average of about five a day.

Both jails were clean, showing good care.

The work of the police in this precinct for 1916 to date was as follows: Number of arrests and summonses served, 2,739; aided cases, 3,420; highway accidents reported, 586; complaints investigated, 1,604. The captain stated that about fifty per cent. of the item of arrests and summonses was for summonses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN.

Chief Inspector.

## 167TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

### FLATBUSH

35 SNYDER AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 18, 1916.

The jail at this station house has been discontinued and all males arrested in this precinct are taken to the 172nd precinct station house on Lawrence avenue and the women to the 165th precinct station house on Liberty avenue.

The Seventh District Court is held in this station house and has three court pens in the basement. There are four rooms, two of which were formerly used by the police and two by the court, but since the police jail has been closed three of them are used by the court—one for women and two for men. They are all inside rooms and were considered too insanitary to be continued as a jail by the Police Department but they are now crowded every day with prisoners awaiting action of the court, who are brought in at the opening of court in the morning and many are held until after court adjourns at five o'clock in the afternoon. Those dismissed by the court are released as soon as their cases are heard and those held for commitment are returned to the pens until the patrol wagon removes them. It is not unusual to have 20 and sometimes from 100 to 150 a day. This court district covers a large area of that section of Brooklyn.

These court pens are insanitary, insecure, inadequate, and the separation of men from women is inadequate and objectionable. The pens all open into a central hall and the doors consist of iron bars. The women's pen is directly across the hall from one of the pens used for men, so that

conversation is easy between the sexes and may be heard by those in the other pens.

Another matter called to my attention should be rectified. Men are brought to this court from police stations in the morning without breakfast, most of them having been held in the station houses all night. They are held in these pens until late in the afternoon, unless discharged by the court, without anything to eat until they arrive at the institution to which they are committed. This would seem to be an unreasonable hardship.

The matter of remedying the conditions above criticised should be brought to the attention of Judge William McAdoo, chief magistrate, 300 Mulberry street, New York, and to the Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn, these departments having jurisdiction in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### 169TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AVENUE U AND EAST 15TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 14, 1916. Charles E. Northup, captain; Charles Chamberlain, lieutenant at the desk. The police force of this precinct consists of one captain, four lieutenants, seven sergeants, and forty-three patrolmen.

The women's jail is not in use; all women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 169th precinct police station house at Coney Island.

This station house is a fine detached building in excellent condition. Both the captain and the lieutenant at the desk were extremely courteous in giving me information and facilities for inspection.

The men's jail consists of seven steel cells, each equipped with a one piece toilet and steel folding bunk. The floor is concrete. The light is provided by a window at the end of the corridor and a skylight. Four of the cells have solid tops; the other three nearer the entrance have grated tops. Two windows in the rear of the latter give to these cells very good light. The cells have barred doors and a barred section over the door, otherwise the fronts are solid. The toilets are flushed from the corridor. The cells were constructed with a push button flush for the toilet, but these were not connected and the attendant stated that they had never been in use. I was told that the number of prisoners held over night would average about one a week.

The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The work of the uniformed force in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows: Number of arrests and summonses served, 900, about 85 per cent. of which were summonses; highway accidents reported, 62; aided cases, 238.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the push button arrangement for flushing the toilets be repaired so that it can be operated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### 169TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 14, 1916. Frank Kinney, acting captain, the captain, John F. Linden, being absent on sick leave. The total police force of this precinct is 76, including two male attendants and three matrons.

This station house, as stated in a former report, was not originally constructed for a police station and the jail arrangements are unsatisfactory. The first floor contains the police precinct jail. It has a department for men and one for women. The entrance to the women's department is through the men's jail and is separated from it by a solid door. It contains two large cells, each 10 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in., and four smaller cells, each 4 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. The large cells have two outside windows and the small cells, one. All cells have perforated tops, open fronts of iron bars set on 5 inch centers, and high ceiling. They are arranged on the sides of a central corridor which has a window at the end. With the windows in the cells and the open fronts the light is quite satisfactory. There are a bunk and a toilet in each cell.

The men's jail consists of five cells adjacent to the women's on the same floor and open onto the corridor leading to the women's prison. These cells are smaller, being 4 ft. x 6 ft. Each one has an outside window, a toilet, and folding bunk, and is otherwise of the same construction as those in the women's department. Three were occupied by election boxes at the time of inspection, leaving only two available for men. The only washing and drinking water was from the hot and cold water faucets over the sink in the women's prison.

The arrangement which requires the matron and all women prisoners to pass through the men's jail to reach the women's cells is extremely objectionable. It does not exist in any other station house in this city and should be remedied here. The explanation given why this women's prison has not been closed and the women sent to some other station house was that the court (8th District Prison of Brooklyn) before which these women are taken is held in this building, and if they were taken in the evening or at night to some other station house they would have to be brought back here in the morning.

On the second floor of this building is another jail, a counterpart of that on the first floor. It is used, however, chiefly as court pens for the 8th district court, held daily on the second floor. The two large cells and the four smaller ones opposite them are used for the detention of men awaiting the action of the court or transfer to whatever prison they have been committed. These cells have outside windows and the two larger ones have seats; the court attendant stated that each had a seating capacity of fifteen. As the floor space of each cell is 10 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. fifteen inmates would certainly cause a congested condition. The four smaller cells in this end of the jail are without any furnishing except the toilets, there being no bunks nor seats. They are probably not much used. The three cells next to these are used for storage and the two most remote for the detention of women awaiting action of the court. All of these cells have outside windows and those used for the women have bunks or seats. There is no door separating the men's cells from those used for women. The separation of the sexes in these pens is also satisfactory and does not exist in any other court pens in the city, as in all the other pens the room for women is entirely separate from that for men.

The women in the police jail proper on the first floor are looked after by the police matron. The women detained on the upper floor are looked after by the court probation officer. The police matrons have no jurisdiction on the upper floor.

There is an inside stairway connecting the jails on the first floor with those on the second. There is, however, a door at the head of the stairway which was locked.

The cells on the second floor are used during the day by the court prisoners and the attendant stated that the police were privileged to use them for men when they had more prisoners than could be accommodated on the first floor, as is sometimes the case, especially in summer.

The entire jail has electric light and steam heat, and was clean.

During the summer the number of inmates ranges from 25 to 30 on Saturday and Sunday, and on other days from 2 to 8. The attendant stated that in summer an average of five or six are held over night. Many

are bailed out after being held part of the night. In the winter the average is three or four a week.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows: Arrests and summonses served, 1,885, about 80 per cent. arrests and 20 per cent. summonses; highway accidents reported, 173; aided cases, number in the record, 519; other aided cases, about 1,000.

#### CRITICISMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The jails in this station house are fairly well lighted, ventilated, and properly cared for, but the separation of the sexes is unsatisfactory, as pointed out in the foregoing, and should be remedied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 170TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

22ND ST., CORNER BATH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 14, 1916. August Kuhne, captain; Henry E. Elfers, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force in this precinct is 70. There is no matron; no women are detained here but are sent to the 169th precinct station house.

The women's jail is used as an overflow for men.

The men's jail consists of seven steel cells in a double row facing a central corridor. The ventilation is through the top of each cell. The light is from a small window at each end of the corridor and a skylight over the center. Each cell has a steel folding bunk, and a one piece closet flushed from the corridor. There are also hot and cold water faucets over a sink in the corridor. The cells have solid fronts except the doors and a section above the doors which are of round bars set on 4 inch centers. The floor is concrete. There is an electric light in front of each cell, also gas jets.

This is a very good jail except that it is deficient in light in the cells, as the light from the windows and the skylights does not satisfactorily penetrate the interior of the cells. This is to be regretted, as it is a comparatively new station house and jail. It is also to be regretted that the cells were not furnished with stationary wash basins and push buttons for flushing the toilets as is now done in new jails.

The jails were found in good repair and were clean, showing good care, with the exception of the skylight which needed cleaning.

The number of persons held over night averages about six a week in summer and three in winter.

The work of the uniformed force in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows: Number of arrests and summonses served, 458, twenty per cent. of which were summonses; highway accidents reported, 96; aided cases, 850.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 171st PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FIFTH AVE. AND 86TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 14, 1916. Edward Gallagher, captain; John J. Fitzgerald, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 68. No women are detained here but are sent to the 172nd precinct station house on Lawrence avenue.

This is a comparatively new station house well constructed, and presented an imposing appearance. The men's jail has seven steel cells, in two rows facing a central corridor, three on one side and four on the other. Each is equipped with a steel folding bunk and enameled toilet. The light is from a window at the end of the corridor and a skylight over the center. As is usual with such an arrangement, the interior of the cells is dark. When cells are to be lighted by a skylight they should have open tops made of iron bars set on 5 inch centers. The ventilation is through a small opening at the top of each cell. Drinking and washing water is from a sink in the corridor having both hot and cold water faucets.

The entire jail has electric light and steam heat.

This jail is in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on May 14, 1914. The officer in charge stated that the number of prisoners held over night would average one a week.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1916 to date of inspection was as follows: Number of arrests and summonses served, 621, about 75 per cent. of which were summonses; highway accidents reported, 114; aided cases, 812.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### 178th PRECINCT POLICE STATION

##### PROSPECT PARK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected April 18, 1916. Thomas Cullen, captain; Bartly Gray, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 60.

The men's jail consists of two steel cells in the basement, which were fully described in my report of May 14, 1914.

This jail has been closed and all prisoners arrested in this precinct are sent to the 172nd precinct station house on Lawrence avenue.

The work of the police in this precinct, I was informed, continues about the same as stated in my former report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### 174th PRECINCT POLICE STATION

##### 1116 EAST 35TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

The station house in this precinct has no jail. The male prisoners are sent to the 172nd precinct station at 154 Lawrence avenue and the females to the 150th precinct station at 72 Poplar street.

The foregoing information was obtained from police headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### 274th PRECINCT POLICE STATION

##### ASTORIA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected April 20, 1916. John Reith, captain; Peter Farrell, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 86, including two male attendants. No women are detained here and there is no matron. The women are sent to the 275th precinct station house in Long Island City.

The men's jail is on the first floor of a two-story brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains eight brick cells in two rows, back to back, facing windows in the outer wall. There are three windows on each side. The fronts of the cells are solid except the doors, two-thirds of which are made of steel bars and the central part of plate steel. The floor is concrete. There is a toilet and bunk in each cell, and an iron wash basin in the corridor which furnishes the only drinking and washing water for the prisoners.

This is a well arranged jail and could be made entirely modern by the installation of new modern cells with open fronts, or by installing open fronts in the present cells so that the interior would be light.

Not many prisoners are detained over night in this precinct; the number ranges from one to six a week, the majority on Saturday night. The steel work of the doors is rusty and the entire interior needs painting a light color, especially the interior of the cells.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	45
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	870
Juvenile delinquents .....	29
Summonses served .....	272
Aided cases .....	553
Highway accidents reported .....	164
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	20

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## 275TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected April 20, 1916. Edward McNally, captain; Andrew J. Kiernan, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 96.

The jail has two departments, one for men and one for women. The jail for men contains twelve steel cells, each equipped with a steel folding bunk and toilet flushed from the corridor. The floor is concrete and there is electric light in front of each cell. The only drinking and washing facilities are from a sink in the corridor. The only sunlight is from three small skylights over the corridor which have a double sash and needed cleaning. The light from these skylights was very dim and at best they do not afford much to the interior of the cells. There is a small window at the end of the corridor, but it is so far above the cells that little or no sunlight reaches the interior.

The women's jail is on the same floor, separated from the men's by a solid brick wall. It contains six cells of the same size and equipment as those in the men's jail. The toilets have a good flush. There is a sink in the corridor with hot and cold water. This department is also lighted with a skylight over the corridor and a small window over the tops of the cells. The fronts of the cells are solid except the doors and a section above the doors which consist of bars set on 4 in. centers. There is a small ventilator in the ceiling of each cell. The jail has steam heat.

All the cells in this jail are practically dungeons; that is, they are without sunlight and in an ordinary institution would be considered as punishment cells. Of course it is true that most prisoners in police stations are confined only at night and this jail is fairly well lighted with electricity, but sunlight is essential to keep a room in sanitary condition. There are



three matrons and a matrons' room adjacent to the women's jail.

In addition to the women arrested in this precinct, this station house takes care of female prisoners from the 274th, 276th and 277th precincts. There is no arrangement to feed prisoners held here over night. Those having money can send out for food, but those without funds are taken to court without breakfast unless some of the officials give them food at their own expense. As prisoners are frequently detained in court for several hours before their cases are acted upon by the judge, it would seem that some provision should be made for furnishing breakfast to prisoners detained over night before they are taken to court.

The number of men held over night averages about four and sometimes as many as seven or eight a week; and of women, about three or four.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	74
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	610
Juvenile delinquents .....	86
Aided cases .....	735
Summonses served .....	182
Highway accidents reported .....	243
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	25

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 276TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

### FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected April 17, 1916. Patrick O'Neill, captain; J. A. Schaifer, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 129. There is no women's jail and no matron. The women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 275th precinct station house in Long Island City.

This station house is a frame building, leased by the city, I was informed. The jail is in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on April 23, 1914. It consists of four small steel cells, 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., in the basement. Each cell has a wooden bunk and iron closet flushed from the outside. The cells have open tops and slat doors; the slats are 1 in. wide and set on 4 in. centers both ways. The doors are 2 ft. x 6 ft., about one half of which is solid plate. The room has a metal ceiling.

Two of the cells were occupied by ballot boxes at the time of the last inspection and were so occupied at the time of this inspection. They should be removed to some other quarters. At times there are seven or eight prisoners held in this jail over night. It is somewhat unusual to have so many at one time, but when it does occur, under present conditions, all have to be crowded into two cells.

This jail not only cares for the prisoners arrested in this precinct, but also those arrested in the 290th precinct at College Point and in what used to be the 292nd precinct at Whitestone. It is unreasonable to expect that a jail with two cells will properly house prisoners from three precincts. I was informed, however, by the captain that a new jail is to be furnished for this station house. It is proposed to construct a 40 ft. addition in the rear of the present building and place the jail on the first floor. It was expected to be ready by May 1st, but as the work has not yet been commenced, that was improbable. No plans for this improvement have been submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law. The cells and arrangement should be modern; the

cells should have open fronts facing large windows and be equipped with toilets and stationary wash basins. If it is proposed to continue to furnish two cells for the ballot boxes, that matter should be considered in determining the number of cells to be installed in the new jail. It would be better and cheaper to build a small storage room entirely separate to take care of the ballot boxes.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	28
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	198
Juvenile delinquents .....	17
Summonses served .....	191
Aided cases .....	283
Highway accidents reported .....	108
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	100

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### 277TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

##### NEWTON, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected April 17, 1916. Charles A. Place, captain; Adna Woods, Neutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 96.

The jail is on the main floor of a wooden building, known as the "Newtown Courthouse." The police headquarters is on the upper floor. There is no women's jail and all women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 275th precinct station house in Long Island City.

There are five steel cells of solid construction except that they have open tops and barred doors. The floor in the cells is metal; that in the room outside, wood. Each cell has a toilet which is flushed automatically from a tank over the cells. The present artificial light is gas, but the building has recently been wired for electric lights and it is expected they will immediately be installed.

Not many prisoners are detained here; the attendant stated that usually there was none at night; sometimes two or three; very seldom as many as five.

As pointed out in a former report, the cells in this jail are under sized, are without sunlight in the interior, and have no water for drinking and washing purposes as is now provided in all new jails.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	59
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	220
Juvenile delinquents .....	20
Summonses served .....	557
Aided cases .....	526
Highway accidents reported .....	210.
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	75

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## 278TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

## JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected April 17, 1916. George Waldon, captain; John Howard, lieutenant at the desk. There is no women's jail and no matron. The women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 283rd precinct station house at Richmond Hill. The force consists of one captain, four lieutenants, seven sergeants, and eighty patrolmen. There are two attendants working on 10 and 14 hour shifts.

The jail is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection.

There are six brick cells facing a central corridor with a double window at the end. The cells have a 9 ft. ceiling and vary in size otherwise—three being 6 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft., one 7 ft. x 10 ft., one 7 ft. x 8 ft., and one 7 ft. x 7 ft. The cells have flag floors. A portion of the floor of the corridor is concrete and a portion flag. The cells are solid except the latticed doors, and are so dark that the attendant had to light matches to show me the interior, the window being at the end of the corridor. Each cell has a plank bunk and a toilet in good condition. The washing and drinking water is from a sink with a faucet in the corridor.

The jail has been wired for electric lights, which are to be placed both in the corridor and one in each cell. This is a very desirable improvement.

This jail is in the basement of the building and police headquarters is on the same floor in the front. Almost the entire interior of the building is wood and the floor in the basement is in a dilapidated condition. It should be replaced with concrete.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	72
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	379
Juvenile delinquents .....	82
Aided cases .....	618
Summonses served .....	575
Highway accidents reported .....	206
Other detained prisoners, estimated.....	120

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## 279TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

## FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected October 11, 1916. James J. Shelvin, captain; John Kieran, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 48.

This station house still continues in the rented wooden building described in my report of November 14, 1914.

The jail consists of two steel cages in the basement, in a long narrow room with a window at one end. The heat is from a coal stove and artificial light is from gas jets. There is a cold water faucet in the room and a toilet in a small room adjacent. The interior of the cells is very dark and the whole outfit is antiquated, lacking sunlight and ventilation. No women are detained in this jail but are sent at once to the station house at Richmond Hill. The jail was clean.

The work of the police of this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows: Arrests for misdemeanors, 87; for felony, 9; juvenile delinquents, 7; aided cases, 167; summonses served, 201; accidents reported, 53.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

**281st PRECINCT POLICE STATION****ROCKAWAY BEACH, BOROUGH OF QUEENS**

Inspected October 11, 1916. Edward Hughes, captain; John Ryan, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force of this precinct is fifty-six, including two attendants serving on ten and fourteen hour shifts.

This station house is owned by the city and consists of a two-story wooden building in front and one story in the rear. There is no women's jail and no matron. Women are sent to the 283rd precinct at Richmond Hill.

The jail for men consists of four steel cells with open tops and doors, each furnished with wooden bunk and a toilet, in a room with one large window at the end of the corridor. There is a sink with hot and cold water faucets in the room. The jail was clean and evidently has the best of care.

The number of prisoners held over night seldom exceeds two.

The work of the police in this district for the year 1915 was as follows: Arrests for misdemeanors, 149; for felonies, 17; juvenile delinquents, 4; aided cases, 389; summonses served, 171, accidents reported, 74; detained cases. 40.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

**283rd PRECINCT POLICE STATION****RICHMOND HILL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS**

Inspected April 17, 1916. Patrick Corcoran, captain; William Capper, lieutenant at the desk. The total number of officers in this precinct is 108.

This is a new station house, first occupied in 1914, and was fully described in my reports of April 23 and October 23 of that year. It contains ten cells for men and five for women. They are made of hollow brick with fronts of round steel bars set on 4½ in. centers. There are a toilet and stationary wash basin in each cell, operated by push button. I was informed by the attendant that there is no interference with these push buttons by the prisoners.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition. It takes care of both male and female prisoners from the 285th precinct, Glendale, and the female prisoners from the 278th precinct, Jamaica; the 279th, Far Rockaway; and the 281st, Rockaway Beach.

The number of male prisoners averages three or four a day, sometimes as many as seven or eight. The number of female prisoners averages two or three a week, most of whom are held over night. There are three matrons working on 8-hour shifts.

The work of the police in this precinct for the year 1915 was as follows:

Arrests for felonies .....	43
Arrests for misdemeanors .....	393
Juvenile delinquents .....	10
Summonses served .....	792
Aided cases .....	552
Highway accidents reported.....	194
Other detained prisoners, estimated .....	200

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## COUNTY JAILS

### ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

#### ALBANY

Inspected November 2, 1916. James D. Patton, sheriff.

At the time of inspection the population was 42 males and 1 female, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 24; held for examination, 5; awaiting trial, 8; grand jury, 7; fugitives from justice, 2; Federal, 2. One of those serving sentence was a minor. The maximum population during the past year was 87; minimum, 29.

This jail, which occupies the south wing of the penitentiary, has been the subject of adverse criticism for a number of years. Some very commendable improvements have been made under the energetic management of Sheriff Patton. The sheet iron has been removed from the walls and the whole interior pointed up and thoroughly painted a light color. Bed bugs have been entirely exterminated. The floors in this portion of the institution are of smooth cement and were clean. The two rear cell rooms are now being used, which relieves to some extent the overcrowding and illegal commingling of inmates, complained of in former reports. A heavy canvas curtain has been placed around the shower bath and toilet in the department for sentenced men.

The jail now has a total of 130 cells available for use: Sixty-nine for sentenced adults; 33 for adult court prisoners; 16 for minors serving sentence, and 12 for minors awaiting grand jury trial. The upper tier in all departments has not been used in several years.

The inmates receive three meals a day of the same kind of food served to the penitentiary prisoners. They are detained in idleness and are not permitted to exercise in the open air. It has been suggested that they be given the privilege of the penitentiary yard. The authorities state that at least one additional guard would be required as constant supervision of this class of inmates would be necessary. It was also stated that the penitentiary guards are all kept unusually busy while the repairs and improvements are taking place and none could be spared to the jail.

The jail was clean throughout and its present condition reflects much credit on the management. However, it can never be made modern without reconstruction, and as stated in the report of inspection of the penitentiary, it is proposed eventually to construct a modern county jail in the country.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That an additional keeper be appointed and so far as feasible the inmates be permitted to exercise in the yard daily.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

#### ALBANY

Inspected October 31, 1916.

This jail is located in the new court house, which was dedicated September 28, 1916. It comprises a room with five cells for men and a room containing three cells for women. Each cell is furnished with a polished

hardwood bunk, and a niche toilet and lavatory operated by means of push buttons. The steel cells are modern with open fronts of round bars. Each department has a shower bath and one large window, well screened and barred. The cells are placed at right angles with the windows. The rooms are high, light and well ventilated; electric lights and steam heat are provided. The floor is cement and the whole interior is painted a light color.

The plans and specifications for this jail were approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and all the detail seems to have been carried out in the construction. It is to be used for the temporary detention of prisoners during terms of court, and then only for short periods during the daytime, awaiting disposition of their cases.

The sheriff's office is adjacent, and a private stairway leads directly from the jail to the court room. This is a sanitary, fireproof place of detention, and seems to be entirely satisfactory for the purposes intended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

#### BELMONT

Inspected July 27, 1916. J. W. Weir, sheriff; Charles W. Young, jailer. The sheriff's wife acts as matron. There is also a cook.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 6, all adult males. Five were court prisoners and 1 was serving sentence. The present sheriff took charge January 1st of this year. The highest number of prisoners at any time since that date was 11; the average, about 6. There have been but 2 witnesses and no women.

This jail has twenty-four cells with a bunk, toilet and stationary wash basin in each. There are also two detention rooms. The arrangement gives six classifications besides the detention rooms. Each bunk has a mattress, blanket, two white sheets, and a pillow with white slip. There are three shower baths on each floor.

The entire interior of the first floor has been repainted a light color and the concrete floor given a coat of concrete floor paint, giving this section of the jail a bright clean appearance. Prisoners did the work. The upper floor has not been so much used and was not in need of repainting.

The heating plant has finally been fixed so that it heats the north-west section of the new part in a fairly satisfactory manner, the sheriff stated.

The jail was in excellent condition and clean throughout.

There is no employment except the jail housework, the care of the county lawns and garden, and shoveling snow in winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL

#### THIRD AVE. AND 161ST ST., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected April 19, 1916. James F. O'Brien, sheriff; John Minogue, warden.

There were 87 male and 4 female inmates in this jail on the day of inspection, classified as follows: Witnesses, males, 4; females, 3; court prisoners, males, 71; females, 1; serving sentence, males, 4; in the hospital, sentenced prisoners, 2; court prisoners, 6. The highest number of pris-

oners at any one time during the past winter was 128; the average, about 95.

The jail was in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection. The new jail for the Borough of the Bronx is not yet completed, but the sheriff stated they expected to get into it by the first of May.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL

#### TREMONT AND ARTHUR AVENUE

Inspected October 12, 1916.

This is a new jail opened last July. It was built at the suggestion of the State Commission of Prisons, because of the lack of room and proper segregation of the inmates of the jail at Third avenue and 161st street. It contains 106 cells, each with an outside window, constructed on five tiers. It apparently has every convenience, including dining room, kitchen, laundry, bathing facilities, etc. At the time of my visit the jail population was 54 all males. Females are still kept in the old prison. Of the 54, ten were under 21 years of age; 36 were awaiting trial; 5 were sentenced and waiting transfer; 4 were trustees; 7 were witnesses; and 2 awaiting sentence.

The jail was clean throughout, showing it was receiving good care and attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### BRONX COUNTY JAIL

#### ARTHUR AVE. AND 177TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 13, 1916. James O'Brien, sheriff; John Minogue, warden. There are also twelve keepers, one matron, two cooks, one male cleaner, one elevator operator, and one clerk.

This is a new jail and occupies the southern section of the Bergen building which was erected and is owned by a private party. The northern section is used for business purposes. The two sections are entirely separate. The jail section of the building is an eastern extension from the main building and is nine stories high, the jail occupying five floors. On the floors above are the surrogate's court room, district attorney's office, Special Sessions court room, and the coroner's court room. There is a fireproof stairway from the first floor to the roof, but it is shut off by a locked door at the fifth floor, so that prisoners from the jail cannot reach the upper floors. There is also a prison elevator from the ground floor to the roof.

The front, or western, end of the building is seven stories high and has on the first floor the office of the sheriff and on the other floors various county offices and administration quarters. The jail section is an extension in the rear toward the east about 70 or 75 feet and is open on the north, east, and south sides. On each of the five floors is a row of cells on the north side and a row on the south side, each cell having an outside window 3 x 4 feet. The cells are about 5 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. in size and are separated from an inside corridor by a steel door containing a food opening and an open space at the top of the door about three inches wide. There are also a number of perforations in the steel work above the door. Some of the cells have sixteen of these perforations and some of them more. The cells are steel and each is furnished with a steel bunk with woven wire

springs, blankets and pillow, a small folding stand, and a toilet and stationary wash basin operated by push button. At the end of each row of cells is a shower bath with two showers. One of the rows of cells on the first floor is occupied by the trustees who do the housework of the institution. The other row was not occupied.

On the first floor in addition to the sheriff's office is the jail office, kitchen, and three store rooms. In front of each row of cells is a corridor about ten feet wide. At the rear end of this corridor is a double door, one of solid steel and one of bars screened, opening out onto the fire escape which has been constructed on the rear of the building from the ground up. This was necessary on account of the upper floor of the building being used for offices, courts, etc. This door also helps the ventilation in the corridor and gives some light when open. These corridors are without any direct sunlight. There is a similar corridor in front of each row of cells on all five floors. Each contains two large steel radiators. During the day time prisoners are allowed to use the corridors for exercise. With the cell doors open they receive daylight from the cell windows, but when the cell doors are closed and the rear door opening onto the fire escape is closed the light is very dim except when the electric lights are turned on.

Between these corridors on the first floor are the store rooms and kitchen. On this floor is also the laundry which contains six stationary tubs, a gas boiler, and a dryer. There are three visitors' rooms, properly screened, and a package room. The food is sent to the upper floors by an elevator.

On the second floor, in addition to the two rows of cells and the corridors on the north and south sides, is a counsel room for attorneys. The county court prisoners are kept in the cells on this floor.

On the third floor, in addition to the cells and the corridors, there is a large hospital room with six large barred windows facing the east, a large chapel on the west end, and a large office on the southwest corner for the deputy sheriff. This floor is also used for county court prisoners.

On the fourth floor are thirteen cells on the north side and sixteen on the south side, used for Special Session prisoners. The hospital extends up through this floor.

The fifth floor has thirteen cells on the north side and ten on the south side and is used for police court prisoners. In the center of this floor, with five outside windows on the east end, there is a large dormitory for civil prisoners and witnesses, containing seven beds. There are 106 cells on the five floors.

The roof over the jail consists of an open court fifty or sixty feet square, enclosed with a twelve foot brick wall with a clay coping. On top of this is a high picket fence with the top bent inward to a semi-circle, rendering the scaling of this wall extremely difficult, if not impossible.

The jail is surrounded by a yard about twenty feet wide enclosed by a brick wall about twelve feet high surmounted with an iron picket fence with the top bent inward to a semi-circle, the same as on the roof.

The former building used as a county jail at 161st street and Third avenue still continues as a part of the Bronx County Jail and is under the administration of the sheriff and warden.

On the day of inspection the following was the census of the Bergen building: Awaiting trial, 43; awaiting sentence, 6; awaiting transportation to the workhouse, 1; to the penitentiary, 1; serving sentence, 5; civil prisoners, 1; witnesses, 8; all males. No women are kept in this jail but are sent to what is called the annex at 161st street and Third avenue. The census of the annex on the day of inspection was as follows: Held for examination, 6 males; held for trial, 2 females; held for transportation to the House of Good Shepherd, 1 female. The prisoners serving sentence in this jail are committed either from the county court or the court of special sessions and are held here to do the housework of the institution. The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care. The food supply was of good quality and the prisoners quiet and orderly.



The building in addition to the jail, the sheriff's office, and the offices directly connected with the administration of the jail contains the following. On the third floor the civil branch of the county court and the office for the clerks of Special Sessions; fourth floor, the county clerk's office, county court office, criminal branch of the county court, and the law library; fifth floor, district attorney's office; sixth floor, surrogate's office and surrogate's court; seventh floor, court of Special Sessions, coroner's court, and the commissioner of jurors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### BROOME COUNTY JAIL

#### KINGHAMTON

Inspected June 28, 1916. Jesse C. Hover, sheriff; M. E. Rittenburg, jailer.

Thirty inmates were confined in the Broome County Jail on the day of inspection—28 men and 2 women. Twenty prisoners were serving sentence and 9 awaiting trial or held for the grand jury. There were one witness and one minor. The highest number under confinement on any one day during the year was 68, and the average, 40.

The jail is of old style construction. It is two stories high and has a cage on each floor, each cage containing fifteen double cells. There are also four small rooms, known as wing rooms, with five cells in each room—two on the north side and two on the south side of the jail. The cage on the first floor is used for adult sentenced prisoners, and the cage on the second floor for adult prisoners awaiting trial. One wing room is used for minors, one for women, one for civil prisoners, and one for trustees.

This jail does not permit of the classification required by law. There seems to be no provision for the separation of male minors under sentence and male minors awaiting trial. Women awaiting trial and women serving sentence, adult women, women minors, and women witnesses are all commingled in one room. On the day of inspection a woman under sentence and a witness were together in the same room. The woman under sentence was an adult and the witness was a minor. Section 92 of the County Law was violated in various respects by such reprehensible mingling. The jailer stated he was not to blame, as he had only one room for women prisoners of all kinds.

Police prisoners are no longer confined in the jail.

The authorities are to be commended for furnishing employment for prisoners under sentence. The jailer stated that practically all the sentenced prisoners were employed in institution work, caring for the lawns around the county buildings, and at the stone shed. A wooden shed is rented on Kenwood avenue, half a mile from the jail, and the prisoners are taken each day to the shed. Stones are broken with two and a half pound hammers. The broken stone is sold to the city and used in repairing city streets.

The prisoners receive three meals a day. No complaints were received as to the food. I tested the food supplies and found them wholesome.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the jail be enlarged.
- (2) That section 92 of the County Law be observed, and that women under sentence and women detained for trial, adult women, minor women, women witnesses, and male adults and male minors be confined in separate rooms.

- (3) That prisoners awaiting trial be given exercise in an enclosed yard.
- (4) That the cell room on the first floor be kept in a more cleanly condition.
- (5) That a padded cell be provided.
- (6) That the cell rooms be painted.
- (7) That broken, defective and defaced closets be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

### LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected August 15, 1916. C. B. Nichols, sheriff; S. M. Wheaton, undersheriff; Ara Vallant, turnkey. Mrs. Nichols acts as matron when there are any women or girls in custody.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 57, all adults, 53 men and 4 women, classified as follows:

	Men	Women
Court prisoners,.....	14	2
Serving sentence,.....	39	2

The highest number at any one time during the past year was 57 men; 5 women; the average, men 40; women, 4.

This jail has sixteen cells on each of the first two floors and ten cells and two hospital or detention rooms on the third floor. The bunks in the cells have new mattresses, blankets, white sheets and pillows with white slips and presented a neat and clean appearance.

### IMPROVEMENTS

A number of improvements have recently been made in this jail as follows: New one-piece, sanitary, full flushing toilets operated with a push button have been installed in all the cells. As the water pressure at the jail is now ample, there is a good flush. The entire interior of the jail and kitchen has been repainted, the jail given three coats of enameled white, and the floors painted with a concrete paint. The basement has been whitewashed, the heating boiler cleaned and painted, a new fumigator, fifty lockers (one for each person), and a shower bath have been installed in the basement. A new modern septic tank for the jail sewage has been constructed and a new roof put on the jail building. All the work except the roof was done by prison labor.

### EMPLOYMENT

The county has undertaken to find more work for the sentenced prisoners. About two weeks before the inspection 24 prisoners were taken to East Randolph, about ten miles from the jail, quartered in an old mill and set to work on the highways. If successful they are to be kept there until cold weather. Four others were working on the streets of Little Valley. Others were employed doing the kitchen, laundry and jail house-work. The daily menu was diversified and the food supply of good quality. The prisoners are given three meals a day and are maintained at the expense of the county. The office of sheriff is salaried.

The county authorities are entitled to credit for the many valuable improvements to the jail, and for a real, definite, concrete effort to give the prisoners remunerative employment.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

### AUBURN

Inspected March 29, 1916. S. L. Depew, sheriff; F. S. McDowell, jailer.

There were 7 prisoners in custody at the time of inspection, all males; 5 were serving sentence and 2 were held for the grand jury. One of the latter was a minor, yet he was locked up in the main portion of the jail, commonly called the "pit", with another prisoner in direct violation of law.

The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the year ending March 1, 1916, was 31; the lowest, 7; the average, about 18. The prisoners are compelled to bathe once a week. They are unemployed with the exception of the trusties. A matron is called in when there are women prisoners. When a prisoner is received he is furnished a shirt, overalls, towel, and soap.

The bedding consists of straw mattress, pillows and blankets. It was in fair condition. When a prisoner is discharged the bedding is washed.

The kitchen was clean. The prisoners are given three meals a day. The food provided is satisfactory.

The entire jail was clean. The ventilation is very poor; the so-called ventilators in the pit or cage are of no value. The plumbing is old and in an unsatisfactory condition. Tubs are used instead of showers. There is no hot water connection with the tub in the pit; cold water is let in and then it is heated by live steam. Since the last inspection the cage has been painted and a new bath tub installed in the debtors' room.

The following are excerpts from previous inspections of this jail made by representatives of the State Commission of Prisons:

#### Inspection of October 19, 1904:

"The principal jail for the men is constructed on the cage plan, having twenty-eight cells, in two tiers, surrounding the central corridor. There are no windows, and the only light and ventilation is from the skylight. The galleries in front of the upper tier of cells are connected with the main floor by an inside stairway. Most of the men prisoners, whether serving sentence or awaiting trial, are kept in this part of the jail and commingle at all times except when locked in their cells at night. This is not only unwise, but is also an illegal arrangement, as the law distinctly requires that these classes of prisoners shall be kept entirely separate. The association of first offenders and persons who have committed trifling offenses with depraved desperate criminals converts a jail into a school for instruction in crime, with the result that it is not only injurious to the prisoners, but also expensive to the taxpayer."

#### Inspection of September 9, 1907:

"This jail has two serious defects which should be remedied:

(1) The cells in the principal jail are insufficiently lighted and ventilated. The jail has no windows in the walls and is lighted exclusively from a skylight over the central corridor, the cells facing this corridor. The gallery in front of the upper

tier of cells consists of latticed bands of steel, crossing each other at right angles, and filling up three-fourths of the space, leaving only one-fourth for light and ventilation. There is no provision for the passage of air current through the cell. The cells are very dark, especially the lower tier.

(2) This jail does not provide separate departments for the care of sentenced prisoners and court prisoners. The sheriff is compelled to keep most of these classes of prisoners commingling in the principal jail for men. This the law emphatically forbids."

\* \* \* \* \* Additional quarters should be provided for the women, so that the women prisoners may be classified as well as the men. It can scarcely be questioned that any women held as a witness and confined in a room with criminals would have a right of action against the county for damages."

Inspection of November 18, 1911:

"The most pronounced defect in this jail is the lack of facilities for the proper separation of prisoners as required by the County Law. All of the male prisoners, whether held under indictment or awaiting action of the grand jury, and practically all male prisoners serving sentence, are kept together in the cage, and all male minors, whether held for the grand jury or serving sentence, are also kept in the cage with the adults.

The law requires that there shall be four departments for these different classes and forbids the commingling of sentenced prisoners with those awaiting trial, and commingling minors with adults. This law is founded on well considered public policy. While there are comparatively few women, the same rule applies as well in this department. All women, old or young, convicted or not convicted, are kept in the same room; even witnesses are not separated, and are housed with the criminals."

Inspection of December 4, 1911:

"The ventilation and sanitation of the jail seemed bad. This jail is bad in practically every feature, and a disgrace to the county of Cayuga. All parts of the jail with the exception of the "pit" are non-fireproof. A good deal of the construction is wood, and the only exit in case of fire is by a wooden staircase. \* \* \* \* \* These inflammable parts include the women's section, the debtors' section, a room claimed to be used for minors, in which the ventilation is vile, and a room for trustees."

Inspection of April 12, 1912:

"The following additional improvements are imperatively needed:

(1) Separate quarters for court prisoners; at present all the court prisoners are kept in the pit with the mass of the sentenced prisoners. The department now used for trustees, consisting of one room and four cells, together with toilet rooms, could be fitted up for court prisoners. This could be done by separating the room in front of the cells into two corridors by tool-proof steel bars; this would give the prisoners an exercise corridor and prevent them from reaching either the walls or the windows. The debtors' room should also be made more secure for the separate housing of minors, but the jailer should keep them in this room whether it is improved or not. If they escape, the fault lies with the board of supervisors, and the condition does not justify the sheriff in violating the law requiring minors to be kept separate from adult prisoners.

(2) All the cells should be removed from the room now known as the 'condemned room.' This is a room containing three

cells facing against a solid brick wall, and is utterly unfit for any use at present. By removing these cells this room would take care of the trustees who do not sleep in the pit; the cells are not necessary; one of them could be retained for a toilet room.

(3) One half of the flat steel bars, which now constitute the front of all the cells in the entire jail, should be removed; these flat bars now occupy about seventy-five per cent. of the space in front of the cells, and practically shut out both light and air. By the removal of one half of these flat bars about seventy-five per cent. of the space in front of the cells would be open, greatly improving the light and ventilation.

(4) The women's department should be divided into two rooms, which, with the small number of women prisoners, would usually meet the necessity of the situation.

(5) The wooden stairway leading from the first floor to the second and third floors should be removed and a fireproof stairway substituted.

While these improvements would not make the conditions ideal and would not furnish all the classifications which the law requires, and would not fully remove the danger from fire, they would greatly improve present conditions and make it possible under ordinary circumstances for the sheriff to comply with the law regarding classification and separation of prisoners, and would greatly increase the sanitary condition of the prison. The cost of these improvements would be inconsiderable."

#### Inspection of June 30, 1913:

"This abominable jail has been condemned on many occasions in inspection reports of this Commission and is a disgrace to the county of Cayuga, its construction necessitating the mingling of classes which should be kept separate under the law, and its bad ventilation and dungeon-like cells violate, both the law and decency."

#### Inspection of December 27, 1913:

"The defects of this jail in its several departments have been frequently pointed out in reports of inspections heretofore submitted to the Commission, copies of which were furnished to the sheriff and board of supervisors. The lack of proper ventilation was fully discussed in a report of an expert from the office of the State Commissioner of Health, copy of which was furnished to the local authorities.

The rooms over the sheriff's residence, used for the housing of classes of prisoners not likely to attempt to escape, are reached by wooden stairways, unnecessarily exposing the prisoners in these rooms to destruction by fire, as the windows are all barred and there is no ready access to these quarters in case the stairways could not be used. These rooms are enclosed simply with brick walls, and it is well known to every experienced prison keeper that a brick wall will not hold a prisoner who has much of an inducement to escape, as is the case with all court prisoners and with a percentage of men serving time. \* \* \* \* \*

All the reports of inspections of this jail have agreed in pointing out these defects, and the Commission has urged that these undesirable, insanitary and unlawful conditions shall be remedied, but has not at any time insisted upon any particular method. It is the right and duty of the local authorities to devise plans which shall remedy these conditions and present them for the approval of the Commission.

The suggestions as to methods have been intended merely as helpful and not as mandatory. It has always been open to the local authorities to present any plan that would give to these cells proper ventilation and light and would furnish to the sheriff a sufficient number of secure quarters for the safe keeping and proper classification of prisoners committed to his custody. Light and air are inexpensive and all prisoners are entitled to be housed in clean and sanitary quarters, and this may be especially emphasized in the case of court prisoners who have not yet been adjudged guilty of any crime."

The local authorities having taken no action in the premises in 1913 the matter was referred to the Attorney-General and on May 20, 1914, Justice Rich directed the board of supervisors to make the following alterations and improvements:

"(1) Remove the wooden stairways leading from the first floor to the second floor in the hallway entrance of said jail, and from the second floor to the third floor, and install in place thereof fireproof metal stairways.

(2) Remove all the cells and their equipment from the room on the third floor near the head of the stairs, formerly used for prisoners convicted of capital offenses, except the two cells near the entrance door, and remodel these two cells into a bath and toilet room, and equip the remainder of the room for the housing of the class of prisoners commonly called 'trusties'.

(3) Install a solid and substantial partition in the room heretofore used for women prisoners located on the north side of the hallway on said floor, dividing said room into two rooms of approximately the same size; remove the cells from the easterly room so partitioned off and install a sanitary flushing closet in the bath room now adjacent thereto; remove one of the cells from the other room so partitioned off and construct the remaining cell into a bath and toilet room.

(4) That the principal cage, or pit, of the jail be altered by a division according to the plans of Architect Armstrong, hereto annexed. That the ventilation of said cage be arranged according to such plans.

(5) That the necessary plans and specifications for such repairs be made by or under the direction of the board of supervisors of Cayuga county, and such work completed within four months from the date of this order."

On June 3, 1914 the Attorney-General took an appeal from the order with exception of the first section to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Department. On March 16, 1916, a letter was received from the Attorney-General stating that the court had handed down a decision affirming the order.

There has practically been no change in the general arrangement of this jail since any of the reports referred to in the foregoing were written, although there was nothing to prevent the building of the iron stairways, as they were not included in the appeal.

It should be carefully noted by the people of the county of Cayuga that the jail in its present state is not only maintained contrary to law, but is a most dangerous fire trap; and that if the principal cage, or pit, be altered by a division as shown in the plans submitted by the local authorities, while it would give an additional classification, it would also add to the darkness of the cells in this department and permit of even less circulation of air than there is at the present time and "the last state would be worse than the first."

It is at the present time the custom to send nearly all the prisoners convicted in this county to the Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville. The report of that institution for the year ending September 30,

1915, shows that 83 males and 1 female were received from Cayuga county. While last year the rate for boarding prisoners was less, this year the penitentiary charges \$3.00 per week. All fines paid by prisoners after being sentenced to the penitentiary are the property of the county of Onondaga. The sheriff is also paid mileage to transfer the prisoners to the above mentioned institution and of course the fares of the prisoners transferred are paid by the county of Cayuga. The report of the sheriff of Cayuga county for the year ending September 30, 1915, shows that the cost of boarding a prisoner in that institution was \$1.82 per week. If the county had a proper jail and maintained its own prisoners the cost would be less, as it is a well known fact that the per capita cost increases as the number of prisoners diminishes. In short, twelve years have elapsed since the attention of the authorities of Cayuga county was called to the illegal and dangerous conditions existing in the jail, the matter has been in litigation for two years with the attending expense, and the county still has the same old fire trap and is maintaining its prisoners in a way much more costly than would have been the case if the recommendations of the State Commission of Prisons had been followed. It seems very improbable that the people of the county will much longer tolerate this ancient building, but will see that a proper jail is provided in order that its prisoners may be housed in a safe and lawful manner. If the matter is thoroughly investigated it will probably be found that the building of a new jail would be a matter of economy as well as a credit to the community, especially if located on a farm where the prisoners could be employed.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) PHILIP G ROOSA,  
Inspector.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

### MAYVILLE

Inspected July 29, 1916. W. H. Marvin, sheriff; G. W. Colgrove, undersheriff and turnkey. There is also a matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 15; of these, 14 were adult males and one male minor. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 55; the lowest 9; the average for the nine months ending July 1st was 48.

The jail has four departments of eight cells each, a room with two cells, a dormitory with ten beds, a dormitory with four beds, two detention rooms, and a large hospital room. Each room and department has a stationary wash basin, a toilet and a bath tub. Each cell has a toilet.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care. With the additions recently made by adding the former residence of the sheriff to the jail, the sheriff is able to fully classify the prisoners as the law requires.

The office of the sheriff is salaried and the prisoners are fed at the expense of the county.

The employment consists of the care of the jail, including repainting the interior, the care of the large county lawns and the cultivation of the jail garden.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

## KLMIRA

Inspected July 24, 1916. A. R. Hoke, sheriff; W. J. Leeper and George Harris, turnkeys.

Section 91 of the County Law provides that each county jail shall contain:

1. A sufficient number of rooms for the confinement of persons committed on criminal process, or detained for trial, or examination as witnesses in a criminal case, separately from prisoners under sentence.

2. A sufficient number of rooms for the separate confinement of persons committed on civil process, or for contempt.

3. A sufficient number of rooms for the solitary confinement of prisoners under sentence.

Section 92 of the County Law provides in part:

"Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for trial or examination on a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence. Persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence. Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners."

The Chemung County Jail contains:

A so-called "pit" section with fourteen cells where prisoners serving sentence ordinarily are confined.

A so-called juvenile department containing six cells for the detention of minors.

A department containing five cells for the detention of prisoners held for trial or to await the action of the grand jury.

A department containing two cells for the detention of civil prisoners.

A department for women containing three rooms.

There are also a hospital room, a room for trustees, a room for lodgers, and a steel lined room in which court prisoners are exercised.

At the time of inspection there were thirty-one prisoners in custody. In the pit were seven adults serving sentence; four minors serving sentence; one adult held to await the action of the grand jury; one adult Federal prisoner held on a body execution; one adult held for requisition papers; one adult awaiting examination; and one adult who had pleaded guilty but had been remanded for sentence.

There were no prisoners in the department for minors.

In the department for court prisoners were one adult held for non-support, two minors and two adults held to await the action of the grand jury, and one minor held for examination.

In the department for witnesses was a colored girl, fifteen years of age, who had been returned from the State Training School for Girls at Hudson and was being held.

Three adult women were in the women's department.

Three adults were occupying the room for trustees and two adults were at work breaking stone in an adjoining shed.

It will be seen from the foregoing that adults and minors, court prisoners, and those serving sentence were mingled indiscriminately in violation of the county law, while the department for minors was unused. The jailer stated that he had been informed that these cells were to be used for prisoners under sixteen years of age.

There were 44 prisoners in the jail on the morning of the day of inspection and at one time since January 1st there were 58. The lowest



number in custody at any one time was 13. The jail is inadequate at times to provide a legal classification of prisoners, but the sheriff should endeavor to classify them so far as physical conditions will permit.

With the exception of an unsightly pile of rubbish in the pit the jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. The woodwork and walls have been painted since the incumbency of the present sheriff and efforts have been made to make the jail more secure as the result of the escape of three prisoners.

Mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow slips are provided as well as clothing for those who need it. A physician and matron are employed. The grand jury meets four times a year.

The sentenced prisoners are employed at breaking stone. The stone is supplied by the city of Elmira and after being broken is hauled away for use on the city streets. The county receives no remuneration for the work, but it serves to keep some of the prisoners employed. Others work about the county grounds and in caring for the institution.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That so far as conditions will permit the law relating to the classification of prisoners be observed.

That effort be made to keep all sentenced prisoners employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

##### ELMIRA

Inspected November 1, 1916. A. R. Hoke, sheriff; W. J. Leeper, jailer. There is also a matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 33 men and 2 women, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 4 men; serving sentence, 25 men and 2 women; held for extradition, 1 man; held for further examination, 3 men. One of the latter was a minor, and was in the department for minors; all of the others were adults. The highest number at any time since January 1, 1916, was 58; the lowest, 11; the average, about 33. The four court prisoners were in their separate department and as both of the women in custody were serving sentence they were allowed the entire use of the women's department, consisting of three rooms. The prisoner held for extradition was in the pit with the sentenced prisoners, the sheriff having been advised that was the proper classification. I advised him to the contrary and he promised to remove him to one of the cells in the department for court prisoners. All prisoners in the police court in Elmira held for further examination are temporarily committed to the county jail. Ordinarily the sheriff has no separate place in which to keep these prisoners and confines the adult males in the pit. Where this practice prevails a separate room should be provided. Since the last inspection the sheriff has endeavored to observe the law regulating the classification of prisoners so far as practicable. This is important. I explained to him that he should not hesitate to use any vacant department in order to maintain a proper classification.

During the present year the entire interior of the jail has been painted by prison labor. Other employment has been breaking stone in the stone shed. The number so employed varies from 6 to 16. On the day of inspection there were 6 working. The city furnishes the stone and receives the product. While this work does not give the county any income, it does not involve any serious additional expense. It is beneficial in two ways; first, it provides the men with employment and keeps them in condition to labor after their discharge, and, second, it tends to reduce the

population of the jail. The other assignments for labor on the day of inspection were three in the kitchen, one for the care of the halls, six cleaners for the jail and county buildings and janitor work generally.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care. Other conditions except herein mentioned continue as at the time of the inspection in July last.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

#### NORWICH

Inspected September 21, 1916. Neil D. Lewis, sheriff; G. M. Herkimer, jailer; Mrs. Lewis, matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was nine men and one woman, classified as follows: Court Prisoners, 5 men; serving sentence, 4 men and 1 woman. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 35; the average, about 20.

This is a small modern jail of two floors with eight cells on each floor, four on each side, back to back. There is also on the first floor a large room now used as a jail chapel but which could be used as a dormitory for short term men. On the second floor in addition to the cells are two detention rooms used for women and civil prisoners. One of them is available for a hospital if needed. There are two shower baths on each floor. The bedding is changed weekly.

Prisoners are given three meals a day with a diversified ration. The kitchen is in charge of a civilian cook who is assisted by trustees.

The jail was scrupulously clean throughout. The cleanly and orderly condition of things in the kitchen was especially noticeable and worthy of commendation.

The employment consists of the jail housework, the care of the county grounds, and making minor improvements.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The steel work and pipes in the utility corridor and the bottom of the niche closets in the cells need painting. The cells on one side are somewhat dark on account of being shadowed by the rear walls of the county clerk's office. This would be partially remedied by keeping this wall painted white. This wall needs repainting and the color should be even lighter than the former coat.

The room now used as a chapel should be furnished with several iron cot beds and freely used for short term prisoners to prevent, as much as possible the "doubling" of men in the cells. The cots could be set out in the corridor during chapel exercises.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

#### PLATTSBURGH

I visited this jail on Saturday, March 25th and found it in a most shameful condition of filth and dirt, worse than any that I have ever inspected.

The floors could not have been cleansed or scrubbed in weeks. The walls are sadly in need of a new coating, and to be brief the place actu-

ally sent forth a most repulsive odor.

The bowl in every toilet is broken. The mattresses and blankets are fearfully dirty and must be without a doubt alive with vermin. On the whole the place was untenable.

I asked the sheriff the meaning of these horrible conditions therein existing and his answer was simply that he cannot get any money from the authorities to put this prison into proper condition, nor even to repair the toilets. It is absolutely detrimental, not alone to the health of the inmates of this jail but to the people who habitate this building as well.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioner.*

## CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

### PLATTSBURG

Inspected December 11, 1916. John N. Moore, sheriff. A deputy sheriff, janitor, night watchman, matron and cook are employed.

The Clinton County Jail is a two-story brick structure, with slate roof, constructed on the rear of the court house through which it is necessary to pass to gain entrance. There are twelve steel cells on the first floor, six on a side, opening into a central corridor. The backs of the cells face windows and are constructed of flat bars set edgewise, affording fairly good light and ventilation. There is a corridor between the backs of the cells and the windows and at the ends of the cell house. The floors of the cells are of steel and those in the outside corridor concrete. Two of the cells, said to be of tool-proof steel construction, are set apart for use of police prisoners from the city of Plattsburg, and two others are not available for detention purposes, one being used as a bath and another as a dark cell. This leaves but eight cells available for male court prisoners on the first floor. The cells are equipped with toilet, lavatory and bunks, but the plumbing is old and insanitary.

The second floor has six large cells, three on a side, constructed of steel plate and latted bars, making the interior of these cells considerably darker than those on the first floor. There are no toilets or lavatories in these cells, but there is a toilet and tub in one corridor and an old toilet in the other. Three of the cells are used for sentenced prisoners and the other three for lodgers. There is a wooden partition across the corridor on the side used for prisoners, making it possible to provide for two classifications. The ventilating shafts on this floor are old and practically useless. The floor is metal.

Two rooms, each equipped with toilet, lavatory and bath tub, on the second floor in the court house are used for the detention of women and juveniles. The rooms are reached by means of a wooden stairway.

There were 7 court prisoners on the first floor on the day of inspection, all adult males, and 3 adult males serving sentence on the second floor. The report of the sheriff for the nine months ending June 30, 1916, shows that 15 prisoners were in custody at that time. Of these 4 were awaiting trial and 11 serving sentence. There were admitted during the period mentioned 284 males and 30 females. The highest number detained at any one time was 30 males and 6 females; the lowest, 3 males; and the average daily population, 11. Their sentences ranged from one day to six months.

This jail has been criticised for a number of years, chiefly because of its insanitary plumbing and lack of facilities for properly classifying prisoners according to the Prison law. The congestion has been aggravated by the fact that the city of Plattsburg has been permitted to use the jail for its police prisoners, as the city has no jail facilities. Plans were prepared for reconstructing the jail and were approved by the Commission but because of the increase in the cost of building materials

the board of supervisors now proposes to renovate the present jail for the use of court prisoners and erect a place of detention for sentenced prisoners on a farm outside of the city.

I visited the jail with Supervisor I. O. Russell, chairman of the building committee, who told of the plans the committee now has under consideration for renovating the present jail. It is proposed to install new plumbing and modern toilets and lavatories in the cells on the first floor and to tear out the old bath tub in one of the cells and provide for a shower bath in the corridor. It is probable that the dark cell will also be eliminated and made available for ordinary detention purposes. This would provide twelve cells on the first floor.

On the second floor it is proposed to tear out the old wooden partition in the corridor, install new plumbing and ventilating facilities and add to the security of this section. Because of escapes in the past sheriffs have hesitated to use this floor except for trustees and lodgers, which has resulted in a commingling of court and sentenced prisoners on the first floor. It is proposed also to install time clocks throughout the jail and make it the duty of the watchman to make the rounds of the jail regularly during the night. At the present time half of the upper floor is given over to the use of the lodgers, but the board contemplates providing quarters for them in the basement. The plan for remodeling this floor should receive careful consideration.

It is further proposed to make the floors in the section for women and juveniles fireproof and to provide additional facilities. There are two rooms not used for detention purposes which could be made available. The wooden stairway would be removed, an iron one erected to the second floor, and a door cut through from the women's department to the main jail to afford means of exit in case of fire. There is at present no entrance or exit in the main jail except through the court house, but it is proposed to install a door leading from the first floor to the yard. A large yard in which the court prisoners may be exercised is also contemplated. At the present time no opportunity is afforded the court prisoners, who are sometimes detained for long periods, to exercise in the open air.

The county owns a county home on a farm of approximately 87 acres about three or four miles from the city of Plattsburg. The board contemplates the purchase of additional land adjacent to this farm on which to establish a place of detention for sentenced prisoners so that their labor will be available on both the county home and jail farms. There is considerable grading and quarry work to be done on the county home farm which the aged inmates of that institution are not able to do but which would provide employment during the winter as well as the summer for prisoners.

The prisoners with long terms are at present being committed to the Albany County Penitentiary at a considerable expense to the county. This expense could be eliminated and considerable labor made available for county use by the purchase of a farm as contemplated where practically all sentenced prisoners could be sent and made to contribute to their maintenance instead of being kept in idleness as at present.

The board of supervisors is expected to report on the proposed plan at the February meeting of the Commission. The board recently adopted a resolution to notify the city authorities of Plattsburg that the city will not be permitted to use the county jail for police prisoners after August 1, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected May 11, 1916. W. J. Kline, sheriff.

Columbia county is constructing a new jail. The old one has been torn down and the new one is enclosed. The cell work and the steel floors have been installed on the first and second floors. The work has been delayed on account of the failure to receive the steel. It was claimed it went astray after being shipped. The sheriff informed me that he had just received notice of its arrival at the station at Hudson.

During the construction of the new jail sentenced prisoners have been kept in a temporary jail in the old armory at the rear of the present court house and jail. Nine of the steel cells in the old jail were placed in a room in this armory and the room outside the cells was furnished with toilet and washing facilities. The cells face outside windows. The court prisoners have been detained in the Greene County Jail at Catskill.

On the day of inspection there were 9 male prisoners serving sentence in the temporary jail and 2 court prisoners in the Catskill jail. The highest number during the past winter was 22 at Hudson and 4 at Catskill; the average, about 10 at Hudson and 2 or 3 at Catskill.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected December 26, 1916. William J. Kline, sheriff.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 12 men and 1 woman. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 28; the average, about 10.

This is a new fireproof jail and was first occupied November 1st. It is not quite completed, as part of the electric light fixtures have yet to be installed.

The jail has three floors and a basement. The basement has a kitchen equipped with a gas range, coal range and hot water boiler. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain. There are three outside windows. A large pantry and storeroom are adjacent. There is also a laundry with concrete floor, and three wash trays provided with water connection with the kitchen boiler, also a toilet and bath for the use of the help in the kitchen and laundry. There is a dumb waiter from the kitchen to the jail above. In the basement is another large room 20 x 64 ft., known as the police room, intended to be used by the city as a police jail. It has an outside entrance and also one from the sheriff's office. There are six outside windows, concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, stationary wash basin with hot and cold water, and an enclosed toilet and shower bath. It is furnished with sleeping benches. In another part of the basement separated from the police room by a hallway is a bath room for the regular prisoners, and there is an additional shower bath in a small room adjacent. This room has an outside window. There is also a storeroom in the basement.

On the first floor is an officers' room with two outside windows and a jailer's office of two rooms with two windows in each, with clothes closets and a bath room adjacent. At the end of the hall is a visitors' room with two stalls, one for the visitors and one for the prisoner, each stall enclosed with wire screen. In the cell room are nine modern steel cells on each side, one of them padded. They have open fronts to the ceiling and each is furnished with a folding bunk, wash basin and a toilet operated

with push button. The cells are placed back to back with a utility corridor between. There is an officers' corridor and prisoners' exercise corridor in front of the cells, also seven electric lights in each corridor, and eight large windows and six steam radiators. There is room for the installation of two more cells on each side.

On the second floor the jail section is a duplication of that on the first except there is no padded cell. This floor also has room in the rear for the addition of two more cells on each side. On the opposite side of the hall is a matron's room with two large windows and bath room and clothes closet adjacent, also a room of the same size and equipment for the night jailer. Women prisoners are for the most part kept in the nine cells on one side of this floor.

On the upper floor are various cells and dormitories, all of steel equipment, taken from the old jail. On one side there are three cells and on the other side four, with double corridor in front. Back of these cells are dormitories on each side containing from three to five bunks, and at the end of the hall are two hospital rooms which may also be used for witnesses and civil prisoners. All of these departments are furnished with toilets, lavatories and shower baths.

This county now has a modern jail with all needed facilities for the proper segregation and classification of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

### CORTLAND

Inspected November 2, 1916. Jerry L. Eades, sheriff; Oliver Carley, jailer. No matron is employed by the county, but Mrs Eades acts as matron when there are any women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 2, both men. The highest number at any time during the past year was 25; the lowest, 2, on the day of inspection; the average since January 1, 1916, about 16. One week previous to the date of inspection the sheriff said he had 15 prisoners. About half of those detained are court prisoners.

The jail has been thoroughly renovated during the past year. Down stairs the iron work and lower section of the side walls have been painted, and the rest of the interior whitewashed three or four times. On the upper floor the woodwork has been repainted and the walls and ceiling kalsomined. During the year a new double kitchen range with a new hot water boiler with a capacity of about 140 gallons has been installed; also a new washing machine with larger capacity than the old one.

Prisoners with the assistance of the jailer do the cooking and other jail housework; they also take care of the court house and lawns, walks and grounds of the county buildings. The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care. It consists, as has been frequently stated in former reports, of ten cells on the first floor, five on each side, and five rooms on the second floor. These rooms were furnished with cot beds and toilets. There are also on the second floor a bath room and store room.

At the election to be held November 7th a proposition to appropriate \$18,000 to buy a farm of ninety acres for a jail site was to be voted on. This farm is located about 1½ miles from the present jail and about half a mile outside the city limits.

The working of a farm by jail prisoners has been successful in some of the other counties of the State, and has the strong endorsement of the State Commission of Prisons. The board of supervisors of this county

is entitled to commendation for its action in presenting to the voters of Cortland county a concrete proposition for a new jail to take the place of the present antiquated and inadequate structure and at the same time furnish healthful and profitable employment for its jail prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

#### DELEHI

Inspected May 5, 1916. A. L. Austin, sheriff; W. L. Vandermark, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was six, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving time, 5; court prisoners, 1. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 20; the average, about 9. There were two female prisoners during the year. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when females are detained.

This jail consists of three floors with eight cells on each of the first and second floors, four on each side, back to back, with a utility corridor between. Each cell is furnished with a bunk, niche closet, and stationary wash basin. There are six cells on the third floor and two detention rooms. Each bunk has a mattress, blankets, white sheets, and pillow with slips.

The entire jail was clean, showing good care. Some improvements have been made since the last inspection. Concrete has been placed in the bottom of the niches up to the top rims, which is a decided improvement. The interior of the jail has been repainted and the steel work given a new coat of aluminum.

The concrete floor has been in an unsatisfactory condition for some time; some effort has been made during the past year to patch it up in some places and some of the cracks have been filled with concrete. A new floor is needed.

The jail has a laundry in the basement with a wooden floor. It is proposed to substitute therefor a concrete floor, which would be a decided improvement.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and the prisoners are fed at the expense of the county. There is no employment except the jail housework and the care of the grounds surrounding the county buildings.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

#### POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected May 11, 1916. E. J. Conklin, sheriff; H. J. Flagler, and N. T. Baumbusch, jailers.

There were 22 inmates on the day of inspection, 19 male adults and 3 male minors, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 4; serving sentence, 18. The highest number at any time since January 1, 1916, was 64; the lowest, 20; the average, about 35. The total number of prisoners since that date was 376, of which 12 were women. There were three minors on the

day of inspection, one held for the grand jury, one serving sentence, and one detained for inquiry. A matron is employed who sleeps in the jail and has entire charge of the department for women. There are female prisoners about half the time.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. It contains fifty-two cells for men in four departments, sixteen cells in four departments for women, sixteen cells in two departments for boys.

Since January 1st last the entire interior has been repainted except a small section in the women's department which will be painted as soon as possible. White lead paint has been used except a small section at the base of the steel work which has been painted red. All the work was done by inmates.

The beds are furnished with mattresses, blankets, pillows with slips, and white sheets. The bedding is laundered every week and the jail and everything connected with the equipment was clean.

Food is furnished by the county and the prisoners are given three meals a day. I examined the food in the store room and judged it was of good quality. One of the jailers is always on duty in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

### POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected November 15, 1916.

This jail is located on the upper floor of the Court House and consists of 52 cells for men; 16 for boys; and 16 for females. Each cell has two beds. There is also a padded cell and a hospital consisting of a reception room and a room with two beds.

A matron and two jailers are employed.

At the time of my visit the total number of inmates was 30, consisting of 26 men, 8 boys and 1 woman.

The jail was found clean, but there was lack of light in the boys' department, which should be corrected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
*Commissioner.*

## ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

### ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected June 7, 1916. Charles L. Poole, sheriff; Fred L. Straight, undersheriff.

The Essex County Jail is a three-story modern structure, completed in 1911. There are twenty cells in the main section—ten on the first floor and ten on the second. Each cell is equipped with bunk, niche closet, and a lavatory. There are no cells on the third floor which was designed for use as a workshop or as a place for exercising prisoners.

The sheriff's office and jailer's room are on the first floor of the other section of the jail, and there are also four cell rooms with outside windows for the use of female prisoners or witnesses. The second floor has four cell rooms and two rooms for witnesses, one of the latter being used as a storeroom. Each of these rooms has a bed, toilet, and lavatory. Mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow slips are furnished. The third floor



is used for laundry purposes and contains a tub bath and toilet.

There were sixteen prisoners on the day of inspection, all males. One was a minor. Eleven were serving sentence, three were awaiting trial, one was awaiting transfer to Clinton Prison, and another to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

The sheriff stated that at times during the winter when the jail is crowded he has difficulty in observing a legal classification of prisoners. There is room on the third floor of the main section for additional cells and if the jail population continues to increase such cells will be needed.

The toilet niches in nearly all of the cells were rusted and should be thoroughly painted. A small expenditure for paint at this time would save a larger bill for repairs to the steel work in the future. The painting should be done by inmate labor.

A committee of the board of supervisors, acting by authority of the board, in May purchased a farm of 257 acres about a mile and a half south of the village of Elizabethtown. The purchase price was \$4,300 which included buildings, livestock, tools, farming implements, etc. About 100 acres are tillable and the rest is pasture and woodland. Prisoners will be employed cultivating the farm during the summer months, and a stone quarry on the property will afford employment during the winter months. The buildings on the property are reported to be in need of repairs, but with timber available and with inmate labor the cost of repairs should be nominal.

The sheriff stated that prisoners had been employed on the farm for about three weeks prior to the date of inspection. He has supervision of the farm and apparently is deeply interested in the success of the project. The farm is expected to reduce the cost of maintenance of the jail and the prospects of hard labor in the quarry during the winter probably will result in keeping down the number of prisoners.

The purchase of a farm as a means of keeping the inmates of the jail employed has been recommended in the past by the State Commission of Prisons and the action of the board of supervisors in complying with that recommendation is to be commended. Hon. Byrne A. Pyrke, Essex county judge and surrogate, was active in urging the board to provide a means of employing the inmates of the jail.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That if required, additional cells, properly equipped, be installed on the third floor of the jail on plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

(2) That the niches in the cells be painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### ERIE COUNTY JAIL

##### BUFFALO

Women's jail and civil section inspected December 15, 1916.

Men's jail at Penitentiary inspected December 16, 1916.

Sheriff Edward Stengle; Jailer John J. Lannon.

##### WOMEN'S JAIL AND CIVIL SECTION

Seventeen inmates were confined in the jail building on Delaware avenue on the day of inspection, eight of whom were women. Two of the women were minors. Five of the inmates were witnesses, all males.

The reconstruction of the main portion of the jail building has been unreasonably delayed and the work has dragged beyond all expectations. At least a month will elapse before the jail is ready for occupancy, according to the latest report.

The conditions of damp walls and dripping water in the women's quarters reserved for minors, criticised in last year's inspection report, have been repaired but the rooms have not yet been made ready for use. I found two girl minors commingled with adult women. The excuse for this violation of the law was that the commingling was temporary during the repairs. I cautioned the matron against permitting such violation of the law and she stated that as soon as the rooms for minors were ready she intended carefully to segregate adults, minors and witnesses in separate rooms and corridors for which the jail provides ample facilities.

The steel cells or dungeons on the third floor have been taken out of the rooms as recommended and two large bright rooms are available for additional classification.

The recommendation in last year's report that the men witnesses and civil prisoners be transferred from the dark rooms on the third floor to the disused jury rooms was adopted for a period. On the day of inspection, however, the witnesses were found again in the dark room. The reason advanced was that some repairs were about to be made to the jury rooms.

The steam system in the jail building has been repaired and improved. The whole interior is to be repainted and put in good condition before the opening of the main section of the jail.

#### MEN'S JAIL AT PENITENTIARY

Seventy-one prisoners were confined on the day of inspection in the north wing of the Erie County Penitentiary, which has been used as the temporary jail for men during the reconstruction of the Erie County Jail. Fifty-five were adults and 16 minors.

The north wing is a separate cell block containing 85 large well equipped cells and was formerly used for women. Minors and adults freely commingle in the corridors in violation of the law. The delay in the construction of the jail has aggravated the continuance of this commingling.

The inmates of the jail receive the same meals as the prisoners in the Penitentiary.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the reconstruction work on the main section of the jail be expedited and the jail prisoners be transferred from the Penitentiary building as soon as possible.

(2) That care be exercised in the segregation of adults, minors and witnesses in accordance with the law.

(3) That the male witnesses and civil prisoners be removed to the disused jury rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

##### MALONE

Inspected August 14, 1916. F. S. Steenberge, sheriff; L. E. Whitney, undersheriff; A. E. Kempton, turnkey. The sheriff's wife is matron.

There were 25 prisoners in this jail on the day of inspection. Thirteen males and one female were serving sentence, eight males were being held

for the grand jury, one male was awaiting trial, and two Chinese awaiting action by the Federal authorities.

The report of the sheriff for the period from October 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916 shows that the highest number detained at any one time was 29; the lowest, 8; and the average, 17.

This jail is inadequate to properly accommodate the prisoners committed to it. There are five cells on the first floor, five on the second and four rooms on the third. The cells on the first and second floors open into a central corridor with backs towards the windows. The backs of the cells are constructed of flat steel bars set edgewise. There are no toilets in the cells, but prisoners have access to a room on each of the first and second floors which contain a toilet, lavatory and shower bath. New plumbing has been installed since the last inspection as recommended. A shower bath also has been installed in the department for women. New mattresses have been purchased. A portion of the interior of the jail has been painted. The institution showed evidence of good care. One of the rooms on the fourth floor had been used as a workshop by a former inmate. Three meals a day are served. A jail physician is employed.

Some of the sentenced prisoners are employed on a farm of forty acres which the county has purchased. Seven were so employed on the day of inspection. The board of supervisors appropriated \$300 for the employment of an officer to take charge of the farm work but the sheriff stated he had not used the appropriation. Instead, the prisoners are placed on their honor and work part of the time with no officer present. The sheriff stated that the men were working without supervision on the day of inspection. About thirty acres are under cultivation. Other inmates have been employed at painting, caring for the institution and on the streets of the village of Malone.

The authorities of the county are to be commended for their efforts to keep the prisoners employed.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the board of supervisors take immediate steps to provide adequate jail accommodations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### FULTON COUNTY JAIL

##### JOHNSTOWN

Inspected September 29, 1916. William J. Shepard, sheriff.

On the day of inspection the population was 8, of which 5 were held for the grand jury, 1 serving sentence, and 2 held for examination. Three were minors. The maximum during the nine months ending July 1, 1916 was 14; minimum, 4; average, 9.

This is an old stone jail with 24 modern cells on two floors. The steel cells have new open fronts facing the windows, and are equipped with modern toilet facilities and beds which were in a tidy condition. The floor is of smooth concrete and was clean, in fact the whole interior of the jail was in excellent condition, there being an inexhaustible supply of hot water at all times for washing, scrubbing and bathing.

The kitchen and laundry equipment were satisfactory in every respect. The inmates receive three meals a day which are served in the corridors, granite dishes being used.

The law relative to the separation and classification of the inmates

is generally observed. A boy charged with petit larceny has been detained at this jail since April, awaiting the action of the grand jury which will sit in October. He has not been kept entirely alone at all times, as the jail authorities considered it would mean solitary confinement, which is severe punishment. Any law or series of laws which permit the commitment of a boy to jail for a trivial offense, there to be held six months in solitary confinement before he has had his day in court, can be considered little less than an outrage. The interval between sessions of the grand jury should be equalized or there should be an extra session.

The prisoners have access to the jail library and the daily papers. A local physician is called whenever needed. The sheriff's wife acts as matron. There seems to be need of a hospital room for the proper care and separate detention of inmates suffering with infectious or contagious diseases. By adding a third story, this jail could be made much more adequate; the upper floor could then be used for the few women and minors committed and there could also be a hospital room. The lower floors could then be used entirely for court prisoners and those serving sentence.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a hospital room be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

##### BATAVIA

Inspected March 1, 1916. Freeman Edgerton, sheriff; H. L. Wood, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 6, all adult males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 2; serving sentence, 4. The highest number at any one time during the present winter was 28; the average for the past year, about 8. Very few women are committed to this jail, not over four or five during the year. Occasionally there is a male minor, these are kept separate from the adults and the law relative to classification of prisoners is observed.

This is a modern jail with sixteen steel cells on the first floor, eight on each side, back to back, with a utility corridor between. Each cell is provided with a bunk, stationary wash basin, and niche closet. The work of filling in the seat of the niche with reinforced concrete in process at the time of the last inspection, has been completed.

There are twelve cells and one large hospital room on the upper floor, and a fairly good laundry in the basement.

The jail was very clean. The beds consisted of mattresses and blankets. It would be an improvement to furnish these with white sheets and pillows with slips as are now provided in most modern jails.

The public water of Batavia is not considered potable and the prisoners are furnished with well water in covered pails.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and the prisoners are fed at the expense of the county. They are given three meals a day. I was informed that the expense last year was 24 cents a meal.

There is little employment, especially during the winter—practically nothing except the jail work and removing the snow from the walks surrounding the county property. Last fall a beginning was made in working the prisoners on the county farm located about five miles from Bata-

via. They were taken out every morning in an automobile and at night brought back. The noon meal was taken with them. The county farm consists of about 600 acres. The experiment was so satisfactory that it is the intention to resume this farm work during the coming summer.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## GREENE COUNTY JAIL

### CATSKILL

Inspected April 1, 1916. Charles A. Post, sheriff; Stanford Coffin, deputy sheriff and jailer. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are any female prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was ten men and one woman, classified as follows: Court prisoners, men, 4; serving time, men, 6; women, 1. Three of the court prisoners were from Columbia county. During the work on the reconstruction of the county jail, that county sends its court prisoners to the Greene county jail. The highest number of inmates at any one time since the first of January, 1916 was 13; the average, about 7.

This is a modern jail and was found in excellent condition. It contains three floors with twelve cells, six on each side, back to back, on the first and second floors. This includes one padded cell on the first floor. On the third floor there are six cells and two large detentions rooms. Each cell has one steel bunk furnished with mattress and blanket, two white sheets and pillows with white slips. The bed linen is changed every week. Each new prisoner gets a clean bed. Each cell has a niche toilet and a stationary wash basin. The cells are also furnished with soap and towels. There are two shower baths on each floor. On the second floor there is a bed room for the jailer, and on the third floor there is a room for the matron.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried but the prisoners are boarded by contract and the sheriff is paid \$2.50 a week for board, washing and mending for each prisoner.

There is no employment except the jail house work and taking care of the county grounds surrounding the jail and the adjacent court house.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

### HERKIMER

Inspected June 1, 1916. James W. Moon, sheriff; Elmer F. Keller, jailer; Mrs. Keller, matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 16, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 8; serving sentence, 7; awaiting transfer to the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, 1. The last named was a boy 16 years of age who had been out on parole from the above institution and was charged with violation of parole. An officer was expected on the day of inspection to remove him to Industry, but did not arrive. He was kept with the adult prisoners, which, I advised the sheriff, was illegal. The highest number of inmates since January 1, 1916, was 25; the average, about 12.

This jail has been fully described in former reports and remains in practically the same condition. It consists of three floors, with nine cells, a toilet and shower bath on each of the first two floors. The cells on the first floor are used for sentenced prisoners, and court prisoners are kept on the second. The third floor contains five cells on one side used for the detention of women, and three rooms on the other used for minors, witnesses and debtors. One of the latter rooms contains two steel cells. On the day of inspection one of the court prisoners was confined in the room containing the cells. The cells on the first and second floors have two bunks in each, and those on the third floor have one.

The first two floors are constructed with a central corridor, the cells opening into it from each side. This corridor is provided with a sink with running water. On the third floor there is a wash basin in the corridor and a toilet in each room.

The floors throughout are concrete and were in fair condition. The bunks have mattresses, blankets, colored sheets, and pillows with colored slips, which were in fair condition.

Prisoners are given three meals a day and are fed at the expense of the county. The dinner was just about to be served at the time of inspection. It consisted of boiled potatoes, fresh beef, bread, and soup, the soup being served in a separate dish. Prisoners are not allowed either knives or forks for use at their meals. They eat on tables in the central corridor.

The villages of Mohawk and Herkimer send their police prisoners to this jail. Since January, 1916, the sheriff stated, the village of Mohawk had sent 23 and the village of Herkimer 140. It appears that the board of supervisors has consented to this use of the county jail and adopted a resolution at its last meeting requiring the sheriff to keep account of these police prisoners, as these villages are to reimburse the county for the additional expense for caring for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

### WATERTOWN

Inspected August 10, 1916. Charles C. Hosmer, sheriff. An undersheriff, two turnkeys and matron are employed.

There were 41 inmates on the day of inspection of whom 12 males were awaiting trial and 27 males and 1 female were serving sentence. One United States prisoner, a deserter from the Canadian army, was being held awaiting deportation. The highest number of inmates at any one time since September 30th was 57 and the lowest, 14.

Jefferson county has a modern, well equipped jail. It was found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Since the last inspection an electric washing machine has been installed and aluminum ware provided for kitchen use. Inmates when received are taken to a room in the basement where they bathe before being admitted to their cells.

Several of the inmates have been employed during the summer on a county farm upon which a county tuberculosis hospital is being erected. The farm, which comprises 36 acres, is a little more than a mile from the jail and the inmates are transported to and from the jail in an automobile or wagon. It is anticipated that a considerable quantity of hay and potatoes and other vegetables will be raised. This should result in decreasing the cost of maintenance as well as affording healthful, outdoor employment for the men. Prisoners are also breaking stone for a road from the city to the hospital. The sheriff stated that he expects to

erect a stone shed at the jail this fall, in which prisoners will be employed breaking stone during the winter. Others are employed caring for the institution and grounds. The efforts of the authorities to provide employment for the prisoners are commendable.

The county authorities contemplate enclosing the stairway leading from the second to the third floor of the jail so that women may be taken to their cells on the upper floor without having to pass through the men's department. An entrance is also to be provided from the matron's quarters. This improvement has been recommended in previous reports and should be made.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### KINGS COUNTY JAIL

RAYMOND STREET, BROOKLYN

Inspected November 18, 1916. Edward Riegelman, sheriff; Michael T. Meagher, warden. There are eight male keepers and three matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 14 men and 2 women. Nine of the men and one woman were held as witnesses. Two men were held as judgment debtors, and three in alimony cases, and the other woman for contempt in Surrogate's Court. The highest number of inmates at any time during the present year was 22; the average, about 16.

This jail is a three-story fireproof building. The first floor is occupied by the warden's office, dining room, kitchen, and store room. The second floor has a men's sitting room in front and a cell room in the rear with eight cells, four on each side, back to back, facing outside windows. Each cell is furnished with two bunks with woven wire springs, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. At the rear end of the cell block there are toilets and stationary wash basins and shower bath. The inmates are not locked in their cells and have access to these conveniences at all times. On the third floor in the front is the women's department, which consists of a dormitory with several outside windows. It has two cots and two folding bunks. There is also another small room with a cot and other furnishings and a room for the matrons. In the rear section of this floor there is another cell room containing eight cells the same as on the second floor except that the corridors in front of the cells are not connected, making two separate classifications.

This is a comparatively new building and was clean and in good condition. The warden stated that funds have been appropriated to install a door from this jail into the city prison yard adjacent, so that prisoners at stated times may have outdoor exercise in this yard. This will be a desirable improvement.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 18, 1916. Thomas F. Buckley, chief court attendant.

The prison pens of this court house consist of two rooms in the base-

ment. The room for men is about 35 ft. wide x 40 ft. long and has large outside windows, concrete floor, electric light steam heat, and benches set around against the wall. Prisoners are brought here from the other institutions of the borough and confined in these pens until called before the court, and if not discharged are returned to the pens before being sent back to the institution to which they belong. On arraignment day there are sometimes as many as 60 men brought in on one day, and on trial days the highest would be about 20; the average is much less in both cases.

The room for women is across the hall. It is about 16 ft. x 20 ft. and has a concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, three outside windows, and some benches. Each room has an enclosed toilet and stationary wash basin. The number of women prisoners seldom exceeds two or three a day. The matron, who has charge of the women's retiring room on the first floor looks after the women while they remain in this room awaiting the action of the court. A special officer is assigned to stay in the men's room while it is occupied. Both rooms were clean and the plumbing in excellent condition.

The building in which these pens are located was formerly used for other purposes and has recently been remodeled into a Kings County Court House.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

##### LOWVILLE

Inspected August 6, 1916. George O. Jeffers, sheriff.

There were no prisoners in the jail at the time of inspection. The report of the sheriff for the period from September 30, 1915 to June 30, 1916 states that 64 males and 3 females were received; that the highest number of prisoners at any one time was 6, the lowest 1 and the average, 3.

This is one of the oldest jails in the State and at times is said to be inadequate to provide a legal classification of prisoners. It has vault-like cells of stone with doors of grated bars set close together, affording little light or ventilation. It is without adequate toilet and bathing facilities, but was well painted and clean.

This jail should either be enlarged and equipped with modern facilities, or a new jail constructed, preferably on a farm where the sentenced prisoners could be employed. Under the present arrangement no employment is provided except the care of the institution.

The prisoners are given three meals a day and the sheriff's aunt acts as matron when female prisoners are detained.

The village of Lowville has no lockup and uses the county jail for the detention of its police prisoners.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the board of supervisors provide adequate and modern facilities for the care of the county prisoners.

That intoxicated persons and lodgers be excluded from the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

##### GENESOO

Inspected March 2, 1916. G. H. Root, sheriff; J. J. Donnelly, jailer. The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 6, all adult males and all serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the



past year was 20; this was in midsummer during the long vacation. The highest number at any time during this present winter was 12; the average for the past year, about 10. There were very few women prisoners, only 8 last year.

This jail is of modern arrangement—14 steel cells on the first floor in four departments, 8 on the second floor, and 2 large hospital or detention rooms. There is a shower bath on each floor. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

Adult male prisoners are kept on the first floor and women and juveniles on the second. The few women prisoners are usually housed in one of the large detention rooms.

The jail was clean and in good condition.

There is no employment except the jail housework and removing the snow from the sidewalks on the jail property.

There is no trial court in this county between June and December. This often results in holding court prisoners in this jail for many months before they can be tried.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## MADISON COUNTY JAIL

### WAMPSEVILLE

Inspected September 22, 1916. Clarence G. Taylor, sheriff; W. E. Parker, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 27 males and 2 females, all adults except one female. Five males and one female were grand jury prisoners; all the others were serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the past year was 60; the lowest, 7; the average, about 28. There have been very few women prisoners during the year; more than half the time there was none.

This is a modern three-story jail with sixteen cells on each of the first two floors and ten cells and two detention rooms on the third floor. The arrangement is such as to afford ample facilities for classification. The woman, who was a minor twenty years of age, was detained in one of the detention rooms, separate from the other woman. The bunks have straw ticks and blankets, and each new prisoner gets a clean bed freshly filled.

Employment and improvements: The jail and court house have been painted inside and out. The work was begun last year and finished this year. The prisoners take care of the court house and jail and the large lawns around the county buildings. A large quantity of ornamental shrubbery has been set out along the walks and driveways and a fountain constructed. The ice house has been removed from the jail yard and a new one built outside. On the day of inspection the prisoners were excavating for a new vegetable cellar for the jail.

All of the work above mentioned was done by the prisoners. The county rented and the prisoners cultivated during the present year  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land a few hundred feet from the jail, which produced 800 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of beans, and large quantities of cabbages, carrots, beets, onions, green corn and other garden products for use in the jail. This not only gave the inmates useful employment, but materially reduced the cost of maintenance. The sheriff would like thirty or forty acres to cultivate. The purchase of a small nearby farm would be a wise investment by the county. Farming affords better financial returns than any

other work available for jail prisoners. The sheriff is entitled to warm commendation for his zeal and diligence in finding profitable employment for his prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## MONROE COUNTY JAIL

### ROCHESTER

Inspected March 2, 1916. Charles S. Owen, sheriff, assisted by two jailers, one guard, two watchmen, and one matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was: Adult males held for the grand jury, 11; police court prisoners, adult males, 10; adult females, 1; juveniles held for the grand jury, 2; juveniles held for police court, 6; civil prisoners, males 8; total, 33.

The highest number of inmates at any one time during 1915 was 89; the average, about 53.

The men's jail consists of two general divisions—the old jail known as the "pit" and the new jail adjacent.

On the day of inspection there were 12 prisoners in the pit; these consisted of offenders charged with minor offenses and 3 grand jury men.

The pit has been greatly improved since the last inspection. It has been repainted throughout. A new bath room has been installed on the first floor, principally for the use of juveniles. New toilets and wash basins have been purchased for all the cells in this department and the work of installing them is in progress. They are one piece modern toilets flushed with push buttons; the wash basins are also flushed with push buttons. The pit has 46 steel cells.

A new fumigator has been installed. New clothing is furnished prisoners when necessary; that is, when they arrive with clothes in such filthy or tattered condition as to be unfit for use.

The new and modern part of this jail contains 43 cells and 2 dark cells in three tiers, furnishing practically nine classifications. The steel work in this part has been repainted, the cells a drab color and the ceilings buff. New mattresses have been furnished for the bunks. No cotton sheets or pillows are furnished; blankets are used for sheets; they are washed weekly. The dark cells are not used except for storage purposes.

There is a well equipped women's department on the top floor over the sheriff's residence. There are two rooms for adult women, one for minors, and a matron's sitting room and bed room. These quarters are equipped with bath tubs, wash basins and toilets. The stairway is screened off so that this floor is inaccessible except to the matron.

The quarters for civil prisoners is on the floor below. These consist of two rooms; one is a dormitory and the other contains several cells. The bunks in these cells are used, but the doors are never closed. It would be just as well if the cells were removed from this room.

The prison yard adjacent to the jail has been completed. It is about 40 ft. x 100 ft. in size and is enclosed with a brick wall 10 ft. high. A heavy screen was placed over the entire yard, but this was found to be insecure and later an iron grating was placed over the screen.

The jail was found clean throughout, showing excellent care. The prisoners were quiet and orderly, indicating good discipline.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

As the county is now spending considerable money to improve the old section of this jail known as the "pit", I would recommend that one half of the flat bars, both in front and rear of the cells, be removed so as to admit more light and air into the cells. The present fronts of these cells and a portion of the rear consist of flat iron bars set close together. If one half of these were removed the openings between the bars would be

in the neighborhood of 5 inches square, which is close enough to prevent prisoners from escaping. It would be a very great improvement to the cells in this part of the jail and could be done at small expense.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### MONROE COUNTY JAIL

#### ROCHESTER

Inspected November 17, 1916. Charles S. Owen, sheriff.

Thirty-four prisoners were confined in the Monroe County Jail on day of inspection, all males. Two of the inmates were minors and two were civil prisoners. The highest number of prisoners during the year was 49 and the average 50. This is a jail of detention solely, the prisoners being held for grand jury or awaiting trial. Sentenced prisoners are committed to the Monroe County Penitentiary.

The jail is divided into two parts, known as the new section and the old. The new section, containing 48 cells and two padded cells, is of modern construction and well equipped. The old section, built many years ago, has 46 cells grouped in tiers around a center court or "pit". The cell doors are covered by wide, flat steel bars placed close together, obstructing the light and air in the cells. If the county of Monroe does not care to go to the expense of modernizing this section of the jail by installing round bars on the cell doors, it should at least remove every alternate flat bar as has been done in a number of prisons in which this ancient cell construction remains.

All the cells in both sections contain sanitary closets and lavatories. A good sized yard is used in connection with the jail in which the prisoners are exercised daily. Three meals a day are served at tables in the "pit" of the old section.

The room for civil prisoners is in the old section and contains the ancient flat barred cells. They are entirely unfit for the detention of civil prisoners and wholly unnecessary. These old cells should be torn out making a large light room for the civil prisoners similar to the room provided the women prisoners.

The new kitchen has been completed and equipped and is modern and sanitary. Aluminum dishes are supplied.

A fumigator has been installed and when necessary for cleanliness clothing is furnished for the inmates.

Everything was found in first-class condition in point of cleanliness and indicated careful supervision.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That every alternate flat steel bar be cut off from the cell doors in the old section of the jail.

(2) That the ancient flat barred cells be removed from the room for civil prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

#### PONDA

Inspected September 29, 1916. Elmer E. Folmabee, sheriff.

The population on this date was 10. Two were held for the grand jury, 6 serving sentence and 2 held for examination. One was a female.

During the nine months ending June 30, 1916, only one woman was detained. The maximum population was 58; lowest, 8; average, 33.

This large modern jail is well equipped and was found in a satisfactory condition. It would be well to begin repainting the interior by inmate labor. The bed clothing and toilets were clean. Each department has bathing facilities and the supply of hot water is ample for washing, scrubbing and bathing. A receiving room and sterilizer should be provided.

The only civilian employees at this jail are the sheriff, jailer and cook. No matron has ever been regularly employed; fortunately there are few female inmates, but proper conduct for a jail requires that such prisoners be in the exclusive custody of a matron. There seems to be need for the services of an additional keeper. It is necessary at times for the sheriff and jailer to be away from the jail leaving it in charge of no one having legal authority over the inmates. Because of the lack of help it is claimed that the jail yard has never been used for the purposes intended, viz: the exercise or employment of prisoners. This jail is a credit to Montgomery county and should never be left without proper supervision, both day and night.

The locking device which was not working well at the time of last inspection has been repaired.

The problem of furnishing employment for sentenced prisoners has not yet been solved. A few assist with the institution work and care of grounds. Several acres of land in the vicinity of the jail, if owned by the county, could be worked to good advantage. In other counties having a jail farm, the cost of maintenance has been materially reduced, besides providing employment for a number of inmates during the summer.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That an additional guard be employed.
- (2) That land be purchased or rented by the county and so far as possible the inmates be employed at farming.
- (3) That a matron be employed to act when there are female inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

##### MINEOLA

Inspected October 9, 1916. Stephen E. Pettit, sheriff; William E. Hulta, warden. There are six keepers, a matron, and a chef. The matron sleeps in the jail. The keepers work on eight hour shifts.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 40 males, and 9 females, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 6 men and 1 woman; under indictment, 4 men; serving time, 30 men and 8 women. The highest number at any time during the past year was 113, but this very excessive number was only for one day; the average number for the year was about 70. The highest number of men confined at any one time in the tramp room in the basement was 65; the number occupying this room on the day of inspection was 12, but the average is from 25 to 30. The average number of women detained in the jail is about five.

The men's jail has 36 cells on two floors. The upper floor consists of galleries and the cells on the galleries have two bunks in each, and those on the lower floor one bunk in each.

There are two departments for women which contain seven cells each. There are no hospital facilities; sick prisoners are sent to Nassau Hospital. On the day of inspection one man and one woman were in the hospital.

The beds have mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows. The pillows are supposed to have slips, but at the time of inspection a good many of

them seemed to be without the slaps.

The men's jail has four departments, each containing nine cells. Each department has a shower bath and each cell is furnished with toilet and stationary wash basin. Prisoners are served three meals a day.

The jail was clean, showing good care. The floor in the men's department needs repairing and the entire interior of the jail needs repainting.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Practically all of the prisoners serving sentence in this jail are employed. The regular labor assignments on the day of inspection were as follows: Garage, 2; hall man, 1; care of jail corridors, 1; laundry, 1; engine room, 2; yardman, 1; court house work, 3. Most of the remaining prisoners serving time and able to work are employed on the farm, the number ranging from five to ten. During the past year the prisoners have cultivated about three acres which three years ago was wild land but which has been broken up and reduced to a state of cultivation by inmate labor. There are still many acres in the same field which the prisoners are privileged to cultivate.

During the past year one and one-quarter acres were planted to potatoes. The jail authorities have been using potatoes from this tract since July and have forty barrels on hand. Three quarters of an acre was planted to cabbage and large quantities of tomatoes, peas, string beans, onions, carrots and other garden produce have been raised, all of which have been or will be used in the jail.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) This jail should be enlarged. Nassau county has grown largely in population since this jail was built and it now needs a new jail of at least twice the capacity of the present institution with better facilities for classification. With only two departments for women it is frequently impossible for the sheriff to classify the female prisoners as the law requires. On the day of inspection a girl of seventeen years old was commingled with several older women in one of the corridors.

The inadequacy of this jail has been called to the attention of the board of supervisors each year for several years past and recommendations for its enlargement made. Nothing has been done. Besides the lack of separate quarters for young girls and witnesses, the housing of from 25 to 65 regular prisoners in the tramp room, many of them compelled to sleep on the concrete floor, is a disgrace to this rich and prosperous county—a condition not existing in any other county jail of the State. The population and county business has so increased in recent years that all the other county buildings have lately been enlarged, while nothing has been done for the jail.

I recommend that the Commission take more drastic action in this matter than the making of recommendations, as those do not seem to be taken seriously by the county authorities.

(2) Repair the broken floor in the men's jail. This should be done by competent workmen who can make permanent repairs. Heretofore the repairs to the floors of this jail have been a botch.

(3) Repaint the interior of the men's jail.

(4) Improve the quality of the fresh meat supply. The only fresh meat served is beef that is purchased daily from a local market at a low price. This method of purchase often results in loading off on the jail the fag ends of meat not otherwise saleable. This has been remedied in a good many institutions by buying the beef supply by the quarter and cutting it up in the jail. I have been informed by officials in other institutions that this was the only way of getting a satisfactory supply of fresh beef and that this method was really more economical and much more satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

LUDLOW ST., NEW YORK CITY

I visited this jail February 26th, being shown around by Warden Johnson.

The population consisted of 17 men, as against the cell capacity of about 54. The officers consist of a warden, clerk, doctor, eleven keepers, various cooks and cleaners, male helpers, etc., a total of twenty-four employees as against a population of seventeen.

As is well known, this jail houses only civil prisoners who are there mostly for short periods. A large proportion of those in prison consisted of alimony cases, the sentences being three months for nonpayment of alimony less than \$500 and six months for nonpayment of alimony \$500 and over per month. This jail costs about \$25,000 to run and appears to be an unnecessary extravagance for the City of New York.

A bill has been introduced, being No. 860, in the Assembly, providing that this county jail be placed under the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York and the prisoners removed to some building under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction of New York. I recommend that the State Commission of Prisons take action favorable to this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RICHARD M. HURD,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

LUDLOW STREET

Inspected October 20, 1916. In charge of Warden Johnson.

At this time the population was 12, 11 men and 1 woman, classified as follows: Under arrest, 3; execution for debt, 2; alimony, 6; conversion, 1.

This institution still averages, as it has for some years, double the number of employees than it has inmates. There is 1 warden, 1 clerk, 2 engineers, 1 physician, 11 guards, 8 cleaners, 2 cooks, 2 assistant cooks, and 1 laundress.

It is to be regretted that this jail has not been designated for other uses in addition, as there are 52 cells, all light. I suggest that witnesses be kept there both male and female. The suggestion might be called to the attention of Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW ST., NEW YORK CITY

Inspected November 16, 1916. Alfred E. Smith, sheriff; Eugene A. Johnson, warden. The number of employees include eleven male keepers working on eight-hour shifts, one clerk, two engineers, a physician, two cooks (female), two assistant cooks (female), a laundress, and two female and one male cleaners. The assistant cooks and one of the female cleaners act as matrons when there are women inmates.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 12 men and 1 woman. The highest number at any one time since January 1, 1916, was 29; the average, about 16. Of those in custody on the day of inspection three were held on orders of arrest, two on body executions, two for contempt, and six for contempt in alimony cases.

This institution has 24 large cells on the Essex Market Place side and 23 on the Ludlow street side. These latter were formerly used for United States prisoners and are now available for any prisoners committed to this institution, if needed, but ordinarily the 24 cells on the Essex Market Place side are sufficient to house the entire male population. On the day of inspection the one woman prisoner occupied the first tier on the Ludlow street side; she had been committed for contempt of court. Since the last inspection a section of the yard wall has been rebuilt. It had become somewhat dilapidated and dangerous. Prisoners are allowed to exercise in this yard daily in good weather and are not locked in their cells during the day. They are given three meals a day. The jail was clean, showing good care.

It will be noticed there are no witnesses in this institution. For some unexplained reason New York county maintains separate institutions for civil prisoners and for witnesses; this is not the case in any other county of the State; even in the other counties of Greater New York civil prisoners and witnesses are kept in the same institution. The Ludlow street wing of this jail could be remodeled into suitable rooms for witnesses. Of course the cell block would have to be removed. There may be sufficient reasons for maintaining separate institutions for civil prisoners and witnesses in this county, but it is certainly expensive, as it is necessary to maintain a full staff of officers for each institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

### LOCKPORT

Inspected March 3, 1916. William Shaw, sheriff; Frank J. Kellogg, jailer.

The population of the Niagara County Jail on day of inspection was 60; 53 were serving sentence, 6 awaiting trial and action of grand jury and 1 awaiting transportation. There were 5 females, 3 serving sentence, 1 held for trial and 1 awaiting transportation. There were no male minors and 1 female minor.

I made my inspection in company with Chester R. Phelps, architect, who drew the plans for the jail enlargement hitherto filed and Supervisor Frank A. Carlton, chairman of the building committee. Both Mr. Phelps and Mr. Carlton stated that the authorities of Niagara county wish to reconstruct the jail or shift about the cell room to make possible a legal classification.

I found the jail in good sanitary condition. The law of classification was not observed in the female quarters. I found a minor and a girl awaiting trial mingled in the women's cell room with adults and women serving sentences. No male minor was under sentence at the time of the inspection. If any had been he would necessarily have been mingled with the male adults as there were no separate accommodations for male minors under sentence.

The authorities of Niagara county are keeping down the jail population considerably as compared with the preceding year. I pointed out that the State Commission of Prisons would insist upon the observance of the law of classification; that even if the population of the jail was kept down to its present number, separate quarters must be provided for convicted male minors and for the classification and separation of females, and that it was reprehensible to compel the mingling of females held under detention for trial and witnesses with sentenced prisoners and to compel the mingling of females minors with adults.

Various propositions for enlarging the jail to meet the needs were suggested. A suggestion was made that possibly rooms could be provided on the fourth floor for female quarters which would leave the present female section available for convicted male minors. A suggestion was also made that a small wing might be added on one side sufficient to care for the women and the convicted male minors. The architect stated that he would prepare sketches and submit them to the building committee and to this Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

#### ROME

Inspected March 28, 1916. Benjamin Agen, deputy sheriff, in charge.

The number of inmates was 58, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, 11 men and 1 woman; held for grand jury, 7 men; serving sentence, 37 men and 1 woman; there was also one female witness. The woman awaiting trial has a child two months old. The highest number of inmates at any one time since January 1st was 97 and the lowest, 40.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports. There are thirty cells of brick and stone construction, twenty on the first floor in two tiers and ten on the second floor. There are two rooms over the sheriff's office, one used for women and the other for "trusties." These rooms are reached by wooden stairways.

The jail was clean. The closets and washing facilities were in good condition.

Iron beds with wire fabrics are used. The bedding consists of straw ticks and pillows, blankets, sheets and pillow slips. The prisoners wash their own bedding in the sinks at the ends of the corridors. There is no laundry connected with the institution.

The food is described in a separate report. The kitchen was very clean and in fair condition. A civilian cook is employed.

There are no hospital facilities.

All the prisoners are unemployed with the exception of a few trusties.

The wife of the deputy in charge is the matron and has the keys of the women's department. The jail record was up to date and well kept.

The jail is antiquated and the cells are very poorly ventilated; the toilet facilities are absolutely inadequate; and the jail is always overcrowded and therefore insanitary. The sheriff cannot classify the prisoners as required by law. The portion used for the women and trusties is a dangerous firetrap.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

### ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

#### ROME

Inspected May 17, 1916. William K. Harvey, sheriff; Benjamin Agen, deputy sheriff in charge; David R. Thomas, night jailer.

By direction of Commissioner Wade, in whose district the Oneida County Jail at Rome is located, I visited the institution on May 17th to inquire into complaints made by inmates in letters dated May 5th, and 9th, to the Governor and by him referred to the State Commission of Prisons.



These complaints alleged lack of medical treatment and exercise; verbal abuse from the deputy in charge; refusal of the deputy to supply postage stamps for letters; curtailment of privileges; and presence of vermin.

I interviewed all but one of the twenty-four prisoners whose names were mentioned in the letters, as well as others. Of the seven who were alleged to be in need of medical attention only one complained that he had not received proper treatment. His ailment, according to Dr. P. P. Gregory the jail physician, was one of long standing and too frequent treatment was inadvisable. He had received hospital treatment on May 15th.

The jail has no hospital facilities and the same is true of the jail at Utica. Dr. Gregory said he visited the jail daily and came on call, night or day. He is appointed by the board of supervisors and is not directly responsible to the sheriff. The physician is handicapped by lack of facilities. Only a few days previous to my visit one of the prisoners fell while attempting to open a window and received injuries which necessitated his removal to a local hospital for treatment.

One of the prisoners, who did not sign the letter and who is serving a sentence of a year for grand larceny, stated that he was addicted to the drug habit when received in April and had had better medical treatment in the jail than he had received in hospitals when at liberty.

Several of the prisoners complained of lack of outdoor exercise. One serving a sentence of a year stated that he had "lung trouble" and had been in a hospital in New York. This man was one of nine prisoners occupying five cells in a tier on the upper west side of the jail. There were two cots in the corridor which prisoners occupied at night, but this man stated he slept in a cell with another inmate. In reply to an inquiry as to whether he believed the man had tuberculosis Dr. Gregory said the prisoner had had bronchitis but that he had never given him a thorough examination to ascertain whether or not he had tuberculosis.

This case illustrates the deplorable conditions existing in this jail by reason of its lack of hospital facilities. If the man has tuberculosis it is not right to compel other men to occupy the same section with him, much less sleep in the same cell. I suggested to the physician that this prisoner be given a thorough examination to determine his true condition and that pending such examination he be permitted to sleep on a cot in the corridor instead of in a cell. If he is found to have tuberculosis steps should be taken at once to keep him apart from other prisoners.

There is a small yard in connection with this jail, two sides of which are formed by walls of another building the windows in which are not barred. It appears from a report of inspection of May 13, 1915, that "the jailer takes the long term prisoners and more or less of the court prisoners into the yard in groups and gives them outdoor exercise practically every day." As stated, several of the prisoners expressed a desire to exercise in the open, but the present deputy sheriff said that as he is compelled at times to be absent from the jail there was little opportunity to permit the prisoners to be out in the yard, as it would necessitate the presence of an officer. However, the prisoners appear to have been given exercise last year.

One of the prisoners complained that the deputy had threatened at one time to "knock his block off." This prisoner also complained that he had been compelled to visit with his mother through a screen instead of through bars in the door as formerly. The deputy stated it was customary for visitors to talk through the screen to prevent the introduction of contraband.

The deputy stated that inmates were permitted to purchase postage stamps. In connection with complaints of the presence of vermin, it was stated there was an insufficient supply of hot water with which to clean the jail and for bathing purposes. The deputy sheriff stated that the flues of the boiler leak and that it would be necessary to make repairs as soon as the weather would permit. There is no laundry in connection with the

institution and prisoners have to wash their clothing and bedding in the corridors. The cells are without sanitary facilities, but there is a toilet and tub at the end of each corridor.

Complaint also was made that but two meals a day are served. The trustees who do the jail work receive three meals. The jail lacks adequate facilities for storing vegetables and meat. A report considering the food supplies was made recently.

As has been pointed out frequently in previous reports, this jail lacks facilities for a legal classification of prisoners. There are thirty cells in the main part of the jail in four sections, two on the first floor and two on the second. Each section on the first floor contains two cells in two tiers. The court prisoners are confined in the cells on the west side, and the short term prisoners on the east, or what is known among the prisoners as the "bum side." There are five cells in each section of the upper floor used for the detention of prisoners serving sentences.

Two rooms over the sheriff's office are used for the detention of women and trustees. These rooms are reached by a narrow wooden stairway, making it a dangerous fire trap. The windows in the trustees' room have been barred, two prisoners having escaped from this room last year.

There were 34 inmates in the jail at the time of inspection, all males. One minor, a young man of twenty held to await the action of the grand jury, was confined with sentenced prisoners in violation of section 92 of the County Law which provides that "minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners" and that "persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence." Two prisoners serving sentences were found in the section with court prisoners. The deputy sheriff stated that one of them was wanted on a charge of murder in Pennsylvania and he placed him with the court prisoners who are locked in their cells during the night, for additional security.

An adult prisoner awaiting trial was found among the sentenced prisoners in the upper section on the east side. A witness was being detained among sentenced prisoners in the upper section of the west side.

The two prisoners serving sentence who were with the court prisoners could have been assigned to a section with sentenced prisoners: the prisoner awaiting trial who was assigned to a section with sentenced prisoners could have been assigned to the section for court prisoners. There was no one in the women's room at the time of inspection and the minor could have been assigned to that room, but there still would have remained no separate place for the detention of the witness. This illustrates an instance of the lack of facilities for proper classification as required by section 91 of the County Law.

Various causes contribute to the congestion in this jail. Oneida county has no contract with a penitentiary to take care of its long term prisoners and all those who are not sent to a State prison are sentenced to the county jails at Utica and Rome. Ordinarily prisoners are sent to county jails for terms not exceeding sixty days. In the Rome jail on the day of inspection there were six prisoners serving sentences of one year, some of them for felonies. Another was serving nine months; five, six months; three, four months; and two, three months. There is no session of the grand jury between May and October, which means that prisoners committed to the jail to await grand jury action in some instances have to remain four months.

Prisoners in the upper east section complained of dampness. This side of the jail faces directly on a street and solid shutters have been placed over all the windows about one foot from the wall so that little sunlight can enter. The deputy sheriff stated that complaints by citizens of improper actions on the part of prisoners had made it necessary to erect these shutters last fall.

This jail is without proper facilities for legally classifying prisoners committed to it and is overcrowded practically all the time. It is without hospital facilities; no opportunity apparently is afforded its inmates to

exercise; there is no laundry; no employment is provided except caring for the jail, yet men are committed here for felonies for a year.

The attention of the board of supervisors of Oneida county has been called repeatedly by the State Commission of Prisons to its failure to provide adequate and sanitary facilities for the care of prisoners committed to the county jails but without result. Last July the Commission requested the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against the board to compel it to provide adequate jail facilities, so that the matter now rests with that official.

I talked with Sheriff Harvey at Utica following inspection and he expressed a determination to remedy conditions so far as lies within his power, but the responsibility for furnishing proper jail facilities rests with the board of supervisors.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That adequate and sanitary facilities for caring for prisoners be provided by the board of supervisors.

That a system of employment for prisoners serving sentence be devised and put into operation.

That so far as physical conditions permit the prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of the County Law.

That so far as possible diseased prisoners be segregated.

That the inmates be given exercise in the jail yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

##### UTICA

Inspected March 29, 1916. William K. Harvey, sheriff; G. W. Keating, deputy sheriff, in charge. Sofia Schreck, matron. A civilian cook and night jailer are also employed.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 53. Four men were awaiting trial, 4 were held for the grand jury, 39 men and 3 women were serving sentences, 1 male minor was awaiting trial and one was held for the grand jury; there was also one female witness. The highest number of prisoners at any one time since January 1st, was 104.

This jail, with its vaults of brick and stone construction, called cells, has been fully described in previous reports. It is similar in construction to the jail at Rome. There are, however, four rooms in the women's department, so that the women can be classified. The matron's room, which has recently been completed, adjoins the women's quarters. The matron has entire charge in this section of the jail.

The jail was clean. The closets were in fair condition. The other toilet conditions were all in good shape.

Some of the cells contain the old bunks fastened to the sidewalls. The Sheriff stated that these were gradually being removed. Iron beds with wire fabrics are also used. In some of the cells there were sleeping accommodations for two prisoners, in others for three. The bedding consists of straw mattresses and pillows, blankets, sheets, and pillow slips. It was in fair condition. The bedding is cared for by the prisoners. They do the washing in the tubs at the ends of the corridors. There is a laundry, so called, in the basement.

The kitchen was very clean. The prisoners are given two meals a day, with the exception of the women and trusties, who have three; one at 7:30

A. M. and the other at 3:30 P. M. The following is the bill of fare:

7:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Monday, Rice soup, bread and coffee	Pork, beans and bread
Tuesday, Bean soup, bread and coffee	Hash and bread
Wednesday, Vegetable soup, bread and coffee	Beef stew and bread
Thursday, Rice soup, bread and coffee	Meat, potatoes and bread
Friday, Vegetable soup, bread and coffee	Cabbage, potatoes & bread
Saturday, Macaroni, bread and coffee	Hash and bread
Sunday, Fried potatoes, bread and coffee.	Beef stew and bread.

There are no hospital facilities in this jail. The cells are inadequately ventilated. The toilet facilities are insufficient. The sheriff cannot classify the prisoners as required by law. The jail is so small that it is practically always congested and the authorities in charge are compelled to resort nearly all the time to the execrable system of "doubling up." The women's department is a fire trap. The prisoners are unemployed, nor do they have any exercise.

It will be noted that the male population of the jail at Rome was 55 and that at Utica 49 (the smallest number since January 1st)—104 men for the sixty cells in the two jails. Since January 1st last there have been 97 inmates in the jail at Rome at one time and 104 in the jail at Utica. No further comment would appear to be necessary.

The following is from the report of inspection of May 12, 1915:

"I again repeat the suggestion which I have heretofore made in connection with this jail—that it would seem this county should own a considerable farm, to be cultivated by the prisoners, on which they could raise a large part of the supplies for the jail, and perhaps additional supplies for other county institutions, thereby reducing the cost of maintenance and giving to the prisoners healthful exercise and cultivating in them habits of industry."

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

## ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

### CANANDAIGUA

Inspected May 19, 1916. Elmer Lucas, sheriff; George W. Gloatsy, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 15 males and 1 female; earlier in the day there were 18; three had been discharged that morning. The highest number at any one time since January 1, 1916, was 34; the average, about 22. Among the inmates mentioned were three male minors—two held for transportation to Elmira, and one serving sentence.

This jail has frequently been described in former reports. There are twelve cells on the first floor used for court prisoners and an equal number on the second floor for prisoners serving sentence. There are also two departments for juveniles of five cells each, one on the first and one on the second floor, and a dormitory on the third floor for trustees. In addition to these there are two rooms for women containing four beds.

The jail has recently been painted throughout by the inmates and presented a very creditable appearance. The cellar and basement have been whitewashed. The walls of the jail have also been repaired.

The jail has a good kitchen and dining room in the basement where all except court prisoners receive their meals. Prisoners are given three

meals a day except Sunday when two are served. All those serving sentence are kept employed, I was informed by the sheriff. Besides the jail housework they take care of the court house and surrounding lawns, and break stone in the stone shed when there is no other work.

The sheriff's office is salaried and the food for the prisoners is provided by the county.

The board of supervisors entered into a contract last fall to send all prisoners sentenced for terms exceeding 90 days to the Monroe County Penitentiary, and concluded to defer consideration of enlarging the jail until it should appear what effect this arrangement would have upon the population. The sheriff stated that the jail had not been overcrowded at any time since January 1st. The sheriff's office has no safe and the records, commitments, and other papers connected with his administration are kept in a wooden case in his office which has no fireproof interior. In most counties a safe is provided in which to keep all papers and important jail records, as their destruction might easily cause serious embarrassment both to the sheriff and county as well as the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

### CANANDAIGUA

Inspected October 27, 1916. Elmer Lucas, sheriff; George W. Gloatsy, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 17, all adult males. The average number of inmates since the last inspection was as follows: May, 17; June, 14; July, 22; August, 21; September, 43; October to date, 29. The high number in September was caused by the fact that the United States court was held at Canandaigua in this month and some 20 Federal prisoners were held in this jail during the session of the court. Six of these were witnesses, so that at one time there were 54 inmates. The sheriff stated that by using one of his own rooms for a young girl witness he was able to observe the classification of prisoners. It so happened that during that time there were no minors in custody. Of those in custody on the day of inspection three were court prisoners and fourteen serving sentence.

### EMPLOYMENT

During the summer the sheriff furnished 187 days of inmate labor at the county farm which is located four miles from the jail by trolley. In return for this labor the sheriff received for the use of the jail a portion of the crops raised on the farm. In addition to this the prisoners do the jail housework and take care of the court house and county grounds surrounding the county buildings.

During the winter and at other times when not required for other work prisoners break stone in the stone shed, so that, the sheriff stated, the sentenced prisoners were fully employed at all times during the current year. He further stated that except during the session of the United States court above mentioned, he has had plenty of room.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

## GOSHEN

Inspected May 13, 1916. Frederick McDowell, sheriff; Isaac Van Strander, jailer; James Scott, superintendent of prison labor.

There were 38 inmates on the day of inspection, 30 males, and 8 females; one of the males was a minor. The classification was as follows: Court prisoners, 10 males and 1 female; serving sentence, 20 males and 6 females; witnesses, 1 female. The highest number at any one time since January 1, 1916, was 40; the average, about 33. The sheriff's wife acts as matron and has the keys to the women's department with entire supervision. The sheriff and his family live in a section of the house adjacent.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. It contains 66 modern cells, furnishing 12 classifications. There are four hospital and detention rooms. Since January 1st all plumbing has been repaired and the entire interior of the jail, including the cell work and the walls and ceiling, have been repainted white, giving it a light and clean appearance,—a very fine improvement. It was done by prisoners under the supervision of the superintendent of labor.

When this jail was constructed the crossbar near the floor in which the upright steel bars were inserted was left with a small opening between it and the floor, too small for a scrubbing brush to enter it but large enough for an accumulation of dirt. The superintendent of labor, who is himself a mechanic, has concreted this opening throughout the entire jail.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and prisoners are boarded by the county. They are given three meals a day. They take care of the county grounds surrounding the several county buildings, which includes shoveling snow from the walks. They have been setting out trees this spring. In addition to the interior painting they do the jail housework and all the laundry work which is quite large as it includes the blankets, prisoners' clothing, towels, and bedding. The jail needs a laundry. All this washing is done in tubs in one of the small bath rooms. A laundry should be installed in the basement where there is plenty of room. A concrete floor could be laid by the prisoners. The present facilities are very inadequate and can only be characterized as intolerable.

This is a modern jail, built in 1911, and is well cared for. As there is at all times a large prison population, proper laundry facilities are indispensable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

## NEWBURGH

Inspected May 12, 1916. Henry Hallock Jr., under sheriff in charge; Tenny H. Hyde, jailer. No women are detained in this jail but are immediately sent to the jail at Goshen.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 24, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 10; serving sentence, 12; held for further examination, 2. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 48; the lowest, 12; and the average, about 24.

This jail is of modern arrangement. It has thirty steel cells in six classifications, one detention room with four bunks, and one hospital room. When prisoners are received they are taken to the detention room and after they have bathed are furnished with jail clothing, including underclothes.

Inmates had nearly finished painting the jail with white lead with enamel finish at the time of inspection. Work had to be suspended during the week on account of a session of the court then in progress.

The bunks in the cells have mattresses enclosed in slips, blankets, and pillows. A new concrete floor has been laid in the basement by inmates.

Prisoners are committed to this jail for terms varying from a few days to a year. They are boarded by the county. The cost for board last year was \$2.25 per week.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

#### ALBION

Inspected July 12, 1916. C. M. Bartlett, sheriff; John E. Rice, jailer. There is a matron when there are women prisoners. Her services were required for sixty days during last year.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 2 men, 1 serving time and the other held for the grand jury. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 34; the average, about 9. The lowest number at any one time for the year was on the day of inspection. There are three sessions of the grand jury in this county each year. There is practically no employment for the prisoners except the jail housework and the care of the county grounds.

This is a modern jail, consisting of three floors with ten cells on each of the first two floors, five on each side, back to back, and six on the third floor, and two detention rooms.

The cells are furnished with folding bunks equipped with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with white slips. There are niche toilets and stationary wash basins. There are two shower baths on each floor and a tub bath and other equipment in connection with the detention rooms. These rooms are each also furnished with two iron cot beds. About a year ago all the cells were furnished with new toilets with a tank flush operated by push buttons. Each toilet was provided with a 2 in. ventilating pipe operated by an electric fan in the attic.

The whole jail was clean, showing excellent care. The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and prisoners are fed at the expense of the county and are given three meals a day.

During the past year a new bake oven was installed in the kitchen, a new bath room constructed for the jailer, some inside painting done by the prisoners, and all the basement kalsomined. A linoleum cover has been cemented to the office floor, and a new typewriter and safe placed in the sheriff's office. The sheriff stated that he was about to commence the painting of the exterior of the building, the prisoners to do the work.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

#### OSWEGO

Inspected July 15, 1916. William L. Buck, sheriff; George E. Simons, jailer. The jailer's wife acts as matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 35 men and 1 woman, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 6 men; serving time, 29

men and 1 woman. The highest number at any time during the past year was 102, in the winter; the average, about 50; the lowest was on the day of inspection.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, it is a three-story modern jail. Each of the first two floors has forty cells in four departments, and the third floor has sixteen cells in four departments and four detention rooms. The jail affords ample provision for complete classification. The interior has recently been repainted and the steel work given a fresh coat of aluminum, all done by convict labor.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care. Each bunk is furnished with a mattress, blanket, white sheets, and pillows with white slips. Every new prisoner receives a clean outfit of bedding and a towel and his clothing is cleaned up. By proper care in this respect the jail is kept free from vermin.

The kitchen work is done by inmate labor under the supervision of an inmate cook. Six men are assigned to this work. The jailer stated that among the prisoners there is usually a competent cook. The laundry contains a washing machine and stationary tubs. The drying is done outdoors in good weather. From six to ten prisoners are employed with the other jail housework, cleaning and painting, and from twelve to fifteen are employed on the jail farm of 100 acres, four of which are occupied by the buildings. The other ninety-six on the opposite side of the road are cultivated by the inmates in charge of a farmer employed by the county under the general direction of the sheriff. The crops cultivated this season were as follows:

Twenty-three acres of corn, mostly for the silo, a portion of it sweet; four acres of potatoes, twelve of barley, fifteen of oats, two of cabbage, twenty to twenty-two of hay which the farmer said would harvest sixty tons this year. There were also considerable quantities of turnips, beets, etc. There are fourteen milk cows, three calves, and three horses. There is a fair promise of an apple crop.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and he is paid \$2.00 a week for boarding the prisoners. He pays the county for whatever farm produce he uses in the jail.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the practice of paying the sheriff a fixed sum for the board of prisoners be discontinued; that instead the county pay the cost of whatever supplies are necessary in addition to the products of the farm. This practice prevails in nearly all the counties of the State and is generally more satisfactory than the old method of paying the sheriff a fixed sum.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

##### COOPERSTOWN

Inspected May 3, 1916. O. J. Brown, sheriff; Scott Layten, jailer. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 8 males and 1 female, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 1 male; serving sentence, 7 males and 1 female. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 89, most of whom were men. This was for about a week last fall during hop picking. The average during the past year was about 18.

This jail is of modern arrangement and was found clean, showing excellent care. It is a small jail and the number of prisoners is usually



not large. It consists of two floors, ten cells on the first floor and nine cells and a detention room on the second. The detention room may also be used as a hospital. Bunks are furnished with straw beds, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with white slips, and presented a clean and neat appearance.

Each cell has a niche toilet and wash basin and two steel bunks. There is a tramp room in the basement with cot beds which are sometimes used as overflow quarters. No lodgers are cared for. There is no employment except the jail housework and the care of the county grounds surrounding the buildings.

The fee system is still in vogue in this county, the sheriff being paid a fixed sum per week for the board of prisoners. The amount allowed him last year was \$3.01 a week. Otsego and Hamilton are the only counties in the State at the present time in which the office of sheriff is not salaried. Beginning January 1, 1917, the sheriff of Hamilton county will be paid a salary in accordance with chapter 200 of the Laws of 1915.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

##### CARMEL

Inspected September 22, 1916. Charles E. Nichols, sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were two inmates. The maximum during the year was 34, minimum, 1. The only woman detained was a police prisoner, for two days.

The jail was fully described in the last report of inspection. It remains in all respects the same. It was found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, although the authorities are hampered by the lack of a laundry and facilities for heating water. There are no stationary tubs, and the boiler in connection with the kitchen range supplies the only hot water for bathing, washing and scrubbing and is entirely inadequate. It would seem to be a simple matter to install a coil in the steam heating plant which would supply plenty of hot water during the winter when it is most needed.

The windows on the first floor have been screened, which is in compliance with a suggestion made in former reports. The shut-off at the head of the stairs between the departments for men and women or minors, has not been provided as promised by the authorities last year. This is a very simple matter and should be attended to at once to prevent illegal and improper mingling of different classes of prisoners.

At the time of inspection the janitor was in charge of the jail as has been the case a greater part of the time for a number of years. Section 183 of the County Law provides that "Each sheriff shall have the custody of the jails of his county and the prisoners therein and such jails shall be kept by him, or by keepers appointed by him, for whose acts he shall be responsible." The janitor should be deputized or a keeper should be regularly appointed who would have authority over the prisoners and be responsible for the enforcement of the law regulating their classification.

The inmates receive three meals a day. The office of sheriff in this county is salaried, but he is allowed \$3.50 a week for board of prisoners, a remnant of the fee system. The practice which prevails in most of the counties of the State is for the county to furnish the necessary supplies without regard to any fixed sum per week, which method has been generally satisfactory.

The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are female inmates and also supervises the kitchen.

This jail has a modern equipment and at small expense could be rendered first-class. A compliance with the following recommendations would entail a small expenditure and concerns matters which are important in the proper conduct of the institution.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That a partition of heavy wire screening with door be installed across the hall on the second floor.
- (2) That proper laundry facilities be provided including an additional water heating device.
- (3) That an under-sheriff or keeper be appointed in compliance with the law.
- (4) That additional employment be provided for sentenced prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

## LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected December 16, 1916. Samuel J. Mitchell, acting sheriff; Frank Schults, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

This jail is only a place for the detention of civil prisoners. It consists of three rooms and a bath room on the second floor of an annex to the court house and the city prison. It has a wooden interior and is reached by a narrow stairway from the floor below.

There is one room with three large windows and two iron cot beds. The officer stated there were other cots which could be used if needed. Next to this was a general sitting room and bath room. There is also an entrance hallway, and adjacent to this is the warden's room which is occupied by the keeper when on duty. The warden and the two male keepers serve on eight hour shifts when there are any prisoners.

There is no place for the detention of women. The matron acts as housekeeper for the institution.

When there are any inmates both the officers in charge and the inmates are served with food from the city prison adjacent under an arrangement by which the county pays the city. Usually, prisoners only remain here for a day or two, although recently one was detained for six weeks. There were about ten prisoners during the past year, all men and all civil prisoners. The witnesses of this borough are detained in the district prisons of Manhattan. This is unusual, as both Bronx and Kings counties keep their witnesses in the civil prisons of these counties.

This county needs a new civil prison. There is room in the court house yard adjacent to the grounds of the city prison for such a jail and it could be built by the prisoners in the city prison if the material were furnished. The present arrangement is very antiquated and the quarters where these prisoners are now detained is a fire trap. The county of Queens is growing very rapidly in population and the need of a county jail is becoming more and more urgent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

## TROY

Inspected April 7, 1916. William P. Powers, sheriff; Delmer Lynch, under-sheriff. There is also a jailer, an assistant jailer, three process servers; two janitors, three firemen, one nightwatchman and one matron. The matron is on duty during the day and is subject to call during the night in case of sickness.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 67 men and 4 women, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 7 men; serving sentence, 60 men and 4 women. One of the women was awaiting transfer to Bedford. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 97, in February. The average number during the past four months was 77. The prisoners are given three meals a day. The men are brought to the mess hall in the basement and the women receive their meals in the corridor of the women's department.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and prisoners are boarded by the county. This is a new jail and was found in excellent condition. It contains forty modern steel cells on the first floor, forty on the second, divided off in sections of ten cells each, making eight classifications. On the third floor there are separate quarters for civil prisoners, four hospital rooms, ten cells for male minors and ten for women, two classifications in each.

The recent improvements to this jail have been the fitting up of the dining room for men in the basement, and the repainting of the entire interior, including the basement, the whitewash having been first removed. The jail has a well equipped laundry. Each cell has a bunk which is furnished with a mattress, enclosed in a removable case, which is washed weekly. The women's bunks have mattresses, white sheets and pillows with cases. All the bunks have blankets. Each new inmate gets a clean blanket.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

## RICHMOND

Inspected April 21, 1916. Spire Pitou Jr., sheriff; J. J. Bennett, jailer. The other officers consist of three matrons, four guards, one finger print clerk, one cook, and one farmhand.

There were 27 male and 2 female inmates on the day of inspection, classified as follows: Awaiting trial, males, 14; females 2; serving sentence, males, 13. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 89. The highest number of women at any one time was 8.

This is a three-story and basement jail. There are twenty cells on each floor with twelve classifications and three detention rooms.

In the basement is a receiving room where prisoners are held until they become sober and are cleaned up before assignment to cells, and five cells used for detention of vagrants sentenced from one to ten days. The basement is above grade on the side containing the cells.

Each bunk throughout the jail has a straw bed, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips, and presented a clean and neat appearance. The cells have niche toilets and since the last inspection the section surrounding the rim at the bottom of the niche has been filled with concrete, making a decided improvement. The steel work of the interior of the basement and of the first and second floors has recently been painted and walls

kalsomined a light color. The exterior bars of the windows and the cornice of the jail have also been painted, the work being done by prisoners. The third floor will be painted as soon as the authorities furnish the material.

The work of installing two new beds for the overflow of the jail cess-pools was in progress. Each of these beds will be 30 ft. x 90 ft., and it is expected they will be completed in May.

The employment consists of jail housework and the cultivation of a garden of two or three acres.

The jail was clean and the floors are well preserved. The prisoners were quiet and orderly, showing excellent discipline. Three meals a day are served and there was no complaint about the food.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Screens should be placed on the windows of the basement and the first floor of the jail, as the jail has no wall or fence around it and outsiders have access to the windows.

(2) A wall or iron picket fence should be constructed around the entire jail premises.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### NEW CITY

Inspected June 22, 1916. Hudson Hurd, sheriff; E. W. Miller, jailer; Mrs. Miller, matron. The matron is now salaried and a night watchman has been added to the sheriff's staff as recommended in my last report.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 22 men and 3 women, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 8; serving sentence, 17. The highest number at any one time since January 1st last (when the present sheriff took office) was 31; the average since that time, 25. The matron has entire charge of the department for women.

The jail remains in practically the same condition as described in my former report. It was very clean throughout, showing excellent care, and I was informed by both the officers and the inmates that it was free from bugs of every kind.

As there are only three departments for men, it is frequently impossible for the sheriff to fully comply with the law classifying the prisoners, with the result that sentenced and court prisoners are more or less commingled and adults and minors are frequently kept in the same department. The attention of the sheriff, however, should be called to the law that forbids commingling court prisoners with sentenced prisoners and adults with minors, and that "minors" means persons under twenty-one years of age, to the end that diligent effort may be made by him and the jailer to comply with this law so far as possible.

The beds had white sheets, blankets, and pillows with white slips. The bed linen is washed weekly. The straw ticks are frequently changed and the ticks washed.

The two rooms for women on the upper floor have cot beds and presented a neat and clean appearance. The matron stated that the highest number of women at any one time since January 1st last was five.

The only employment for prisoners is the jail housework and the care of the court house and grounds surrounding the county buildings which includes a large lawn in front. The jailer stated that this keeps six or seven prisoners fairly busy most of the time. In my report for 1915 and that of Commissioner Huntington for the year 1914 it was stated that it would be feasible, considering the large number of prisoners in this jail, to employ some of them on repairing and constructing new roads in the

vicinity of New City and that a farm in this vicinity could also be cultivated by the prisoners: that this method of employing prisoners had worked successfully in several counties of the State. The advantage of such employment was fully set forth by Commissioner Huntington in his report.

It is recommended that the board of supervisors of this county give this matter serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

### CANTON

Inspected August 14, 1916. Herbert M. Farmer, sheriff.

There were 61 prisoners in this jail on the day of inspection to accommodate which there are but 28 cells and four rooms. Fifty-one males and 2 females were serving sentence, 7 males were being held to await the action of the grand jury, and 1 woman was being held as a witness in a Federal case. Five of the male prisoners were minors, 4 serving sentence and 1 held for the grand jury. The jail had an average daily population of 40 during the past year. The highest number at any one time was 61; the lowest, 28.

A majority of the prisoners are said to be sentenced from Massena.

The authorities of St. Lawrence county must provide additional jail facilities or the sheriff must continue to violate the law with respect to the classification of prisoners. It is contrary to the county law to confine an adult with a minor, yet this is what the sheriff is compelled to do at times because of lack of facilities. It is also necessary to place two prisoners in a cell which has a demoralizing effect. A minor awaiting the action of the grand jury was found with adults in the department for court prisoners. Other minors were found with adults in the departments for sentenced prisoners. The sheriff said he had no other place for them. The board of supervisors should give this matter serious consideration.

The prisoners are seldom locked in their cells day or night as the cells are not equipped with toilets. There is a toilet in each corridor to which they have access. If it is necessary to lock a prisoner in his cell, a bucket is provided.

A matron is employed who has the custody of the keys to the women's department. The jail was found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

St. Lawrence county continues to lead the way in the employment of its prisoners. Many of those serving sentence are employed on a county farm about a mile from the jail. They walk or ride to and from the farm and have their midday meal at the jail. The sheriff stated that 83 loads of hay have been cut this year and there are under cultivation three acres of potatoes, four of beans, one of corn, one of carrots and mangels, four of grain and a quarter of an acre of garden stuff. The live stock consists of three cows, a team of horses and four pigs. A stone shed affords employment for forty-five prisoners. They break stone during the winter months and when their services are not needed on the farm. The stone is sold to the town and village and a considerable revenue has been received from this source. The roofs of the jail and barn have been painted by inmates and a new cement floor laid in the horsebarn. Others are employed caring for the jail and grounds.

Besides furnishing healthful outdoor employment for the prisoners the operation of the farm has reduced the cost of boarding the prisoners to eighty-three cents per week as compared with \$1.03 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915. This furnishes a concrete example which other

counties would do well to emulate.

The prisoners are well fed and are given three meals a day.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the board of supervisors take immediate steps to provide adequate jail facilities for the prisoners committed to the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

#### BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected May 26, 1916. W. J. Dodge, sheriff; James T. Betts, jailer. There are also an assistant jailer and a janitor. Mrs. Betts acts as matron when there are female prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 28, all males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 4; serving sentence, 21; awaiting transportation to the N. Y. State Reformatory at Elmira, 8. Four of the inmates were minors, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, and one under sixteen had been committed to the State Industrial and Agricultural School at Industry and was awaiting transportation to that institution. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 80; the lowest, 21; the average, about 45. There have been three female prisoners since last November. The sheriff estimated that they have female prisoners about a quarter of the time.

This jail has been frequently described in former reports. The principal jail for men consists of 28 steel cells and four bath rooms on two floors, furnishing four classifications. Each cell has two bunks, a toilet, and stationary wash basin. There are four separate rooms for boys and six rooms on two floors for women. Each of these rooms has a toilet and wash basin.

The women's department has a tub bath. The bunks are furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets and pillows with slips.

There is a tramp room in the basement but it is not used.

The jail has electric lights and steam heat throughout and is supposed to be fireproof. Since the last inspection a new sterilizer has been installed in the basement and new vegetable and potato cellars have been provided, and the outside wall of the adjoining building has been painted a light color, helping the light in that side of the jail.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and prisoners are boarded at the expense of the county; they are given three meals a day. They are without employment except the jail housework. The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

#### RECOMMENDATION

(1) The matron should have the entire custody of the department for females.

(2) The rooms on both floors of this department should be used.

(3) Further improve the light on the court house side of the jail, especially on the first floor.

(4) Employment should be provided for sentenced prisoners.

(5) Adequate laundry facilities should be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

## BALLSTON SPA.

Inspected August 10, 1916. William J. Dodge, sheriff, James T. Betts, undersheriff in charge.

The total population at the time of visit was 36—33 males and 3 females. Of the males 29 were serving time and 4 were awaiting the action of the grand jury. Of the women, 2 were serving time and 1 awaiting the action of the grand jury.

This jail is used also as a police station by the town of Milton. This is something which should not be allowed. While the place was fairly clean, it needs painting, and I recommend that it be done as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

## SCHENECTADY

Inspected July 5, 1916. Louis A. Welch, sheriff; Russell R. Hunt, undersheriff; Mrs. Welch, matron. There are also three regular guards who work on eight-hour shifts. The undersheriff sleeps in a room adjacent to the jail and the sheriff and matron live in the same building. All are subject to call at any time.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 45 males and 5 females. Three of the males were minors. The classification was as follows: Court prisoners, 2; serving sentence, 27; held for examination, 21. The highest number at any time during the past year was 72—on March 5th., last. The population has been much less during the past year than any recent preceding year, the average being only about 36.

This is a new jail, built on modern lines. The men's department contains eighty cells on four floors, twenty on each floor, two on each side, back to back, making eight classifications. Each cell is equipped with a stationary wash basin, niche toilet, steel bunk, small folding steel stand, and a small folding steel seat.

In the basement there is a well equipped laundry, kitchen, and fumigator. The clothing of all prisoners, except those held for examination, is fumigated, laundered, and returned to the prisoner on his discharge. In the meantime he is furnished with jail clothing.

The minors were in a separate department from the adults. The classification of prisoners now seems to be well observed.

The department for women has eight cells and two detention rooms, four cells and a detention room on each side, and is in the care of the matron who keeps the keys.

The jail was clean throughout except that the bowls of the toilets had been allowed to become stained. As this is a new jail and has been under the care of the present officials since it was built this neglect of the toilets is inexcusable.

Prisoners are not employed except with the jail housework. Four prisoners assist the chef in the kitchen, and three or four others take care of the rest of the jail. These trusties are given three meals a day; the others are given breakfast at eight o'clock and dinner at two. The dinner supplied is sufficient for a light supper also, I was informed.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

## SCHOHARIE

Inspected February 4, 1916. David Boynton, sheriff; L. D. Smith, undersheriff.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7, all adult males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 4; serving sentence, 3. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 32; the lowest, 1; the average, about 7 or 8. The highest number was only for a few days when a large batch of train riders was brought in at one time; they were given sentences ranging from two to sixteen days each.

This is a small fireproof jail. It has been fully described in former reports. The bunks are furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. The floors are concrete; the side walls and ceiling are metal lined. There are eight windows on the upper floor and six on the lower, three on each side.

The jail was clean and in good condition except that the concrete floor is broken in one or two places and needs repairing, and the steel work needs repainting.

Prisoners, in addition to the care of the jail and the county grounds and buildings, help take care of the furnace which heats all the county buildings. In addition to the jail and sheriff's office these buildings consist of a supervisors' room, court house, and county clerk's office.

The sheriff's office of this county is salaried and he is paid in addition \$4.00 a week for board and washing of each prisoner. Prisoners are furnished three meals a day.

There are three terms of the grand jury in Schoharie county, but only two terms of the county court with a jury. This causes long intervals between time of indictment by the grand jury and trial in the county court. Prisoners indicted in June and October have to be held until December for trial; those indicted in January have to be held until April. The jail is very small and is sometimes quite congested. This congestion could be relieved somewhat by having the trial terms of the county court arranged to follow almost immediately after the sessions of the grand jury, so that prisoners indicted may be tried and their cases disposed of without delay. Consideration of this matter is recommended to the county judge and board of supervisors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

## WATKINS

Inspected July 22, 1916. Darwin F. Thompson, sheriff; L. A. Barnum, undersheriff.

This jail is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the State, having been erected more than half a century ago. It is a two-story brick structure attached to the rear of the sheriff's residence, the entrance being through the sheriff's office.

There are eight stone vault-like cells on the first floor, four on a side, back to back, facing windows in the outer wall. These cells are little better than those at Sing Sing Prison being but 4 ft. 4 in. wide and about 8 ft. deep and 8 ft. high. There is no means of ventilation except through the barred doors. The sheriff stated that at times the cells become so damp that the bedding on the cots is mildewed. Four of the cells are ordinarily used for prisoners and the others are given over to the use of lodgers. There are no toilet facilities in the cells, but there is a toilet and lavatory



in the end of each corridor. There is a bath tub in one corridor but it is not screened and affords no privacy. The floor is concrete.

The second floor, reached by a wooden stairway from the sheriff's office, has three rooms which are used for the detention of women, minors and civil prisoners. A bath and toilet room are provided and the sheriff's wife acts as matron. The interior of this portion of the jail is constructed largely of wood and a fire, either in the jail or the sheriff's residence, might prove fatal to any one confined on the second floor.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A satisfactory state of cleanliness prevailed. The cots are equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows, and pillow slips, the slips having been provided since the present sheriff assumed office on January 1st. The prisoners are given three meals a day. A jail physician is employed. Two sessions of the grand jury are held annually.

There are no laundry facilities and the sheriff has the laundry work done outside, an expense that might be saved were proper facilities provided. There is a jail yard surrounded by a wooden fence, but it is so insecure that the yard is not used and is filled with weeds.

There was but one prisoner on the day of inspection—a male serving sentence. The highest number during the present year was four, and some of the time the jail has been without an occupant.

Plans and specifications for proposed alterations to the first floor of the jail were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons by C. E. Titus, a member of the board of supervisors, in May. These plans contemplated tearing out the stone cells and installing ten steel cells. The arrangement of the cells was such that no sunlight could have entered them as they faced either on a corridor or a blank wall, nor did they provide for the reconstruction of the second floor which would have remained a fire trap. For these reasons the plans were disapproved. A suggested plan for remodeling the jail was forwarded to Mr. Titus but so far as the Commission has been informed no action by the board of supervisors has been taken. The board should be urged to give the matter careful consideration to the end that an adequate and sanitary place of detention may be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## SENECA COUNTY JAIL.

### WATERLOO

Inspected January 20, 1916. James O'Connor, sheriff, in charge of the jail at Waterloo; Charles B. Seeley, undersheriff, in charge of the jail at Ovid.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 30, all adult males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 4; serving sentence, 26. The highest number at any one time during the present winter was on the day of inspection. The sheriff stated that the average during the past year was about 11.

This county has had a new sheriff since January 1st, who lives at Waterloo, and the under sheriff lives at Ovid, reversing the situation from what it has been. The Waterloo jail is the principal jail of the county. It is new, first occupied on July 19, 1915, and was fully described in my inspection report dated October 14, 1915. It was found in excellent condition as to cleanliness.

The practice of furnishing prisoners jail clothing is still continued; underclothing is also furnished.

There is a lodgers' room in the basement which is also used by the local police as a lockup. My last report called attention to the fact that

the jailer at Waterloo had no assistant except the matron, not even a cook, and that the jailer, who was then also the deputy sheriff (and is now the sheriff and as such is the chief police officer of the county), is compelled at times to be absent from the jail and to leave it entirely in the care of the matron or a trusty. As there are sometimes as many as 40 prisoners in this jail at one time, and frequently 20 or 30, there should be a turnkey so that the jail need never be left without a keeper. That report stated that a jail with a large number of prisoners requires attention both night and day, and to expect that one man can properly attend to the various duties involved is unreasonable. The board of supervisors was in session on the day of my inspection, and in view of this recommendation I was asked to appear before the board and explain it more fully, which I did. No action was taken that day, but the need for such an assistant continues and the recommendation is repeated. Employment still continues as stated in my last report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

##### BATH

Inspected April 19, 1916. Frank O. Gay, sheriff.

Besides the sheriff there is an undersheriff, jailer, two guards, matron, and cook.

The population on this date was 32, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 24 males and 2 females; awaiting trial, 6 males. The maximum since January 1st was 54. During 1915 the number of admissions was 457 males and 22 females, of whom 29 males and 5 females were under twenty-one years of age.

The records show that a considerable number of men are committed to this jail for a term of six months for public intoxication. This practice is not commendable as it tends to congest this small jail and consequently interferes with the proper legal classification of the inmates.

This jail is built on the old style pit construction plan and is far from modern. The interior and equipment for the most part were found in an excellent state of cleanliness and well painted. The toilets and wash bowls were being renamed, and the bake oven overhauled. The bedding consists of straw ticks, blankets and pillows. No sheets or pillow slips have ever been used. A new dryer has been installed and the laundry equipment and hot water supply seemed satisfactory.

The jail has thirty-six cells, six rooms and an insulated cell used for disciplinary purposes. The quarters for court prisoners and minors are on the second floor facing the pit and are separated from the main cell room for sentenced prisoners by wire screens. This does not prevent communication and is not the separation contemplated in Section 98 of the County law.

A concrete wall has been constructed at one side of the jail. This contains a stone shed and the sentenced prisoners are given some employment of stone breaking. There is no farm or garden in connection with the institution. Ten or more acres would afford considerable employment for the inmates during the summer and would furnish the jail with the greater part of its food supply.

The prisoners receive three meals a day. The bread and other food supplies seemed satisfactory. There is no cooler and consequently such articles as meat are purchased from hand to mouth. The kitchen floor is of wood and practically worn out, and should be replaced with one of

concrete or like material at an early date.

The jail maintained a library of fifty books for the use of the inmates. Since January first the books have been missing. These should be returned at once.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That farm land be purchased or leased, upon which inmates may be employed.

(2) That a new floor be laid in the kitchen.

(3) That a large refrigerator be installed.

(4) That, for sanitary purposes, the beds be supplied with sheets and pillow slips.

(5) That the village of Bath provide a lockup and cease to use the county jail for detention of intoxicated persons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Inspector.*

### SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

#### RIVERHEAD

Inspected October 12, 1916. Charles J. Odell, sheriff; Ernest Hopkins, warden; Mrs. Odell, matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 51 men and 4 women, classified as follows: Serving time, 31 men and 4 women; court prisoners, 17 men; awaiting transportation to Elmira, 3 men.

Among the foregoing prisoners were three boys held for the grand jury and two boys and one girl serving sentence. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 92; the lowest, 34; the average, about 63.

This is a new jail and was in excellent condition. It contains eight separate departments for male prisoners. Two departments of fifteen cells each on the first floor are used for the detention of grand jury prisoners. The other six departments are rows of fourteen cells each, containing in all eighty-four cells. Each row has a shower both.

The women's jail has fifteen cells in three departments. On the fourth floor over this jail is a large detention room containing five beds and a chapel where services are held twice a week.

The condition of the floors and plumbing generally is especially commendable. Prisoners are served three meals a day in the cells, with a varied menu. In the basement is a good laundry, a well equipped kitchen, and a carpenter shop. The food supply in the store rooms was of good quality.

The outside yard is no longer used for storage of coal, but on account of the erection of the new county clerk's office adjacent to the jail the ordinary driveway from the street is closed temporarily and the yard is used as an entrance to the jail when bringing in supplies.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Since about May 1st several of the prisoners have been employed repairing highways one or two miles from the jail. During the summer they also helped to build 1,200 feet of concrete sidewalk in front of the county buildings, the jail furnishing one half of the unskilled labor. On the day of inspection a number of prisoners was cleaning the streets of the village of Riverhead. Prisoners were also repainting the inside of the prison. It had been completed on the second floor and some work had been done on the other floors. Prisoners do the jail housework and the janitor work for all the county buildings and surrounding yards and

grounds. The warden stated that during the summer about all the prisoners have employment but that in the winter when the jail population here is large the outdoor work is nearly suspended and there are a good many idle.

On the day of inspection there was some unnecessary and illegal commingling of male minors with adult prisoners. The warden promised to remedy this condition at once.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

#### MONTICELLO

Inspected September 18, 1916. Elmer Winner, sheriff; Hobert Hill, undersheriff; John C. Lennon, deputy sheriff. Mrs. Winner acts as matron when there are women prisoners, which is less than half the time I was informed.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 9, all adult males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 1; held for examination, 5; serving sentence, 3. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 17; the lowest, 4; the average, 8.

This is a modern jail and was found in excellent condition as to care and cleanliness. The bunks have mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with white slips, and presented a very neat appearance.

The new steel doors for the jail office and basement, recommended in my last report, have been received and are awaiting installation.

The prisoners are given three meals a day and are fed at the expense of the county. The only employment is the care of the jail and the county grounds. The jail yard is not used except for airing blankets and drying the laundry in good weather.

The thirty cells and two large detention rooms are arranged so as to afford ample facilities for classification of prisoners and the separate care of witnesses, debtors, and other civil prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TIoga COUNTY JAIL

#### OWEGO

Inspected July 24, 1916. W. E. Allen, sheriff; G. S. Birby, deputy sheriff.

There were 8 inmates on the day of inspection, all males, 5 of whom were serving sentence, 1 was awaiting trial, 1 was held for the grand jury, and 1, a boy of nine years, was being held for examination. The highest number of prisoners during the present year was 23 and the lowest, 6.

This is a modern jail, with sixteen cells on the first floor, fourteen on the second, and six cells and four large rooms on the third. Since the last inspection the toilet niches and a portion of the interior of the jail have been painted by the inmates.

The institution is without adequate laundry facilities and it is necessary to do the washing in the corridors. There is room in the basement for a laundry and the board of supervisors should provide the necessary equipment. The cells are equipped with mattresses, blankets, sheets,

pillows and slips. The bedding has to be frequently washed. Prisoners are supplied with clothing when necessary.

There is a jail physician. No matron is employed, but the sheriff's wife acts in that capacity when necessary. Four sessions of the grand jury are held annually.

The sheriff calls attention to the necessity for a padded cell or some means of restraining violent prisoners. In a recent case it was necessary to hire additional help to care for a man with delirium tremens. A restraint sheet probably would suffice in the majority of cases.

The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and he is paid a fixed sum per week for boarding prisoners. In nearly all of the counties of the State the county pays the cost of whatever supplies are necessary, a system which is usually more satisfactory than the old method of paying the sheriff a fixed sum.

The prisoners are employed at the county farm in addition to caring for the jail and county grounds. The sheriff endeavors to keep all sentenced prisoners employed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That adequate laundry facilities be provided.
- (2) That a matron be employed to act when there are female prisoners.
- (3) That the practice of paying the sheriff a fixed sum per meal for board of prisoners be discontinued and that the county pay for whatever supplies are necessary.
- (4) That a restraint sheet or padded cell be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

#### ITHACA

Inspected November 2, 1916. Charles A. Mackey, sheriff; A. P. Oltz, jailer. There is also a woman employed as matron both of the police department of the city and of the county jail, who also acts as chaplain. She does not sleep at the jail, but when there are female prisoners she visits the jail three times a day.

This jail has been quite fully described in former reports. Briefly, the principal jail for men consists of two floors, the first, known as the pit, has eight cells, five of which are double cells with two lower bunks in each, and three are single cells with one bunk in each. Each cell has a toilet. There is a wash basin in the pit. The bunks are folding with iron rims and woven wire springs and were furnished with blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. There are a toilet and shower bath off of the corridor.

On the upper floor there is one room with two cells. The light is both from outside windows and a skylight. There are a toilet and stationary wash basin in the room outside the cells. On the other side of the upper floor there are two cells, bath room and toilet.

Court prisoners are kept in the cells on the upper floor and sentenced prisoners in the pit.

There is a separate department for women and juveniles, consisting of four rooms in a separate building. One of these rooms is used as a storage room and the others are furnished with cot beds, toilets, and stationary wash basins. There is also a shower bath between the rooms.

Recently an addition has been constructed between the jail and the court house, making provision for an enlarged kitchen, a larger sheriff's

office, and a sleeping room for the jailer. This addition also closes the opening so as to provide a jail yard.

During the present year the entire interior of the jail has been painted a light color. The jail was clean and light and the sheriff stated it was entirely free from vermin of every kind.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7, all adult males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 3; serving sentence, 2; held for examination, 1; debtors, 1. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 18; the lowest, 5; the average, about 12. The debtor was in one of the vacant rooms in the women and juvenile departments. There are very few women prisoners. There was one in February, five in March, two in May, three in August, and one in September. The sheriff stated that the majority of these were police prisoners and held only for a single night.

During the past year in addition to the painting above mentioned, which was done by prison labor. An entirely new heating plant has been installed which is a very valuable improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

### KINGSTON

Inspected March 25, 1916. Edgar T. Shultis, sheriff.

There were 28 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection, classified as follows:

Adult males serving sentence.....	19
Adult males awaiting trial.....	2
Minor males awaiting trial.....	3
Minor males awaiting transfer to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.....	1
Adult females awaiting trial.....	2
Adult females awaiting transfer to the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.....	1

The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was 50; the lowest, 17.

In a section of the jail on the first floor set apart for the detention of males held for trial or to wait the action of the grand jury were three male prisoners, one of whom was a minor. The minor should not have been placed in the same section with adults. There were other unoccupied sections of the jail so that a proper classification was possible.

In another section of the jail three male minors were confined. It was stated that one of these boys had been convicted and was awaiting transfer to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

A mother and daughter and a third woman, all adults, were detained in the section for women. The cases of the mother and daughter had not been disposed of, but the other woman had been convicted and sentenced to the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford and was awaiting transfer.

This jail is a modern institution erected in 1900. The main section contains a basement in which there is a large room, or cage, used for lodgers and four cells ordinarily used for the temporary detention of intoxicated persons. Above the basement are three floors, each containing two rows of cells placed back to back with a utility corridor between them. The closets are in niches extending into the utility corridor with a sliding steel door to close them off from the cells. There is a lavatory and

bunk in each cell. The closets in the niches, particularly those on the first and second floors, are in very bad condition because of rust. Cement, which had been used in the bottoms of the niches to prevent further rusting, has cracked and chipped off, making the majority of the closets insanitary and unsightly. In one of the cells the knob used for flushing the closet was missing. Many of the niche doors have rusted so they cannot be closed. The sheriff stated he had appealed to the board of supervisors to remedy these conditions. The necessity is pressing and proper action is urged.

The jail also lacks proper laundry equipment and apparatus for providing an adequate supply of hot water. Additional shower baths are needed on the upper floors, as the two baths now in use are on the first floor necessitating the mingling of different classes of prisoners while bathing. The inmates bathe weekly. A receiving room and sterilizer for cleansing the clothes of prisoners are also needed.

Three meals a day are served, the sheriff receiving 25 cents a day for the board of each prisoner. This is in part a survival of the objectionable fee system. In most of the counties of the state the sheriff purchases the necessary supplies and the bills are audited by the board of supervisors.

There is no system of employment for prisoners serving sentence. The work of the institution is done by a few trustees.

The section of the jail set apart for the detention of women was in satisfactory condition. The county employs no matron and the female prisoners are cared for by the male officials. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, there were twenty females detained in this jail. The board of supervisors should authorize the employment of a matron who should be the actual custodian of the women's department.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the law relative to the classification of prisoners be observed.
- (2) That the closets be repaired and put in sanitary condition or new ones installed.
- (3) That shower baths be installed on the upper floors of the department for males and an ample supply of hot water be provided.
- (4) That modern laundry facilities be provided.
- (5) That a receiving room be fitted up and a sterilizer provided.
- (6) That a system of employment for prisoners be established.
- (7) That a matron be employed and made the custodian of the women's department.
- (8) That the practice now in vogue of paying the sheriff 25 cents per day for board of each prisoner be discontinued and that the county purchase the food supplies.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### WARREN COUNTY JAIL

##### LAKE GEORGE

Inspected May 6, 1916. Charles H. Baker, sheriff; M. R. Smith, undersheriff.

There were 9 inmates of the jail at the time of inspection, all adult males, 2 of whom were awaiting trial and 7 serving sentence. The maximum population during the past year was 28, the minimum 9, and the average about 11.

The entire interior of the jail had just been painted by the prisoners. The paint on the first floor was not yet dry and all the prisoners were occupying the second floor. It is the intention of the sheriff to replace the present bunks in the cells with new iron cot beds and mattresses which have been ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

This is a two-story jail in the rear of the court house. There are twelve cells on the first floor, each equipped with toilet and lavatory. There are ten cells on the second floor with bath and toilet room at the end of each corridor. The cells on this floor are not equipped with toilets and lavatories. There are also two rooms on the second floor for female prisoners. The sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The jail was clean throughout and appears to be satisfactorily managed.

The prisoners are employed in caring for the jail and county grounds and buildings and on the streets of the village of Lake George.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### HUDSON FALLS

Inspected August 12, 1916. This is a new modern jail located in the basement of the Court House, and was found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

##### SALEM

Inspected July 22, 1916. Robert J. McClarty, sheriff; J. W. Arnold, undersheriff.

At the time of inspection there were 14 prisoners; 10 serving sentence and 4 awaiting the action of the courts. The number of admissions to this jail during the year ending September 30, 1915 was 340 males and 5 females; sixteen were under twenty-one years of age.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports. It is modern, light and well ventilated. The interior has been recently painted and was thoroughly clean throughout. The laundry facilities are adequate, and there is a separate water heater which affords an abundant supply of hot water to the baths and for washing and scrubbing. Sheets and pillow slips have never been used. In most county jails of the State, sheets or mattress covers and pillow cases have been found a necessity. Their use preserves the bedding, facilitates cleanliness and presents a more tidy appearance.

The inmates receive two meals a day, except those employed in the institution and about the premises, who are given three meals. A light supper has been recommended in previous reports, but the officials state that it is unnecessary as all prisoners are given enough to eat.

Most of the inmates are idle, no system of employment ever having been provided. The cultivation of land would afford work during the summer and reduce the cost of maintenance. This is urgently recommended. In the neighboring county of Warren a number of inmates are employed improving village streets and highways, with satisfactory results.

The undersheriff's wife is employed as matron when there are female



inmates. At the time of inspection there were no women and only one minor was present. The different classes were properly separated in accordance with the law.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the board of supervisors provide means of employment for sentenced prisoners.
- (2) That sheets or mattress covers and pillow cases be provided.
- (3) That intoxicated persons be kept out of the jail cells and quarters fitted up for police prisoners in the basement, or a separate lockup be provided by the village of Salem.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

##### LYONS

Inspected June 8, 1916. Bert E. Valentine, sheriff; Jeremiah Collins, deputy sheriff and jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 3, all adult males, 2 of whom were court prisoners and 1 was serving sentence. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 17; the lowest, 2; the average, about 8. There were only three female prisoners during the past year. Mrs. Valentine acts as matron when there are women prisoners. The women are kept in a room upstairs in the sheriff's department. The total number of admissions during the year ending September 30, 1915, was 122, of whom 61 were committed for public intoxication and 6 for being drunk and disorderly. Practically all of the others were court prisoners. Of those admitted during the year ending September 30th there were eleven boys between the ages of seventeen and twenty inclusive and one girl nineteen years of age.

The principal jail is a one-story cut stone building, containing twenty-four stone cells, twelve on each side in two tiers facing large outside windows. Each cell has one bunk which is provided with a straw bed and pillow, a light blanket for a sheet, and heavier blankets for a covering. The beds and pillows are frequently emptied and the ticks and cases washed. Every new prisoner gets a clean outfit of bedding.

The entire jail was clean, showing excellent care. Prisoners eat at tables in the corridors. The police prisoners of the village of Lyons are now brought to this jail, as the lockup in that village has been closed. A sewer system for the village of Lyons is nearly completed, hence it will soon be possible to install in this jail sanitary toilets, lavatories and baths, and this should be done.

The jail lacks facilities for the separate care of minors. These should be provided. The sheriff stated that owing to the very small number of prisoners during the past year or two he usually could keep the minors separated from the adults, but not always, as there are only two classifications for men.

This county bought a lot a few years ago for the purpose of erecting a new jail and had plans prepared, but nothing further has been done. The suggestion has been made that the county was waiting for the village of Lyons to install a sewer system. As such system is now practically completed, the board of supervisors should again take up the matter of providing this county with modern jail facilities.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

## LYONS

Inspected October 26, 1916. B. E. Valentine, sheriff; Jeremiah Collins, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 5, all adult males. One was a court prisoner and 4 were serving sentence. The highest number in custody at any one time since January 1, 1916, was 10; the average, about 8. At one time for several days the jail was empty. At another time for two weeks there was only one prisoner. Four women have been detained since January 1st, but three of them were police prisoners from the village of Lyons. Three or four boys under nineteen were held for a few hours, one for two days awaiting transfer to Rochester, and there has been one boy twenty years of age held for the grand jury.

Now that the village of Lyons has a sewer system the board of supervisors has decided to put water in the jail by building on a small addition at the rear end and installing two toilets, a stationary wash basin, a shower bath, and a stationary wash tub, for each of the two corridors, so arranged that prisoners will have access to them when not locked in the cells. It is the practice here not to lock in the cells prisoners serving sentence and the court prisoners only at night. As the number of prisoners is so small, the county does not wish to incur the expense of installing water in each of the twenty-four cells at this time. Ultimately these old style stone cells will doubtless be discarded and steel cells with modern equipment substituted. The chairman of the building committee promised to send plans for this improvement to the Commission for approval.

The board of supervisors is also considering a department for women and children. This should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

## WHITE PLAINS

Inspected March 15, 1916. Ulrich Weisendanger, sheriff; John M. Hill, jailer.

Ninety-seven inmates were confined in this jail on day of inspection, classified as follows: Thirty-seven awaiting trial and held for the grand jury, 45 convicted of crime, 1 detained under civil process, and 13 witnesses. Eighty-four of the inmates were men and 13 women. One death occurred during the past year.

The Westchester County Jail is an ancient structure of the old pit or central court construction, built originally about sixty years ago and reconstructed about twenty years ago. Four tiers of cells open into corridors around the central court. There are seventy-six cells, each equipped with a lavatory. A bucket is furnished for each cell. A shower bath is on each corridor.

The jail is maintained in a cleanly condition.

This jail has been severely criticized in previous inspection reports on account of overcrowding and the illegal commingling of prisoners and the use of the jail by the village of White Plains for its police prisoners. The jail was badly congested on day of inspection by reason of the large number of witnesses who have been held pending criminal trials in Westchester county. The quarters provided for women are entirely inadequate. Women awaiting trial and women time prisoners and minors and adults were commingled in two small cell rooms.

Westchester county is building a new modern penitentiary and when it

is completed the jail will be greatly relieved. As soon as the time prisoners are removed its accommodations should be adequate for prisoners held for detention, civil prisoners and witnesses. The jail should not, however, be used as a police station for the city of White Plains.

The kitchen and laundry of the jail are on the fourth floor. The equipment is good. Three meals are furnished daily to the prisoners in their cells.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the law of classification be observed.
- (2) That police prisoners be excluded.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Inspector.

#### WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

##### WARSAW

Inspected August 17, 1916. W. A. Mac Rae, sheriff; John Simons, undersheriff; Elmer Fuller, jailer. Mrs. MacRae acts as matron when there are any women prisoners. During the past year there were four such prisoners; one for 3 days, two for 7 days and one for 10 days, twenty-seven days in all. There was only one in custody of the same time.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 11; all adult males. Eight were court prisoners and 3 serving sentence. The highest number in custody at any one time for the nine months ending June 30 last was 18; the lowest, 2; the average about 9. The total number committed was 187.

This county has three sessions of the grand jury each year, in February, May and September. One of the prisoners awaiting action by the grand jury has been in custody since May 8th; the next grand jury will sit September 18th.

This jail has two floors. On the first there are twelve cells, six on each side, back to back, facing outside windows. One of the cells on each side has bunks and fixtures for a shower bath, and is only used for bathing. One side is used for adult court prisoners and the other for adults serving sentence. Each cell has two folding bunks, a toilet and a stationary wash-basin. The bunks have mattresses, blankets, white sheets and pillows with white slips, and looked neat and clean. Every new man gets a clean bed, a towel and piece of soap. The bedding is changed every week. On the upper floor are five rooms, one for women and the other for minors, witnesses, debtors, short term prisoners and trustees. The lower floor is hoed every second day and was very clean. The upper floor is not water tight and can only be scrubbed. This was being done at the time of inspection (10 a. m.) by trustees under the supervision of the jailer. Most of the interior of the entire jail has been recently repainted with white enamel. This work was still in progress on the day of inspection. It was being done by the prisoners with the help of the jailer.

The laundry facilities are inadequate. At least a new washing machine should be added.

The office of sheriff is salaried and prisoners are fed at the expense of the county. They are given three meals a day. The only employment is the jail housework, care of the lawns, painting, shoveling snow, etc.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected July 21, 1916. M. H. Ayers, sheriff. A turnkey and matron are employed.

There was but one prisoner on the day of inspection—a male adult serving a sentence of sixty days. Since January 1st not more than two prisoners has been confined at one time and some of the time there has been none.

The jail is of modern construction and well equipped. There are ten cells on the first floor, one of which is padded, and four cells and two large detention rooms on the second floor. Two of the cells and one of the rooms are intended for the detention of women and the other two cells and room for male minors, witnesses and civil prisoners.

In view of the small population of this jail it would seem to be a matter of economy on the part of the county authorities to care for its sentenced prisoners in the jail instead of committing them to the Monroe County Penitentiary. The county would save the cost of transportation to Rochester and the inmates' services would be available for the county. The prisoners could probably be maintained at the jail as cheaply as at the penitentiary. During the period between October 1, 1915, and June 30, 1916, Yates county committed thirteen prisoners to the penitentiary—twelve males and one female.

During the summer months the prisoners are employed in cultivating a large garden from which a considerable quantity of vegetables is raised. They are also employed in caring for the lawns surrounding the county buildings and doing the work at the jail.

The institution was clean throughout and evidently is well cared for.

A sewer line in the basement under the stairway leading to the first floor gives forth sewer gas at times through the floor drain. This condition should be remedied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## City Jails, Station Houses and Lockups Outside of Greater New York

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### ALBANY COUNTY

#### FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

Inspected September 8, 1916. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; George F. Phillips, captain, assisted by one lieutenant, four sergeants, twenty-two patrolmen, and one plain clothes man, not including the station house keeper.

The jail section was fully described in my report of December 3, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition. No women are detained here but are sent to the third precinct station house.

The jail for men is on the first floor and the room for lodgers on the second. The cell room is small and the cells face blank walls and obtain their sunlight from a window at the end of each corridor. The city has purchased a lot on the west side of this building for a proposed addition. When this is constructed a larger cell room should be provided and so arranged that the cells will face outside windows and have complete modern equipment. The interior of the jail has been painted a light color and was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests in this precinct averages about one hundred a month. About seventy-five per cent. of these are held over night. There are a very few lodgers at this season of the year, but last winter the average was about fifteen a night, and occasionally on a very cold night there were as many as twenty-five. The room for lodgers has three outside windows, a toilet and stationary wash basin, electric light, steam heat, concrete floor, and elevated sleeping platforms. Lodgers are not given food and are not arrested.

The medical room mentioned in my report last year has been continued and has been found to be a very useful and valuable adjunct to the station house.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SECOND PRECINCT —ALBANY

##### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected September 8, 1916. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; John Patton, captain, assisted by one lieutenant, four sergeants, twenty-three patrolmen, and one plain clothes man. No women are detained at this station but are sent to the third precinct station house.

The men's jail consists of twelve steel cells with fronts of round bars, set in the center of a large room containing six large windows. The room has electric light and concrete floor. Each cell is furnished with a toilet and bunk. Some of the bunks have waterproof mattresses.

The entire interior has been painted a light color and was clean, showing good care.

The medical room established in this station house about two years ago is still continued and has been found to be a very desirable annex to the police station.

The number of arrests in this precinct averages about 150 a month, about fifty per cent. of whom are held over night. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

#### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected September 8, 1916. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; John Dugan, captain, assisted by one lieutenant, four sergeants, and twenty-one patrolmen.

This is a comparatively new station house and was found in its usual excellent condition. There are three departments with eight steel cells of modern equipment in the men's jail on the first floor, with twenty-four bunks for lodgers in a room over the men's jail on the second floor, and a department with two cells for women and a matron's room nearby, all well furnished and fully described in my report of October 2, 1915.

The entire building has electric light, steam heat, and the jail section has special ventilating shafts. The keeper stated there were seldom more than two women at a time. The matron comes on call whenever there is a woman prisoner and remains as long as the woman is in custody.

On the upper floor there are four dormitories for patrolmen with twenty-four beds. Each man has his own bed and locker. In connection with the dormitories there is a bath and toilet room.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the past six months was as follows: March, 54; April, 42; May, 86; June, 40; July, 50; August, 69. There were thirty women last month and the captain stated that the average was about twenty a month, only about one-fifth of whom were held over night; they were either taken to court on the day of arrest or

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

#### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected September 7, 1916. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; James T. Keith, captain, assisted by one lieutenant, four sergeants, and twenty-eight patrolmen.

The jail as well as the entire station house is under the care of a keeper subject to the direction of the captain. The jail section was fully described in the report of inspection of March 11, 1915. It remains in substantially the same condition except that some of the bunks in the cells have been provided with mattresses with waterproof covers and the detention room for women and juveniles mentioned in that report is now used for male witnesses. Women are sent to the third precinct station house and juveniles are committed to the Humane Society. The witness room is located on the first floor, has one large window, concrete floor, electric lights, toilet, stationary wash basin, and three iron cot beds with bedding. Formerly, witnesses were sent to the fifth precinct station house, but it was found to be more convenient to detain them in the fourth precinct, as it is nearer to the police court and headquarters, so that now the witnesses' room in the fifth precinct station house is not much used.

One half of the eight cells in the jail face outside windows and are very light. The sunlight for the other cells is from a window at the end of the corridor and are not so light. The captain stated that the four light cells are used almost exclusively and they seldom have need for more than two or three cells at a time.

The jail was in good condition and was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests in this precinct, the captain stated, averages about twenty a month, most of whom are either taken to court on the day of arrest or give bail; that not over ten per cent. are held over night. No lodgers are kept here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

#### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected September 7, 1916. James L. Hyatt, chief of police; S. M. Keith, captain. The other officers in this precinct consist of one lieutenant, four sergeants, and twenty-four patrolmen. This does not include the station house keeper.

This jail consists of a small two-story detached brick annex in the rear of the station house. It contains eight brick cells for men on the first floor and rooms for lodgers on the second floor. It was fully described in my report of December 3, 1915. That report contained a number of recommendations for improvements, practically all of which, I am pleased to state, have been carried into effect and consist of the following:

(1) A sink with running water has been installed in the cell room.  
(2) Two new windows have been installed in the rear wall facing the cells, according to the original plan of the building.

(3) A low one-story brick building in the center of the areaway between the station house and the jail has been removed and a portion of the areaway converted into an open yard and another portion into a covered passageway between the station house and the jail. This entirely removed the obstruction to two of the windows and partially to one of the others so that the front part of the jail is very much lighter than it was. An independent iron stairway has been constructed from the passageway to the lodgers' room, as suggested in my report. These changes have greatly improved this station house.

The floor of the jail is flagging, not entirely water-tight, so that when it is flushed there is more or less seepage. It would be well to remedy this condition by putting a concrete covering over the flagging as has been done in a good many jails in the State.

The jail has electric light, steam heat, and special ventilators carrying the foul air up through the roof.

The number of arrests in this precinct ranges from thirty to fifty a month; not over ten per cent. of them are held over night; the others are taken to court on the day of arrest or give bail.

The detention room on the third floor is still ready for use, but since the witness room has been provided in the fourth precinct it is not often used and has not been used at all since last summer. No women are detained here but are sent to the third precinct.

At this time of year there are few lodgers. During last winter the number averaged from twenty-five to thirty a night. They are not arrested and are not given food.

The jail evidently has good care and was in satisfactory condition as to cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—COHOES

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916.

There was only one prisoner at the time of my visit. The jail was found clean. At all times the cells for males are dark, even in the day time artificial light has to be used. There are, however, on one side of the cell room some windows, and by turning the cells partially around, one-half of them could be made to face the light and instead of having all the cells dark, one-half would be fairly light.

The flat iron slats over the windows of the women's department should be taken off and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. round iron bars, set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers substituted. These suggested changes would be a great improvement and I recommend that it be done.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOOKUP—GREEN ISLAND

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1916. W. H. Ford, president of village; Alexander S. McAften, supervisor; O. F. Elliot, captain of police. There are three police officers and one is always on duty at headquarters.

The population of the village according to the last census was 4,533.

The lockup is in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. Plans have been presented and approved, for remodeling the interior, but on account of the change in the board of trustees the work has not been started. I was informed that the matter would come up before the new board at its next meeting. These proposed changes would furnish suitable quarters for male prisoners, female prisoners and lodgers. It would be a very desirable improvement and should be made at once.

The total number of arrests for the year 1915 in this village was as follows: Males, 128; females, 9. All the persons arrested during the year were 16 years of age or over except one girl. The women were all arrested on warrant and the cases disposed of on the same day, so that they were not detained in the lockup. There is an occasional case of a woman charged with public intoxication, but as no place is provided at headquarters for her detention, the practice has prevailed of escorting her to her home without technically placing her under arrest. While the arrests in this village are not very numerous, there are a large number of lodgers who have to be confined in the same room with prisoners, under the present arrangement of the lockup.

During the year 1915 lodgers were housed as follows: January, 208; February, 180; March, 139; April, 100; May, 29; June, 9; July, 5; August, 8; September, 3; October, 32; November, 86; December, 35. During the past winter the number of lodgers have been very much less; only 26 in January; 57 in February, and 51 in March. In my former reports I commented on the unwisdom of housing a large number of lodgers in a room where prisoners are locked in the cells. When the proposed improvements are made to this lockup, this criticism will be obviated, and it is important that it should be.

This lockup contains four steel cells with open fronts and backs; solid tops, sides and partitions. The fronts and rears consist of one-half inch bars set on four inch centers. The cells are 4 ft. 6 in x 7 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. high. The Chief stated that not more than one-third of the number of arrests are held in the lockup over night. The police court usually sits in the evening and many cases are disposed of on the day of arrest.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.



## CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected November 21, 1916. Edward J. Foley, mayor; J. J. O'Brien, chief of police.

Since the last inspection the new city hall has been completed and has been occupied since June, 1916. The jail portion consists of the main cell room with ten cells for men, a room with one cell for women, a small room for juveniles, and a room for lodgers. The plans and specifications for the police station and jail were approved by the State Commission of Prisons and all of the details seem to have been worked out in the construction.

The men's jail is a one-story fire-proof structure adjoining the rear of the main building. It has ten windows and a large skylight which afford an abundance of ventilation and sunlight. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The cells are placed back to back, facing the windows, with utility corridor in the rear. The cells have open fronts and tops of round bars, and are each provided with a one-piece toilet and wash basin, both of which are operated by means of push buttons. Each cell has a steel bunk, but no bedding of any kind is furnished. The floor is cement properly drained. The windows are glazed with wire glass.

Although a janitor is employed to care for the jail, it was found in an unclean and apparently neglected condition at the time of the inspection. There is a closet with a slop sink and faucets supplied with hot and cold water. This should be equipped with hose attachment and the entire room and cells flushed out frequently. The new white enamel toilets and wash basins also require daily attention.

The department for women consists of a good sized room with one cell equipped with toilet and wash basin. There is also a toilet and wash-basin in the room. The cell has a steel bunk without bedding. The room has electric light, steam heat and is well lighted and ventilated.

The room for juveniles has a toilet and washbasin but no other equipment has as yet been provided and it has not been used. These young offenders are usually taken at once to the Humane Society in Troy, if detention is required.

The tramp room has cement floor, three windows, a washbasin and toilet. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, but no bunks or benches have been furnished.

The police report that 128 persons have been arrested since June 1st. Of this number a few were women, three of whom were detained in the women's room.

The new city hall is an excellent building and reflects much credit upon the public officials and taxpayers of Watervliet.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That all parts of the jail be kept clean.
- (2) That the women's cell be provided with a mattress.
- (3) That the tramp room be furnished with sleeping benches.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

**ALLEGANY COUNTY****TOWN LOCKUP—BELFAST**

Inspected July 27, 1916. John Jennings, supervisor.

The village of Belfast has a population of about 900 and the town of Belfast about 1,500.

This lockup was fully described in my report of inspection of June 11, 1914, and continues in the same condition except that both the doors have been encased in metal. The windows have not been enlarged and weeds and shrubs have been allowed to grow up in front of them, reducing their usefulness.

There are two cages of round bars with a good outfit of bedding on the bunks.

The lease of the lockup has expired and has not been renewed. The lockup has not been much used for the last year or two. Belfast is now a dry town. Some public works in process of construction in the town having been completed over a year ago, the foreign population employed thereon have left the town, so there were only two arrests during the past year, and lodgers have been excluded from the lockup.

The matter of an improved lockup is under consideration by the Town Board. There is a large well lighted room on the main floor of the same building, directly over the present lockup. It has an outside entrance, three large windows, and hot water heat. Two of the side walls are brick, one hollow tile, and the other lath and plaster. The cages could be installed with a toilet and wash basin in each. It would make a dry, well ventilated and sanitary lockup. The windows should be barred and a composition floor put over the present hardwood floor. It would still need supervision when occupied, as the interior of the building is not fireproof.

Probably a more satisfactory and economical plan would be to construct and own a small detached concrete building and install the present cages with modern equipment therein. In either case the present lockup with some sleeping platforms might be used for lodgers. I advised the officials that plans must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

**VILLAGE LOCKUP—BELMONT****ALLEGANY COUNTY**

Inspected July 27, 1916. Dr. W. R. Paul, village president; W. H. Morehouse, chief of police.

The lockup was in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in 1915. It was clean and dry and has fairly good light and ventilation. The present police officer was employed January 20th last and has made six arrests, all for intoxication, all of whom were held for morning court.

There were a good many lodgers during the winter—246 since January 20th. They are not arrested or taken to court. An officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CUBA

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1916. Frank Hoag, president; C. A. Trenkle, chief of police; E. H. Bartle, street commissioner, in charge of the lockup.

The village of Cuba had a population in 1915 of 1,615.

This lockup has two departments on the first floor of the village fire house. It was in practically the same condition as at the time of my inspection in 1915. It was clean, showing good care.

The arrests average from seventy-five to eighty a year, about twenty-five per cent. of whom are held in the lockup all night. Only one woman has been arrested this year. A good many lodgers are cared for during cold weather. They average about 250 a year, I was informed. They sleep on benches in the room outside of the cells.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The toilet in the men's jail is in the corridor and has only a faucet flush. As it is the only toilet accessible to the lodgers the flush is utterly insufficient. A tank flush should be provided.

(2) The gas stove which heats the women's room is accessible to the prisoner. An intoxicated woman might turn on the gas when there is no fire in the stove, causing her to be asphyxiated. This condition should be remedied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—HUME

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1916. Charles Haines, supervisor, post office, Fillmore.

This lockup was fully described in my report of inspection of June 12, 1914, and remains in the same condition. It consists of two rooms in a one-story wooden building situated in a field some distance from any other building. The entrance room has a wood stove and one large barred window, and contains a bunk for the watchman who stays in the lockup when occupied by a prisoner. It is separated from the cell room by wooden bars 4 in. square set 4 in. apart. The cell room contains two bunks with some bedding in fair condition, and is heated from the stove in the front room. The only sunlight and ventilation are from the windows in that room. The artificial light is from a kerosene lamp. The lockup is without water. The village of Hume has electric light and public water. The interior presented a neglected appearance. It needed sweeping and cleaning.

Both the resident constable and the deputy sheriff stated that the lockup is not used at all; that it was unfit and so remote it was usually impossible to get a watchman to stay with the prisoners. Two other gentlemen living near the lockup thought it was used occasionally, perhaps five or six times a year for prisoners or lodgers.

In my last report I recommended that a window be placed in the cell room, and water installed. Neither of these improvements has been made.

I now recommend that this lockup be abandoned, as it is practically useless located where it is, and if this town desires to maintain a lockup that a small fireproof building be erected at Fillmore Station where most of the arrests are made. The present lockup is a mile or more from the station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WELLSVILLE

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1916. Dr. E. V. Sheerar, village president; F. M. Leonard, police justice.

The population of Wellsville was 4,595 in 1915.

Since the last inspection (July 27, 1915) the following improvements have been made in this lockup:

The walls and ceiling have been repaired and kalsomined a light color. The old iron toilet in the corridor of the men's department has been replaced with a new toilet having a push button flush from the tank. A toilet and stationary wash basin have been installed in one of the cells and a self-closing faucet in each of the other three cells. Electric lights have been placed in the entrance hall, in each cell room, and outside the entrance door. The bunks have been furnished with new bedding, consisting of a mattress enclosed in a white muslin case, a pillow with a white slip, and a blanket for each.

The entire lockup has a concrete floor, a metal ceiling, and several large windows. The heat is from natural gas stoves.

The room for women has two windows, a cot bed, a toilet, and wash basin. No woman has been arrested during the past two years.

The jail was clean and in good repair.

The arrests of men have increased somewhat the past year, averaging from six to eight a month. During cold weather there were usually three or four lodgers each night. They sleep on benches in the room outside of the cells. They are not arrested or taken to court.

## RECOMMENDATION

As the number of prisoners has increased so that at times all the cells are in use, it would be well to put a toilet in each cell having no toilet.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## BROOME COUNTY

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND JAIL—BINGHAMTON

Inspected June 23, 1916. Cornelius Cronin, chief of police.

Substantial improvements were made in this jail in 1914 as the result of proceedings instituted by the State Commission of Prisons. The plans of the jail as improved were approved temporarily upon the understanding that an adequate police headquarters and jail would be provided as soon as the city authorities were able to clear up certain charter limitations and work out plans then under consideration.

Police Headquarters, the men's cell room, lodgers' room, and the women and children's rooms are scattered in various parts of the city hall building. The men's cell room, which is the most used and the most important detention portion of the jail, is the most objectionable. It consists of a "bull pen" and four cells. The "bull pen" is not a fit place of detention, and the cells are often greatly overcrowded. Binghamton is a large and prosperous city and should furnish sufficient and sanitary quarters for its prisoners.

The room for lodgers is equipped with sleeping benches, sanitary closet, a lavatory, and a shower bath, and meets all requirements.

The rooms for women and children on the second floor were found in good condition and provide a fair classification. A matron is now in permanent residence. She has rather limited quarters in connection with the women's and children's rooms.

The accommodations for the police officers are poor. As stated in my report of October, 1914, "The inadequate quarters for the police and the separation of the detention rooms in different parts of the city hall interfere with police efficiency, and the best interests of the City of Binghamton demand a new police headquarters and jail as soon as possible."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That a new modern police headquarters and jail be provided.
- (2) That in the meantime an additional cell room be installed for men under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPOSIT

#### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1916. Albert Pearsalle, village president; R. E. Riggs, chief of police. The population of Deposit is about 1,800.

The number of arrests in this village, I was informed by the president, averages about two a week, about sixty per cent. of whom are locked up and a majority of these are held all night. The arrest of a woman is very infrequent.

The old lockup has been fitted up for lodgers as suggested in my report of last year. There are a good many lodgers, but they are no longer housed with the prisoners. Otherwise, the lockup situation is about the same as stated in my report of September 22, 1915. The two cages are still in the room on the first floor of the village hall; they are 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., open on the top and all sides except the partition. The bars are 1½ inch wide and set on 5¼ inch centers both ways. Each cage has two folding bunks. Each bunk has a mattress and a waterproof covering and some blankets in good condition. The village board is still considering moving the cages into the large room adjoining and fitting up the two rooms for a permanent lockup—the smaller for women and children and the other one for men.

The large room is now occupied by the town clerk and supervisor and the matter of finding them other quarters has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. These two rooms fitted up as suggested in my last report would make a very satisfactory lockup.

As the village has public water and there is a large cesspool for this building, there is no good reason why this lockup should not have a toilet and wash basin in each cell.

The present practice of having an officer remain in the building when there is a prisoner in the lockup should be continued, as the building is not fireproof. Plans for improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ENDICOTT

#### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1916. George Nichols, village president; Daniel Frutiger, chief of police.

The village of Endicott, which has a population estimated by the

village president at about 6,500, has a new lockup, completed in April on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is a one-story and basement addition to the municipal building with a department for males on the first floor and a room for the detention of women and juveniles in the basement. The basement is of concrete construction and the remainder is of brick. There is an outside entrance to the lockup and one from the municipal building.

The department for males on the first floor is 15 ft. wide, 19 ft. long, with an 8 ft. ceiling. The floor is cement. There are three cells, 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 7 ft., facing four barred windows, each 3 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in., with a window opening into the utility corridor in the rear. The cells have solid sides and rears, ventilated tops and barred fronts, and each is equipped with a bunk with mattress and bedding, a toilet of an approved type, and a lavatory with bubble fountain.

The room for women and juveniles is half above grade and has five barred windows, cement floor, toilet room with outside barred window, and lavatory. The room is equipped with three cot beds with mattresses and blankets, four chairs, and a table.

The lockup is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Lodgers are cared for in a room in the basement of the municipal building formerly used as a lockup.

The new lockup is one of the best in the State and a credit to the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—JOHNSON CITY

##### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1916. The population of the village was 5,400 in 1915.

The lockup is located in a large room in the basement of the municipal building. The room has outside walls of stone and brick with wooden partitions between the rest of the basement. It has a cement floor, is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and ventilated by windows.

There are two steel cells with two bunks in each. Since the last inspection a toilet and lavatory have been installed in each cell and the gas meter removed as recommended. Plumbing connections have been made with a view to installing a third cell when required.

Lodgers are permitted to sleep in the room on wooden benches outside the cells. There is no separate place of detention for women, but it is stated that arrests of this class seldom occur. In the event of such an arrest the prisoner would be taken to the Broome County Jail at Binghamton.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNION

##### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1916. C. F. Brainerd, village president.

The village of Union had a population in 1915 of 1,922.

The lockup is located in a room about 12 ft. x 16 ft. with a 12 ft. wooden ceiling in the rear of the fire station, a brick building. It has a

concrete floor and is heated by steam. The three windows are not barred.

There are two steel cells with two bunks in each. Buckets are used. There is a sink with running water in the room. Arrests are few, usually not more than one a month.

Conditions have not changed since the last inspection from which the following is quoted:

"This lockup is light, dry and has good ventilation. It would lessen the fire risk if a brick partition were substituted for the present one, and security would be increased by placing bars on the windows. There should be supervision at night when prisoners are detained."

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WHITNEY POINT

#### BROOME COUNTY

I visited this village on November 3, 1916, and was informed by the village officer that the village of Whitney Point no longer maintains a lockup; that the authorities, after considering the recommendations for improvements in the last report of inspection decided that they had so little use for a lockup it would be better to discontinue it entirely than make the improvements recommended. My last report of September 5, 1914, showed that the lockup was not used oftener than three times a year and then only for a few hours in the day time and that no prisoners were kept there over night. That report stated that the village apparently has very little use for a lockup, but so long as one is maintained it should be put in better condition. All rubbish should be removed and the room cleaned and put in the care of a janitor who should keep it clean. The cells should be cleaned and painted, the stove put in order, and a closet and wash basin installed in one of the cells; and that the village should seriously consider the construction of a new lockup in a small fireproof building in the rear of the town hall.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CATTARAUGUS

Inspected August 15, 1916. H. F. Rood, village president; H. S. Horth, chief of police. The population of Cattaraugus was 1,276 in 1915.

The lockup is in the same room and in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection, July 30, 1915, except as follows: The approach to the rear outside entrance has been cleared up so it is now used by the officer; the lockup has been cleared of rubbish, and is no longer used as a general storage room; and the partition between the lockup and the cellar has been improved and is now kept closed. The closing of the partition and the late dry weather caused the musty smell complained of in my last report to be less pronounced. This could be further improved by putting a couple of small windows in the cellar to give it ventilation, and this is recommended.

The recommendation for installing a toilet and lavatory in the lockup is repeated. The village has public water but no sewers. Cesspools are used. I was informed this building has a cesspool. If not, one could easily be constructed in the rear yard.

The removal of the cells to an upper room and the use of this room for lodgers only, is again recommended.

The number of arrests the present year to this date was five. Three of them were held all night. The average number held over night is about six a year I was informed. When the lockup is occupied at night by a prisoner an officer stays in the building. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. During the winter the number of lodgers usually ranged from one to five a week. They were not arrested, locked up or taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—DELEVAN

#### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected August 18, 1916. V. R. Lynde, supervisor.

The population of the village of Delevan is about 600. It has recently been incorporated. It has a water system but no public sewers.

The lockup consists of a steel cage on the first floor of the town hall, a building of concrete blocks, supposed to be fireproof. The supervisor stated it had not been used at all in the last two years and only once in the last several years.

An officer looks after the fire at night when in use. No lodgers are cared for. Considering the foregoing conditions, this lockup seems to meet the needs of this town.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LITTLE VALLEY

#### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1916. C. G. Locke, village president; E. B. Thoms, chief of police.

This lockup was in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection. The walls of the room are brick or stone, the floor concrete, the ceiling metal. There are four wooden bunks with some bedding in fair condition. The lockup has gas heat, electric light, and was clean.

It was not used at all the past year, except to house an occasional lodgers, I was informed. The president of the village stated it was rarely used except for a lodger.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—OLEAN

#### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1916. George C. Russell, chief of police. The police force of the city consists of three officers and nine patrolmen.

The population of Olean is about 20,000.



This city has a new jail and police headquarters, built two years ago on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is a two-story and basement brick fireproof building and was fully described in my report of July 29, 1915.

There are a jail for men with eight steel cells of modern equipment, a jail for women with four cells in two departments, two detention rooms, and quarters in the basement for lodgers. There are also a court room, a police headquarters, a chief's office, and a locker room for the police. The building has steam heat and electric lights throughout. There is a separate gas heater for the water used in the showers. The entire building was clean and in excellent condition.

The arrests for the current year were as follows: January, 62; February, 50; March, 73; April, 94; May, 106; June, 137. Total for six months, 522. Approximately eighty per cent. of those arrested were locked up, but very few except drunks were held over night. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. During the winter the number of lodgers ranged from two to fifteen every night, only about half as many as during the previous winter. They are not arrested or fed.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

##### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1916. John Hoag, mayor; W. J. Fellows, chief of police. The total police force of the city is seven.

The population of Salamanca is about 9,500.

The jail for men and the room for women and children were in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection July 29, 1915. In that report I stated that Salamanca needs a new police headquarters and jail and that until such is provided the present jail for men should be reserved for persons under arrest and other quarters provided for lodgers.

I am pleased to report that this has been done. A large room in the basement has been fitted up for such purpose and was in use all last winter. This room has three outside windows, one on the river side of the building and two in the west wall, affording good ventilation and light. The floor is on grade with the ground outside. There are two exits, one through the basement and one to the hall on the first floor. Sleeping platforms have been erected to accommodate thirty-six. A toilet and stationary wash basin have been installed. The room is hosed out every time it is used. There were 1,468 lodgers between January 1 and July 1, 1916. They are not arrested or fed, but a record is kept of their names, residence, age, nativity, occupation, etc.

The number of persons arrested from July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, was as follows: July, 109; August, 129; September, 94; October, 78; November, 100; December, 45; January, 47; February, 62; March, 80; April, 89; May, 88; June, 130. Most of them are held over night. Three women were detained over night.

##### RECOMMENDATION

Install a toilet and wash basin in each cell in the men's jail.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## CAYUGA COUNTY

## CITY JAIL—AUBURN

Inspected March 29, 1916. W. C. Bell, chief of police.

The following table shows the number of arrests during the first three months of 1916.

Months	Adults		Minors		Juveniles		Lodgers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January .....	49	1	4	..	3	..	187	..
February .....	38	1	10	..	2	1	129	..
March .....	42	1	..	..	1	..	120	..

The highest number of inmates at any one time during the past year was eight.

An officer is on duty at all times in police headquarters. The matron resides across the street from the station.

This jail is described in detail in the report of inspection dated June 14, 1915. Practically no changes have been made since that time. That report stated the "police station is inadequate and discreditable for a city of the size and prosperity of Auburn." It is apparent that a satisfactory jail cannot be arranged in the present quarters.

The following recommendations, which have previously been made by the State Commission of Prisons are hereby renewed:

First. That either a new city hall be erected which will provide adequate and sanitary accommodations for a modern police station, or that a separate police station be provided:

It is recommended, in the meantime:

- (1) That a separate detention room for children be furnished without delay.
- (2) That all the cells but one be taken out of the women's room and that it be made into a dormitory room.
- (3) That the lodgers' room be repaired and better ventilated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—AURORA

## CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1916. Martin W. Snyder, village president.

The population of Aurora is about 400; in addition a school population of Wells College and another institution adds about 350 during the school season.

The lockup in this village remains in the basement of the library hall, a two-story brick building. It consists of a single room about 14' x 16'. It has three good sized windows and a concrete floor. The foundation walls form two sides and brick partitions the other two sides. The ceiling of the room is the floor above. The entrance is by a rear stairway leading from the police court on the first floor; there is also an entrance by a stairway from the front hall.

The lockup was furnished with two wooden cots which were in a broken condition and the mattresses were dilapidated and unfit for further use. While the village has no water or sewer systems, this hall has a private water supply and a private sewer.

The lockup was used but little during the past year. I was informed that no person under arrest had been locked therein but that there had

been two lodgers over night. One arrest in the village was made, but the person was not put in the lockup.

It is recommended that if this lockup is to be continued the following improvements be made:

(1) Two iron cot beds with wire springs should be furnished, and if any bedding is furnished it should be blankets which could be aired and laundered or mattresses with waterproof covering.

(2) A toilet and stationary wash basin should be installed in the lockup. There is water on this floor and the installation of this plumbing would not be a difficult matter.

(3) A metal ceiling should be provided. The interior of the lockup is practically fireproof except the ceiling which is the floor above and as at present arranged a fire in the lockup might destroy the entire building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT BYRON

#### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1916. William Miller, village president; O. W. Seymour, chief of police.

The population of Port Byron was 1,115 in 1915.

This lockup was in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection, September 18, 1914. It consists of two steel cages on the first floor of the firemen's hall. They are placed in a large room lighted by three large windows. The room is otherwise used as a store house for the village fire apparatus. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The cages are open on all sides except the partition. Each cage has a bunk with some bedding which was in good condition.

The village has a water system but no regular sewers. However, there are facilities for sewerage into an adjacent creek.

This lockup is a great improvement over the one formerly used, but could be greatly improved and modernized by the installation of toilets and lavatories in the cells, which is recommended.

The number of arrests averages two or three a month, I was advised by the village officer. The officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied. Prisoners are fed at meal time. No lodgers are housed but are cared for by the overseer of the poor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNION SPRINGS

#### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1916. Frank Delano, village president; Nelson Clark, chief of police.

The population of Union Springs was 767 at the last census.

This lockup is located in the village fire house, a two-story brick building. It consists of two wooden cells partitioned off from the hose room. The cells are 4' 6" x 6' 6" x 7', with grated doors about 2 ft. x 6 ft. made of flat iron bars one inch wide. The hose room is a large room with windows at both ends and is used only for storing the fire apparatus of the village. No one has access to it except the janitor and the fire department when nec-

essary to remove the apparatus. As the cells face the sides of the room they are very dark and are insufficiently ventilated, as there is no opening except the barred door. The cells are furnished with straw mattresses, pillows, some bedding, and night buckets. The village has no water system. The cells had been cleaned since the last inspection and electric lights installed in the hose room and the cells, but it is practically impossible to keep a cell free from vermin and otherwise sanitary where the entire interior is wood.

I was informed by the resident justice that the average number of prisoners detained in this lockup would not exceed one a month, most of whom are held over night. There should be supervision at night when the lockup is occupied.

The village is about to put a new floor in the hose room and it is recommended that one or more modern steel cells be provided and placed where they would have sunlight and ventilation. Plans for this improvement should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEEDSPORT

#### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1916. E. G. Treat, village president; Robert Powers, chief of police.

The population of Weedsport is about 1,500.

This lockup is a one-story brick building in the rear of the village fire house, facing on the public street. It consists of a single room, about 13 ft. x 15 ft. It has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, two good sized barred windows in the outside wall, and one large window between the engine house and the lockup. It is lighted by electricity and heated by a coal stove. The lockup is supposed to be fireproof. It contains two modern cages, each equipped with one bunk and some bedding which was in fair condition.

It is recommended that the window between the lockup and the hose room be closed, as the interior of the hose room is not fireproof and if there should be a fire in that room the smoke and heat would penetrate through this window and endanger the lives of any prisoners confined in the lockup. This window is practically useless.

There is no water in the lockup. As this village now has public water and sewers there is no reason why water should not be installed as is required in all modern lockups. There is water on the first floor of the engine house adjacent. The lockup is cared for by the janitor of the building and was found clean.

The village officer stated that the number of arrests would average about fifty a year, including the number arrested both in the village and the town, as the town uses the lockup to some extent. Most of those arrested are held over night. The village officials do not make a practice of caring for lodgers in this lockup. The constable stated that only on rare occasions one was allowed to remain.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the window between the hose room and the lockup be bricked up.
- (2) That each cell be provided with a toilet and washing facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

Inspected August 14, 1916. J. A. Taylor, mayor; F. W. Guandt, chief of police. The total police force of the city is sixteen.

The population was 17,870 in 1915.

This jail was found in its usual excellent condition. The department for men consists of two large rooms, each with three steel cages modernly equipped with bunks, toilets and wash basins. These rooms have concrete floor, electric light, and one has a shower bath. One room is used for prisoners and one for lodgers. Both are well lighted and ventilated.

The women's jail also has three rooms, but there are so few women prisoners that two of the rooms are now used for other purposes, but are available any time if needed for women or children. The city nurse acts as matron when there are women or girls in custody.

The janitor takes care of the jail. It is hosed out and disinfected every second day, and was clean.

The number of arrests in 1915 was 833 males and 32 females. About eighty per cent. of the males and two per cent. of the females were held over night, the Chief stated. Among those arrested were about 150 juveniles. When in custody these were kept in the department for women. Very few of them were locked up at all. They are usually brought in during the day time when the court is in session and their cases disposed of at once. Court is held every morning and again in the afternoon.

There were 4,715 lodgers cared for in 1915. These were not arrested or taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—JAMESTOWN

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1916. Samuel A. Carlson, mayor; Captain Thomas E. Reede, acting chief of police. The total force of the city is 32.

The population of Jamestown is about 40,000.

The number of arrests during the year ending February 29, 1916 was 1,654; of these, 52 were women and about 25 children.

The jail for men has twelve cells and the Chief stated that it was very unusual to have more than twelve prisoners in custody at the same time. The arrests ranged from one to twelve daily. While the jail for men is fairly adequate and has good care, it lacks sunlight.

The number of lodgers cared for during the year above mentioned was 2,479, an average of ten a night during cold weather. They are no longer housed in the men's jail. Since the last inspection a section of the boiler room has been partitioned off for lodgers and equipped with fourteen wooden bunks, a toilet and stationary wash basin. All lodgers were kept in these quarters last winter, and that cause of criticism remedied.

The women's department remains the same as at the time of my last inspection. As there are seldom more than one or two women in custody at a time, they are not kept in the cells, but allowed to occupy and sleep in the large room in front of the cells. This department still lacks a separate place for children and a matron's room. On the day of inspection there was in custody a boy thirteen years of age awaiting transportation to Industry. This was on Saturday. He had been committed on the day before and was likely to remain until Monday. As there was no woman in custody, he was kept in the large room for women above mentioned.

No definite action has been taken to provide a new city jail for Jamestown. No appropriation has been voted for such purpose. As a partial relief for the existing undesirable conditions of the department for women and children until the construction of a new jail, I make the following recommendations :

There are two small rooms adjacent to the women's department, each about eight feet square and a hall way about four feet wide between them. This hall way has a door into the women's room, and an outside door with a large panel, and a door into each of the small rooms. These rooms and hall way are not now in use but could easily be fitted up and added to the department for women and children. One of these rooms has a large outside window. The opening into the men's jail from this room should be bricked up and a new large barred window installed in the other one. Each room should be furnished with a cot and necessary toilet facilities. One of these rooms could be used for women or children as occasion might require, and the other by the matron. Many of the women arrested are brought in at night, and a matron who is not at the police station at night to take charge of women, girls and children on their arrival is not of much use. While the use of these rooms as indicated would not make the women's department ideal, it would greatly improve the present condition. These vacant rooms are right at hand and could be fitted up at once and used until the new jail materializes. Their use would enable the matron to be at the jail at night and perform the duties which the law contemplates and decency requires. I therefore recommend the immediate use of these rooms or that some other suitable provision be made for the matron, and additional quarters be provided for women and children.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—PORTLAND

##### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected August 14, 1916. Geo. R. Pettit, supervisor, Brocton; N. M. Smith, resident justice.

The population of the village of Portland is about 350. The population of Brocton in the same town is about 1,300. The lockup at Brocton was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons and I was informed that its police prisoners are taken to the county jail at Mayville. The negotiations to have Brocton join in building a new joint lockup failed, and the conditions described in the reports of inspection June 5, 1914 and May 21, 1915 still obtain.

The justice's docket showed 24 arrests from July 1, 1915 to date of inspection, five of whom were held in the lockup all night. The officer stays in the lockup when it is occupied at night. There is a cot for him in the front part of the room.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS

This town should have a new modern lockup, preferably at Brocton where there are both public water and sewers. As the town now owns the cages the only expense would be the erection of a small fireproof building and the necessary plumbing. This would be not only a public convenience but a public economy, as it would stop the expense of conveying police prisoners to Mayville, and of paying officers for staying in the lockup at night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

*Chief Inspector.*

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

## CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

Inspected November 1, 1916. Henry M. Hoffman, mayor; Elvin Weaver, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 51.

The population of Elmira is about 48,000.

The men's jail is located in the basement of the municipal building. It consists of two departments, one of twelve cells and one of three. These were fully described in my report of November 8, 1915, and continue in practically the same condition.

The women's jail is on the second floor and is in charge of the matron who lives in some rooms adjacent. She furnishes meals to the women prisoners and also to the men prisoners when necessary. The jail of this department consists of five steel cells, each 4 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. x 7 ft. high, with open tops and fronts and a bunk and toilet in each. They are placed in a small room with a narrow corridor in front and a window at the end of the corridor. There is also a stationary wash basin in the corridor. All women and juveniles detained by the police are kept in these cells. During the present year to date of inspection there had been 120 arrests of females and 90 juveniles. These figures do not include lost children which average about three a month who are cared for by the matron nor witnesses held by the police. At one time during the past year, there were five girls held as witnesses for several weeks. There is also in this department a nursery where lost children are kept and it is used in part for witnesses. This department is entirely inadequate for a city the size of Elmira.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Since the last inspection an electric fan has been installed in one of the windows in the principal jail for men, affording for this department a forced ventilation which is very commendable. The chief stated that usually the prisoners arrested during the day are placed in the cells facing the windows, and those arrested at night are placed in the cells on the other side which face a blank wall.

A good many lodgers are housed in this city. They occupy a room at the county jail under the jurisdiction of the police of the city.

The following table is of interest, showing the monthly work of the police department for the year 1916 to date:

	Arrests			
	Male	Female	Juv'les.	Lodgers
January .....	206	16	6	206
February .....	208	9	4	191
March .....	187	14	2	198
April .....	259	9	12	174
May .....	326	12	9	69
June .....	252	11	13	89
July .....	365	14	8	19
August .....	302	10	5	22
September .....	319	12	15	42
October .....	453	18	16	83
Total.....	2,874	120	90	1,043

Lodgers who are in custody before eight o'clock in the evening get supper and all lodgers are given breakfast.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) A separate room should be provided for the housing of male juveniles. Most of the juveniles arrested are males, many just under sixteen, too old to be confined in the same room with girls and women.

(2) The window in the corridor of the women's department should

be barred so that women and girls in custody, especially over Sunday, could be permitted to exercise in the corridor. This recommendation should receive the immediate attention of the city authorities.

(8) More ample provision should be made for the housing of female witnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELMIRA HEIGHTS

##### CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected July 22, 1916. The village of Elmira Heights had a population of 3,154 in 1915.

The lockup remains in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection, May 20, 1915, except that the walls have been painted. It was clean and evidently has good care. The lockup is located in a good-sized room in the basement of the fire department building and has one steel cage with two bunks. There is a faucet with running water over a drain in the room but no toilet facilities. Prisoners are given access to a toilet in an adjoining room. It is stated that the drainage of the building is such that it would not be feasible to put a toilet in the cell. During the winter lodgers are permitted to sleep in the room. Women are seldom arrested and if taken in custody are sent to the county jail at Elmira, a few miles distant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HORSEHEADS

##### CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected July 22, 1916. O. D. Eisenhart, village president; H. B. Jones, chief of police.

The population of the village of Horseheads was 1,949 in 1915.

The village recently completed a new lockup in a room in the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a brick building, on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The room is 10 ft. wide, 16 ft. 5 in. long, and 11 ft. 8 in. high, and contains one large window 8 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in., and an outside door adjacent to the window with a sash 2 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. Both are barred. There is also a transom over the door. The walls and ceiling are metal covered and the floor is concrete. Two cells, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., face the window. The sides and back are solid plate, the tops perforated plate, and the fronts of open bars  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter placed on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers. Each cell is equipped with a toilet, lavatory, bunk, and bedding. The cells are set forward from the rear wall, leaving a utility corridor with an entrance from a hallway leading to the engine room which occupies the front portion of the building. The lockup is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and has ample means of ventilation.

The number of arrests averages about eight a month. Women are seldom arrested and in that event, it is stated, the offender would be taken to the county jail at Elmira with which the village has frequent electric car service. The new lockup is a credit to the village. The old town lockup will be hereafter used as a lodging house and the village will permit the town to use the new lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.



## CHENANGO COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—BAINBRIDGE

Inspected July 25, 1916.

This lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building and is used both by the town and village. A room of fireproof material in one corner of the basement is equipped with two steel cells, one of which has a toilet. There is a sink with running water in the room. Few arrests are made and it is seldom necessary to use more than one cell. There is one window in the lockup which is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

It is stated that occasionally a woman is arrested, but there is no separate place of detention provided. A woman should not be placed in this lockup when it is occupied by a man. She should be detained elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### CITY JAIL—NORWICH

#### CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1916. George W. Brooks, mayor and chief of police, assisted by five police officers, two of whom are on duty during the day and three at night.

Norwich has a population of about 8,500.

The police headquarters and city jail are on the first floor of the Municipal building, located near the D. L. & W. railroad station. The jail consists of a single room, about 25 x 30 feet in size, with five large windows, concrete floor, metal ceiling, electric light, and steam heat.

There is one long steel cage, with open front and top of square bars set on 4 inch centers, containing four steel bunks covered with canvas. There is a smaller cell with a barred top and door, with two bunks and a hammock. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory and blankets for the bunks.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests averages about 400 a year, about 85 per cent. of whom are held in the jail at night. A few women are arrested, not over 15 a year I was informed. If detained at all they are taken to the county jail. No children under 16 years of age are detained in the jail, but are turned over to the care of the Humane Society. About 100 lodgers were cared for during the past winter, I was informed. They were not arrested or taken to court. In stormy weather they were given breakfast.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Norwich should provide a detention room for children, separate from the city jail, and the present jail room should be remodeled to provide a separate place for women. Norwich is now a city and should have proper quarters for the care of all its police prisoners. The practice of housing lodgers in the same room with prisoners is objectionable. There should be a separate room for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## CLINTON COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—AUSABLE FORKS

Inspected June 7, 1916.

This lockup, located in the village on the bank of the Ausable river, is owned by a private corporation and leased to the township. It is of concrete

construction and contains two steel cells, each equipped with bunk, mattress, blankets, toilet, and stationary wash basin. It is heated and lighted by electricity. The cells face two large windows which afford light and ventilation. The lockup was in a satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATHAM

Inspected May 24, 1916. Charles M. Harmon, village president; George E. Barrows, village clerk; Eber H. Peake, chief of police.

The population of Chatham was 2,889 at the last census.

The lockup is situated in the basement of Memorial Hall and consists of a single room, which was in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection except that the two outside windows in front of the cells have been enlarged.

It contains two steel cells, each 5' x 7' x 7', with open fronts and tops of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " square bars set on 4" centers, with cross bars set on 12" centers. The sides and rears are solid. There are two bunks in each cell. There is no water in the lockup; night buckets are used. The village has public water but no sewers. The room has a concrete floor and electric light. The two windows in front of the cells are now 3' x 4', and the window at the side is 16" x 36".

The lockup was clean.

The number of arrests usually does not exceed twenty-five a year, most of whom are held over night. No lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected May 29, 1916. James A. Reynolds, village president; Pethule Coons, chief of police.

The population of Kinderhook was 827 in 1915.

This lockup consists of a small room on the first floor of the village hall and is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. The room is 8' x 10' and contains two steel cells, 4' x 7' x 7', with open fronts and tops, the rest solid. The openings consist of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " square bars set on 4" centers with cross bars set on 12" centers. There is one steel bunk in each cell.

The room is entirely too small for a lockup. It has an outside door, but this is closed by the rear of the cells. There is no outside window. There is a window opening into an adjacent room in the building near an outside window in this room. The floor of the cells is metal, and that of the 3-foot corridor in front of the cells is concrete.

The lockup has steam heat and there is an electric light near the entrance door in the room in front. It was very dusty and needed cleaning. The janitor excused this condition by saying it was scarcely ever used.

It is deficient in sunlight and ventilation. Either this room should be enlarged and the cells made to face an outside window or the cells should be placed in some other room where there would be more sunlight and better ventilation.

This lockup is not much used. The village officer stated that the number of arrests usually does not exceed five or six a year. One of the constables, who is also the janitor, remains in the building when the lockup is occupied by a prisoner whom he has arrested; the other constables do not remain. As the entire building is wood, there should be supervision at night when the lockup is occupied. No lodgers are housed in the lockup but are taken care of in another building by the poor master.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILMONT

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1916. H. O. White, village president; John C. Decker, chief of police.

The population of Philmont was 2,060 in 1915.

This lockup is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection on September 15, 1914. There are two wooden cells in a one-story frame annex to the fire house. The doors of the cells are 2' 3" wide and consist of round iron bars set on 3" centers. One of the cells has two wooden bunks and the other, three; each is furnished with a mattress and some blankets which were in good condition. The mattresses were new. The officer stated that the bedding is frequently washed.

The heat is from a coal stove. Electric lights have been installed since the last inspection, and the wall behind the stove has been covered with asbestos.

The lockup has one window, the light from which is seriously obstructed by a board structure partly enclosing the coal box. This should be removed so as to better light the cells.

I was informed by the village officer that the number of arrests does not exceed fifteen a year, most of whom are held only a few hours during the day and then taken to the county jail at Hudson. The officer estimated there were about twenty-five lodgers last winter. They are not locked up or taken to court.

The lockup was clean and showed good care. When a prisoner is locked up at night an officer remains with him. This should not be neglected on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—VALATIE

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected May 29, 1916. Robert D. Richmond, village president; Wilson Miller, resident justice.

The population of Valatie was 1,410 in 1915.

During the year 1915 there were 17 persons arrested, including one woman, most of whom were held over night, the justice stated. The woman was not placed in the lockup.

This lockup is a one-story brick building with one room 14 ft. x 16 ft., the average height of the ceiling being about 12 ft. It has a concrete floor, electric lights, and contains two steel cells, each 6 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. The cells have solid partitions and tops; the rest consists of square bars  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter set on 4 in. centers with cross bars set on 12 in. centers. Each cage has a cot furnished with a mattress, pillow, blanket and comfortable, which were in good condition, and a toilet which is flushed with a hose from a water tap in the corridor. The heat is from a coal stove.

The room was clean and showed good care. It has one window at the end of the corridor. In a former report of inspection it was recommended that an additional window be placed in the front of the room at a height not less than 6 ft. above the floor, also that a sink or wash basin be installed. These recommendations are repeated.

The arrangement for flushing the toilets is not satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## CORTLAND COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—CORTLAND

Inspected November 2, 1916. L. G. Davis, mayor; Fred Bowker, chief of police, assisted by one captain and five patrolmen.

The population of the city of Cortland is about 14,000.

This jail has two departments; the one for men is on the first floor in the rear section of the municipal building. It is metal lined throughout, has steam heat, concrete floor, four outside windows, electric lights. There are three steel cages, each having a steel bunk furnished with a mattress with a waterproof cover, a toilet with a good flush, and faucet for drinking and washing purposes. There is also a bunk in the corridor, placed low down for special use of intoxicated men who might be injured from rolling off.

There is a women's jail on the second floor directly over that of the men and is the same size. It has two cot beds, an enclosed toilet, sink with faucet, electric lights, and steam heat. As this city has no matron, women are not detained in the station house but taken directly to the county jail across the street. The women's jail is used for juveniles. Both rooms were clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1916, to date of inspection was 425 adult males, 18 females, and 12 juveniles, practically all of whom were held over night for morning court, the women being detained in the county jail as stated. There were at the same time about 100 lodgers housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOMER

### CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected November 2, 1916. A. W. Gibbs, village president; Adelbert Carson, chief of police.

The population of the village of Homer is about 3,000.

The lockup consists of a room on the first floor of the town hall, a

building supposed to be fireproof. The room is 12 ft. x 16 ft., has concrete floor, a large outside window, electric lights, steam heat, and a coal stove to be used when necessary.

There are three steel cages with open fronts of round bars set on four-inch centers. Two of the cells have one steel bunk in each, and the other one has two bunks. The bunks are provided with mattresses and bedding. Each cell has a toilet. The only washing and drinking water is in a nearby room on the same floor.

The lockup is in the care of the janitor of the building and was clean. Adjacent to the lockup is the village police court room.

I was informed that the number of arrests last year would not exceed eight, part of whom were held in the lockup over night. There are three justices resident in the village and it is usually possible for a prisoner to get a hearing on the day of arrest. An officer remains in the building at night whenever the lockup is occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARATHON

#### CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected November 3, 1916. S. B. Jamison, village president; E. E. Laird, chief of police.

The population of Marathon is about 1,000.

This lockup is practically in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection September 5, 1914. It consists of one steel cage on the first floor of the village hall. This cage is furnished with one bunk with wire springs and several blankets in fairly good condition. The rest of the room is occupied as a storage room of the village fire apparatus and is always warm. The heat is kept in the furnace regardless of whether the lockup is occupied or not. The room has electric light. The village has public water and this building is connected with the main sewer. There is a faucet over a slop sink in the room. There is no water in the cell.

The lockup has no supervision at night. Very few arrests are made. There were six during the past year, I was informed, three of whom were held in the lockup all night. There were also about the same number of lodgers. These were not arrested. The lockup is in the care of the janitor of the building.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) A watchman should be employed to remain in the building at night when a prisoner is in the cell. It is a wooden building with a wooden interior and if the building should burn at night a prisoner locked in the cell would certainly perish. This should be provided against as above stated.

(2) It would be a desirable improvement to install a toilet and drinking and washing facilities in the cell as is now done in all modern lockups.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### DELAWARE COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HANCOCK

Inspected September 20, 1916. F. W. Lakin, village president; Nathan Tanner, chief of police; F. A. Taylor, village clerk.

The population of Hancock is about 1,350.

This village has a new lockup. In my report of September 22, 1915, I stated: "The addition containing the lockup should be torn down and a lockup constructed of brick or concrete erected in its place, with a fire wall between it and the front end of the building." This has been done. In fact, the entire building was taken down and a new one constructed. The main hose room is in a two-story frame building, and the lockup is a fire-proof one-story addition in the rear. The building is owned by one of the village hose companies and the village rents the lockup and the court room from the company.

The lockup addition is about 13 ft. x 16 ft. in size. Its walls, foundations and floor are concrete, the ceiling and roof metal. It has a fireproof entrance door, and three outside windows, each 2 ft. x 4 ft. 4 in. Two of the windows are in front of the cages and one at the end of the corridor in the rear wall. They have Florentine glass and a heavy wire grating on the outside. The lockup is lighted by electricity and heated by the hot air furnace in the cellar of the main building.

There are two good steel cages, the same ones used in the old lockup. They are each 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., open on all sides except the partition. The bars are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide set on 6-inch centers both ways. Each cage has two steel folding bunks furnished with new mattresses and bedding, in excellent condition. In fact, the lockup has not been used since its completion about a month ago. Each cage is provided with a new one piece vitreous toilet with a tank flush operated by a chain and there is a stationary wash basin in the corridor. The cages are yet to receive a new coat of paint.

It is very seldom that any one is arrested in the village. Most of the occupants of the lockup are train riders arrested in the town outside of the village. It is expected that the town will join in the rental and use of this lockup.

The plans and specifications were sent to the State Commission of Prisons last winter for approval. The plans were sent back with suggestions for changes with the request that they be then returned to the Commission. While the changes suggested were adopted in the construction, the amended plans were not returned for the approval of the Commission.

However, the lockup as constructed is a very good one and conforms to the recommendations made in former reports which were approved by the Commission. The village has a new president and no one seemed to know why the amended plans were not returned for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY

### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected May 5, 1916. William Kirby, village president; W. R. Dickinson, chief of police.

The population of Sidney is about 2,600.

This lockup is in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection. Since September 27, 1915, the number of persons arrested in this village has been about 23—17 by the chief and 6 by others—most of whom were held in the lockup over night. Seldom more than one at a time has been arrested, but occasionally there have been two. A good many lodgers have been housed—272 since September 27th last. They are not permitted in the cells but sleep either on the floor or on some mattresses on top of the cells.

There is one large outside window and a glass panel in the outside door. There are two entrances to the lockup, one from the justice's court

room and one from outside. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Each cell has a toilet and steel bunk with good bedding. The floor is concrete. There is a separate room for women, with cot bed, toilet, and stationary wash basin. There is a transom over the door leading to the court room and a window opening into the hose room in the rear. Both the court room and the hose room have several large outside windows, so that the ventilation is very good.

The room used by the men should be furnished with a stationary wash basin and the ventilation should be improved. During cold weather it is impossible to leave either the window or the transom over the door open, as the lodgers and prisoners have to sleep very close to these openings, with the result that when it is occupied by several persons during the night the air becomes stifling. This could be remedied by putting a transom over the door leading to the justice's court room or a small window in that wall, and also a window in the rear wall opening into the hose room. As these rooms are large and can be well ventilated, this would cause a current of air to pass through the lockup and give it reasonable ventilation, which should be done without delay.

It is also recommended that some other quarters be found for the care of lodgers; until this is done the ventilation proposed is extremely urgent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—STAMFORD

### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected May 4, 1916. Dr. S. E. Churchill, village president; C. E. Grant, chief of police.

The population of Stamford is about 1,000 in winter and increases to about 4,000 during the summer season.

The lockup is in a back room on the first floor of the fire department building, which is a substantial brick structure, also occupied by the post office, court room, village offices, and the fire department. The room is about 10 ft. x 16 ft., with an 11 ft. ceiling. It has electric light and hot air heat. The two outside walls are brick, but the interior partitions, the floor, and the ceiling are all hard pine. There are two large outside windows.

The room has two steel cages, open on all sides and the top with solid partitions between. Each cage has one steel bunk and a mattress and some bedding which was in good condition.

The lockup has no water. The village has both water and sewer systems. There is a sink with cold water faucet in the adjoining room. There is an electric light in the hose room just outside the lockup door.

The lockup is not much used. It was occupied only three times during the past year—twice by lodgers and once by a prisoner who was locked up about three hours during the day to sober up. An officer remains in the building when the lockup is occupied. Night buckets have to be used. The installation of a toilet and wash basin in at least one of the cells is recommended. It scarcely ever happens that more than one of the cells is occupied and the installation of a toilet and wash basin would do away with the night buckets.

Two of the recommendations made at the time of my last inspection on August 26, 1914, have been complied with, viz., the firemen's locker and

some rubbish of the fire department in the lockup have been removed, so that now there is nothing in the lockup except the cages; the windows have been barred.

The only recommendation not complied with was the installation of water as above set forth.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALTON

### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected May 5, 1916. George E Davis, village president; W. A. Soper, chief of police. The business men of the village also employ a night watchman who is an officer.

This is a comparatively new lockup, consisting of a detached one-story brick fireproof building. There are two departments, one for males and one for females. So far as I could learn no women have ever been detained in the lockup.

The lockup was in good condition except that the plumbing was leaking so that the water had to be turned off. It should be repaired.

The number of arrests averages from twelve to fifteen a year, many of whom are held over night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—AMENIA

Inspected September 21, 1916.

Amenia is not an incorporated village and has a population of about 900. I visited this place in response to a request from the town supervisor, and conferred with him concerning a new or improved lockup. At the time the old lockup was last inspected in 1912, the officials reported it abandoned because it was considered unfit. Prisoners have since been taken direct to the county jail at Poughkeepsie or detained in the lockup of the neighboring village of Millerton.

The supervisor stated that the number of persons under arrest where detention is actually required does not exceed six or eight a year.

The town authorities have been considering different propositions in the way of fitting up a satisfactory lockup and concluded that by enlarging the old one, replacing the present brick cells with steel cages and providing for sufficient light and ventilation the objections to the present one would be largely overcome. The present lockup is conveniently located with respect to the main street in the central part of the hamlet. It is of brick construction and situated in the rear of other buildings some of them brick and some frame structures. The lockup is to be heated with a coal stove, lighted with a lamp or lantern. The place does not afford electric lights or sewerage system. There is a gravity water supply used principally for fire fighting.

The town owns two new steel cells, size 4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. of square bar construction with plate partition and bottoms.



Plans and specifications are to be submitted to the Commission for approval. Considering the few arrests made this lockup, if completed as planned, will be fairly satisfactory and similar to nearly all the lockups in Dutchess county.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—BEACON

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1916. Albert Frost, mayor. Theodore Moth, chief of police. The police force consists of eleven officers paid by the city and two appointed by the city but paid by private parties.

The population of Beacon is about 10,000.

This jail is located in a two-story brick building formerly the town hall, which was purchased by the city and is now used for police headquarters, police court room, and city jail. The police headquarters and jail for men are on the first floor and the room for women and children on the second floor. The women's room contains an outside window, cot bed, toilet, and stationary wash basin. There is a double door, one barred and one of solid wood.

The department for males is in the rear of police headquarters and has an outside entrance. There are three steel cages, 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft., in a room about 15 ft. x 18 ft., with an 11 ft. ceiling. Each cell is equipped with one steel bunk. Two windows, each 3 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., have been placed in the wall in front of the cells; another window, 2 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft., in the rear wall at the side of the cells, and a sash in the outer door the same size. All windows are barred. There is a sink with cold water faucet and a toilet in the room in front of the cells.

The jail has steam heat, electric light, and concrete floor. The entire interior of this room, including the steel work, was being painted white at the time of inspection; it was intended to put on a finishing coat of enamel. The glass in the windows is translucent.

The number of persons arrested in this city during 1915 was 263, about 100 of whom were held over night. There are seldom as many as three at a time. The city also has a contract to care for prisoners arrested in the town of Fishkill, of whom there were about ten.

During the early part of the past winter lodgers were kept in the old lockup at the railroad station, but as this was a part of a hotel building from which it received its heat, and the hotel was closed during the season, cutting off the heat, the lodgers had to be cared for in the city jail. At the present time no lodgers are housed in the jail and the chief informed me that the city authorities would provide some other quarters for lodgers before cold weather.

The interior of this building is not fireproof, but as there is always an officer at police headquarters it has supervision.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—DOVER PLAINS

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1916.

This lockup remains the same as described in previous reports. It consists of a one-story brick building with two steel cells with open fronts of square bars. Each cell has a steel bunk with mattress. There is a full-

sized window at each end of the corridor. The building is heated with a coal stove. There are no toilet facilities, water or electric lights. The village has electric light and water systems. The floor of the lockup is cement, badly cracked.

The main objection to this lockup is its location, which is in a field a considerable distance from the central portion of the town. It should be more accessible and furnished with the village water and electric light. The number of arrests averages about 25 per year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FISHKILL

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 12, 1916. James Massey, president and chief of police. The population of Fishkill is about 500.

The lockup consists of one steel cage in the basement of the village hall, a wooden building. It is exclusively a village lockup, as the town of Fishkill outside of the village sends its prisoners to the Beacon city jail.

The lockup is lighted by electricity and heated by a coal stove. The only water is on the upper floor.

The cell has two steel bunks and there were three good blankets. The blankets needed airing and the floor sweeping. The interior of the lockup presented a somewhat neglected appearance.

The number of prisoners held in the lockup for the year was about fifteen, as nearly as I could ascertain, most of whom were held over night.

The village has arranged so that either an officer or a watchman remains in the building when any person is detained, on account of the danger from fire. The village has water but no sewers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLBROOK

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1916.

This lockup consists of a one-story brick building located in a field and is entirely detached. There are three latticed steel cells on smooth cement floor, and the building is well lighted and ventilated. The cells are furnished with steel bunks, mattresses and blankets. The room is heated with a coal stove and lighted by gas. The village has no water system nor sewerage and consequently the lockup has no toilets or running water. The lockup was clean and aside from the lack of toilet facilities it is fairly satisfactory for the small number of arrests made, which averages from ten to twenty a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLERTON

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1916.

The population of Millerton is about 900.

The lockup has been fully described in previous reports. Briefly, it is situated in a field a considerable distance from other buildings, and consists of a one-story brick structure provided with three latticed steel cells, size 4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Sunlight and ventilation is by means of two good sized windows which were installed last year and there is also a ventilator over the cells. The interior of the lockup including the cells was well painted and in a clean condition. The cell bunks were supplied with good bedding. The lockup is heated with a coal stove but there are no electric lights or toilet facilities. The village has electric light and a water system. It is respectfully recommended that the same be extended to the lockup, and if possible a sanitary closet installed.

About 50 arrests per year are made and some lodgers are housed in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAWLING

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 23, 1916.

The population of Pawling is about 1,100.

This lockup consists of a very small one-story brick building, size 8 ft. x 18 ft. located in the rear of a livery stable about one block from the main street. There are two steel cells 3 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft., of round bar construction except the partition which is solid. The floor is cement, the roof wood with tin on the exterior and the side walls brick. The room is very low and the corridor narrow. The only means of sunlight and ventilation is one small window, 2 ft. 6 in. x 20 in. The lockup is heated with a coal stove and lighted by a kerosene lamp.

There are no toilet facilities or water, although the village has water-works and there is a large cesspool near the lockup which could easily be used.

The bed clothing consists of mattresses and blankets, but the same was found in an unkempt condition, some of it on the floor and dirty. The floor was very dirty and the lockup foul smelling.

Recommendations for improvements to this lockup have been made in various reports during recent years, but apparently the same have been ignored. The lockup is entirely too small and insanitary and should not be longer tolerated in its present condition as a place for the detention of persons under arrest. I was credibly informed that the building was donated to the village but the site is private property.

I was informed that the number of arrests averages about twenty-five per year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—PINE PLAINS

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1916.

Pine Plains is a small place not incorporated and does not seem to have very much use for a lockup. The last report of inspection contained the following statement which is applicable at the present time:

"After consideration should the officials decide to maintain a lockup, I would respectfully recommend that a new one be provided and the plans for same be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as the law provides. It might be possible to install a steel cage or two in some suitable building already constructed. The lockup in its present condition is unfit for such purpose."

Nothing whatever has been done in the way of improvement, and some time ago the livery stables and adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire, the exterior of the lockup being badly burned. It is of plank construction and the remains of it now stand in the open fields, but is continued in use for lockup purposes.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That further use of this building as a place of detention of persons under arrest be prohibited.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### POLICE STATION—POUGHKEEPSIE

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected November 14, 1916.

The jail consists of three dark cellars entirely underground with wooden benches. At the time of my visit there were two prisoners. The place is so dark even by day that the officer who acted as guide had to use an electric lamp. It is positively one of the worst jails I have ever inspected, not only because it is dark and underground, but at the time of my first visit it was reeking with dirt and filth of every kind, and looked as though it had not been cleaned for a very long while. The place might be used for a coal cellar, but it is not a fit place for the detention of human beings or even animals.

The State Commission of Prisons sometime since issued an order closing the city jail, but by a writ of certiorari on the part of the city officials it has been continued in use. Without doubt it is a disgrace to the city and a blot on its fair name. Plans for a new jail have been submitted to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons and they should be put into effect without delay.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—POUGHKEEPSIE

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected November 15, and 16, 1916. Daniel W. Wilbur, mayor; C. J. McCabe, chief of police.

I inspected the Poughkeepsie city jail and conferred with Mayor Wilbur and Architect W. J. Beardsley in regard to the construction of the new city jail. The old jail is in the cellar of the city hall, and is wholly inadequate and insanitary. It was ordered closed by this Commission. An appeal was taken from this order and the jail has been kept open *pendente lite*. The city of Poughkeepsie has submitted plans to the Commission for a new city

jail in a reconstructed city hall which have been approved. The mayor states that the city is anxious to go ahead with the construction but that a tax-payers action is threatened; that if such an action and an injunction is brought the city will oppose them and will go ahead with the construction of the jail as rapidly as the law will permit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—RED HOOK

### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected August 1, 1916. Alva R. Stickle, supervisor.

The population of Red Hook in 1915 was 923.

No improvements have been made in this lockup since the last inspection. It is located in the basement of the fire house, which is a two story frame structure, and is reached through an outside trap door in the rear of the building. The door was found open, as has been the case at the time of all former inspections. This no doubt is done to relieve the dampness which is present at this season of the year, the lockup being about two-thirds below grade.

The equipment consists of one latticed steel cage 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. furnished with a steel bunk covered with wood, an electric light, coal stove, and a faucet with running water. There are three small windows in the room. The place was fairly clean.

The lockup is used principally for the accommodation of lodgers who go in and out of their own free will. As stated in the last report, if a lockup is needed, the cell should be removed to the first floor or to some other suitable location as the cell is not needed for lodgers, and the quarters are not suitable for a combination tramp house and place of detention for persons under arrest.

It is again recommended that the authorities of this town and village be restrained from using the lockup for the detention of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAPPINGERS FALLS

### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected July 10, 1916. Edward M. Drake, village president.

The population of Wappingers Falls in 1915 was 3,742. About 100 arrests are made annually.

The old lockup was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons and plans have been submitted to the Commission for a new lockup in the basement of a two-story building on the corner of Main and Market streets. The basement is constructed of brick and the rear is entirely above grade. The first and second stories are of wood with brick interior. There is a slate roof. The first floor is used as a police room and the second floor as an office for one of the local justices.

The cell room is 18 ft. x 19 ft. and the ceiling is 7 ft. 8 in. above the floor. There are two entrances, one by means of a stairway from the floor

above and the other by a steel door in the rear or west side. The lockup has not been completed. At the time of inspection there were three windows, one 3 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. in the west wall, one 2 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 8 in. in the north wall, and one 1 ft. x 1 ft. 5 in. in the south wall. It is proposed to enlarge the windows in the north and south walls and equip all three with window guards. Translucent glass should be used.

The floor is concrete and is sloped to a drain to permit flushing. The lockup is to be lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. Two steel cells have been purchased, each 5 ft. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long, and 6 ft. high, of open bars except a solid partition between and solid tops. The bars are  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter and are placed on  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. centers. Each cell is equipped with two steel bunks and a bucket.

In the plans submitted the cells are shown facing the south wall. They should be turned around so as to face the west, leaving a space of two or three feet in the rear for use as a utility corridor. Only one of the bunks in each cell should be used. The plans provide for a toilet in the south-west corner of the cell room but none in the cells. The village has a sewer system and will soon have a water supply. Each cell should therefore be equipped with a toilet and lavatory of approved design.

No provision has been made for a separate place of detention for women or juveniles. The authorities state that there has been no arrest of a woman in years and that a woman or juvenile would be otherwise cared for should detention be necessary. The Dutchess County Jail at Poughkeepsie is only a few miles away with electric car service available.

The village president was present during the inspection and stated that changes would be made to meet the requirements of the Commission.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the plans be approved with the following modifications:

- (1) That the cells be turned around so as to face the west wall, leaving a space of two or three feet in the rear for use as a utility corridor.
- (2) That each cell be equipped with a sanitary colset and lavatory of a satisfactory type.
- (3) That the windows be glazed with translucent glass.
- (4) That but one bunk in each cell be used.
- (5) That no woman or juvenile be detained in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) . FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## ERIE COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPRINGVILLE

Inspected August 18, 1916. Charles Kellogg, village president; E. J. Prichard, chief of police.

The population of Springville is about 2,700.

The lockup is located in the rear section of the basement of the village fire building. It has been substantially improved since my last inspection October 3, 1914. Several new windows have been installed so it is now well lighted. A toilet has been provided as recommended; the election booth, the big firemen's sleigh and the rubbish which filled up the room at the time of my former inspection have been removed and the lockup is no longer used as a dumping ground for all sorts of village property not in

use. The cots have been removed from the cells and substantial wood bunks substituted, and each furnished with a mattress and some bedding in good condition.

I am glad to note that all the recommendations contained in my former report have been complied with. The entire lockup is now in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The number of arrests averages about twenty a year, the Chief stated, most of whom are held over night. There were 96 lodgers from January 1st to April 1, 1916 and about 120 during the entire winter.

An officer is on duty at night and gives the lockup supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## ESSEX COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—KEESEVILLE

Inspected June 7, 1916. Frank Willett, chief of police.

The population of Keeseville was 1,795 in 1915.

The lockup is located in a room in the rear of the fire house, a brick building, and contains two steel cells, the sides of which face windows. There is running water in the cells with wash basins and cups and buckets in receptacles. Each cell has a bunk with mattress, pillow and blanket, which were in good condition. The lockup is practically fireproof. It was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*  
JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—LAKE PLACID

#### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1916. John F. White, supervisor.

The town of North Elba has erected a new town hall in which the lockup is located. The building is an attractive two-story and basement structure, with brick exterior and wooden interior. The lockup is in the basement, the floor of which is about twenty inches below the grade line. The department for males is a room 16 ft. wide, 28 ft. long and 9 ft. high, on the north-east corner of the building. It is lighted and ventilated by five windows, each 2 ft. x 4 ft., two of which are in the east and three in the north wall. These windows are covered with round bars set on 5 inch centers. There is an outside entrance from the north and another from the interior of the building. Both doors are of wooden construction. The walls and ceilings are plastered and the floors are wood, said to be laid over cement, with wooden baseboard. The room is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

There are three latticed steel cells, 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. The bars are flat, 1½ inches wide, set on 5½ in. centers. The back and partitions are solid and the floors are steel. Each cell is equipped with a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, tank flush, a bunk and waterproof covered mattress. The cells face the three windows in the north wall. There are five chairs in the room.

The room for women is 9 ft. 7 in. wide, 17 ft. 7 in. long, and 9 ft. high, has two windows and is constructed like the room for men. It has one latticed bar cell, the same size as those in the men's room. The end toward the windows is solid; the other sides and top are open. The cell is equipped the same as the cells in the men's department. The cell was occupied by a male prisoner at the time of inspection. The room is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

Plans and specifications for this lockup were approved by the State Commission of Prisons but the lockup was not constructed in accordance therewith. Instead of latticed cells, the specifications called for cells 5 ft. wide, 7 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. high with solid sides and rears, and fronts of  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. round vertical steel bars set on 5 in. centers. The cells were to be equipped with toilets set in niches and each cell was to have had a lavatory. A utility corridor was to have been provided in the rear of the cells with door. A space has been left back of the cells but the door has been omitted. Steel plate doors were to have been installed in the cell room instead of wooden ones.

It was not necessary to have installed a cell in the women's room. The architects were informed at the time the plans were submitted that a secure room with barred windows would be sufficient, the room to be equipped with cot bed, toilet and lavatory. Instead, a cell was installed with the solid side toward the windows, partially shutting off the light. If the authorities deemed it necessary to install a cell, it should have faced the windows. The plans as approved showed a room for women without a cell, and a small toilet room with toilet and lavatory adjoining. No lavatory has been provided in the cell.

The State Commission of Prisons was not notified by the town authorities of any alteration in plans or specifications since their final approval and it is needless to say that the changes made would not have been sanctioned. A much more satisfactory lockup would have been constructed had the advice of the Commission been followed.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a lavatory be installed in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

Inspected August 14, 1916. A. A. Edwards, village president; J. D. Robarge, chief of police.

This lockup, completed last year, is located in the fire station, a two-story and basement brick building. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The department for males on the first floor contains three steel cells equipped with toilets, running water, and bunks with waterproof mattresses. The seat of one of the toilets was broken but the officer stated that repairs had been ordered. The room is well lighted and ventilated.

The room for women and juveniles on the second floor has a cot bed, toilet and lavatory.

Lodgers are cared for in the old lockup in the basement. Occasionally



intoxicated prisoners are also placed temporarily in the basement. The number of arrests averages about one a day.

The lockup was clean and apparently has proper care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Walter James Wair, chief of police.

I inspected the jail on Monday, March 27, 1916, and found an entire change. The ceiling and walls which surround the cages are entirely newly painted, and the floors thoroughly scrubbed and everything carefully cleansed. The doors of the cages are all newly alluminized. The mattresses and blankets are new.

All the recommendations which I made in my former inspection have been complied with, including a watchman.

It seems to me that this lockup is perfectly safe in its location, as I have given particular attention to the fire escapes on each side of the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 14, 1916. James A. Latour, supervisor.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story frame structure, the entrance being through a door leading from the main hallway. There are two departments, one for males and one for females. The department for males has three steel cells. Two of them are of latticed bar construction with open sides and top and solid partition. The other has solid sides and top and open bars, front and rear. They have steel floors. The bunks are equipped with mattresses covered with oilcloth and blankets. The room is lighted and ventilated by three windows and has electric light, toilet and sink.

The room for women has one cell with the front and one side of round bars and the top, back and one side solid. The room has a toilet, running water and is lighted and ventilated by means of a window.

The interior of the lockup and cells were well painted and showed evidence of good care. The lockup is not fireproof but an officer is employed to supervise it when prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

**FULTON COUNTY****CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN**

Inspected September 29, 1916.

The population of Johnstown is about 11,500.

The jail remains in the same condition as described in the last report of inspection dated September 1, 1915. It is like a town lockup consisting of three wooden cells in a small frame building in the rear of the fire station, and is entered by passing through the apparatus room. The interior is lined with sheet iron. It is heated by steam and has gas light; two small windows afford the only means of sunlight and ventilation. The cells are very dark. There are no toilet facilities, and no separate quarters for females, juveniles or lodgers.

The foregoing is sufficient to indicate that this is a very poor makeshift for a city jail. It is located about three blocks from police headquarters. Various recommendations were made in the last report, which, if complied with, would have greatly improved the present quarters. I am, however, of the opinion, in the absence of a city hall, that a jail should be installed in connection with police headquarters. If this is not feasible, a new modern jail should be built on the site of the present one or some other suitable location. Plans for improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as the law requires.

After due notice, if favorable action is not taken with reference to the improvement of this jail, I would respectfully recommend that show cause proceedings be instituted against the officials of the city of Johnstown in accordance with provisions of Chapter 379 of the Laws of 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

**GENESEE COUNTY****CITY JAIL—BATAVIA**

Inspected March 1, 1916. H. J. Burkhart, mayor; Anthony Horsch, chief of police, assisted by ten other officers. At night the assistant chief is on duty at police headquarters and four of the patrolmen are on outside duty.

This is a modern jail, completed in 1913 on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The men's department consists of a large room on the first floor with six modern steel cells in two rows, three on each side, back to back, facing outside windows. Each cell has a steel bunk, a niche closet, and a stationary wash basin. Each bunk has a straw-filled mattress enclosed in an outside colored cotton case, a pillow with a like case, and one or two blankets. The floor is concrete and was clean. The plumbing was free from stain, showing good care.

The inspection was made at 9:30 A. M. without notice. There was no dampness, dirt or disagreeable odor in evidence. The bedding was not damp; the blankets were clean. Some of the outside covers of the mattresses and pillows were somewhat soiled by use and needed to be changed. There were no bed bugs in evidence. The officer in charge stated there never had been a bed bug in the jail so far as the officials knew, but notwithstanding free use of disinfectants and exterminators some of the beds on the side given up to the hobo class of prisoners at times got somewhat infected with lice.

There was one prisoner in custody at the time of inspection—a train rider who had slept in one of these beds the previous night. He stated to me that he had not been disturbed with bed bugs or other vermin.

The city water is not supposed to be potable. However, some of the citizens use it and one of the police officers stated that his family used it during the winter. The city supplies the jail with spring water in large glass jars and this water is furnished on request to the prisoners in covered pails. Enameled cups are also furnished. A good stock of water, pails, and cups were on hand at the time of my visit.

The lodgers' room on the second floor was also clean and the lodgers were supplied with spring water for drinking.

The witnesses' room, the women's room, and the room for juveniles were all very clean. The beds in these rooms had white sheets and pillows with white slips and presented a neat and cleanly appearance.

The wooden doors separating the jail part from the front end of the building have been removed since the last inspection and steel doors substituted as recommended in my former report.

The number of arrests in 1915 was 997. Between May 1, 1915, and January 1, 1916, 42 women and 48 juveniles were arrested.

I investigated the complaint of Harry Green, presented by Mrs. Emily A. Tozler of the Batavia Humane Society. I interviewed Mrs. Tozler, Mr. Green, his wife, the chief of police who sent the officer to Green's house in response to a telephone call from Mrs. Green, the officer who made the arrest, and the city judge before whom Green was tried.

Mrs. Tozler, disclaimed any knowledge of the matter except the statement made to her by Green. She wrote the letter of February 18th for him and gave it to him to mail. The following facts are not disputed: Green is a painter by trade who has lived in Batavia for the last seven years. He has spells of drinking to excess and at such times is abusive to his family, consisting of a wife and a young girl. In October, 1911, he was arrested for striking his wife on the head, cutting it open; was convicted and given a six months' sentence to the Monroe County Penitentiary, but was paroled in the custody of one of the police officers of Batavia.

The arrest complained of was on February 10th last, about 5:30 P. M. Mrs. Green had called up the chief of police by telephone and asked him to send an officer to the house, as Green had been drinking and was ugly. The chief sent Officer Luplow. Between these arrests the police had been called to the house occasionally to protect the family. While the officer was talking to Mrs. Green, Mr. Green ordered him out of the house, repeatedly; the officer refused to go. Green then called up the Mayor on the telephone and told him that officer Luplow was there in his house intoxicated and refused to get out when he ordered him to do so. The officer then arrested him and took him to the police station. The wife followed and a complaint of disorderly conduct was made, and as the court was not in session he was locked up until morning. In the morning his wife appeared and recited a long list of grievances against him. A lawyer was called in, the city attorney, I was informed, and after a long conference with the court and all the parties concerned Green pleaded guilty and signed a statement, reciting a long list of domestic misdeeds and agreeing to abstain from them hereafter.

Thereupon the court suspended sentence during good behavior, and he has treated his family fairly well since. However feeling aggrieved at his arrest he immediately employed a lawyer who drew up charges against the officer who made the arrest, reciting all the acts complained of in the letter of Mrs. Tozler, and presented it to the common council, which is the body authorized by the city charter to hear and determine complaints against police officers. After a full hearing, Green and his wife, the police officer, the justice, and the doctors who examined him having testified, the common council unanimously acquitted the officer and dismissed the complaint.

The officer denied to me the statements in Mrs. Tozler's letter in relation to gambling and cock fighting, and stated that at the time of his previous arrest Green resisted the officer all the way to the station house, and had boasted that no policeman could take him to the station house, and that when Luplow made this arrest Green resisted and tried to push him

into a closet, and that it was for these reasons he put the chain on his wrist. Green denies that he resisted.

As to the condition of the jail that night, it is conceded that towels, soap and combs are not furnished, but the police officials assert that it was in the same condition as to cleanliness as on the day of my inspection. As Green says he did not use the bunk during the night and it was quite dark in the cell at that hour of the day on February 10th and he was still somewhat under the influence of liquor and angry and excited, his observation of conditions was likely more imaginary than real.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## GREENE COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—COXSACKIE

Inspected April 1, 1916. W. Ralph Church, president; E. O. Beatty, chief of police. The population of the village of Coxsackie was 2,300 in 1915.

The lockup of this village is situated in a small two-story brick building with tin roof, in the rear of the village fire house. The first floor consists of a room 12 ft. x 18 ft., with a 7 ft. 6 in. ceiling. The floor is concrete, the side walls plastered on brick and the ceiling is metal. There are two windows, one directly in the front, 2 ft 9 in. x 5 ft. 6 in., and the other a side window at the end of the corridor 2 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 9 in. The heat is from a coal stove. Two new steel cells have been recently placed in the room, facing the larger window. These cells are 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 7 ft. and are each equipped with one steel folding bunk with a mattress and some bedding in good condition, also a vitreous one-piece toilet and a stationary wash basin, both operated by a push button. A section of the top outside door is glass. There are two electric lights, one in the corridor and one just outside the front door.

The upper room, intended for women, is reached by an iron outside stairway, through an outside door metal cased on both sides. This room is the same size as the room below. It has two large windows. It is to have a marbleoid floor, metal ceiling, toilet, stationary wash basin and iron cot bed.

I was informed by the local justice that the number of arrests usually does not exceed twelve a year, and sometimes not over six. There was only one woman arrested last year, and she was the first female arrested in several years. During the winter season there are more or less lodgers, averaging one to two a night, sometimes as many as four at one time.

The improvements in the lower room of this lockup were completed last August. The improvements upstairs are not yet completed, due to lack of funds, but it is expected that a new appropriation will be made at an early date. When completed, this will make a very satisfactory lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## HERKIMER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOLGEVILLE

Inspected June 2, 1916. H. H. Dopp, village president; W. D. Youker, chief of police.

The population of Dolgeville was 3,326 in 1915.

This village has a new lockup since the time of the last inspection. It is located in the base of the hose tower of the fire department. This tower occupies a detached position and the lower section has been finished off into a lockup.

The room is 14 feet square, with a 9 ft. 7 in. ceiling, concrete floor, and three large windows, each 28 in. x 38 in. The sides and the ceiling are celled with matched hard pine. The entire interior has been newly painted. There are two ventilators in the room leading into the hose tower above. In the center of this room have been placed two steel cages, each 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., with barred openings on all sides except the tops and partition. The bars are square,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, set on 4 in. centers with cross bars set on 12 in. centers. Each cell has two folding bunks, each furnished with a mattress and blankets. The mattresses in the two lower bunks are enclosed in oilcloth cases. There is a stationary wash basin with running water in the corridor and a toilet with a tank flush in a small enclosed closet. The lockup is heated by steam, two radiators being installed in the room. There are two electric lights on the inside and one just outside of the room.

As the cells are open on the sides as well as the front, they have good sunlight from the front and side windows. The hose tower above the lockup is reached by an outside stairway.

A night officer is employed who gives the lockup supervision when occupied.

The number of inmates averages about fifteen a month, most of whom are held over night. About one half of these are lodgers. They are locked up and taken to court in the morning, although there is an occasional one admitted who is not placed under arrest and not taken to court.

The plans for this lockup were approved by the State Commission of Prisons with the proviso, among others, that the walls and ceiling be covered with metal lath and cement plaster; that a toilet and lavatory be installed in one of the cells; and that a sleeping platform be placed in the room for lodgers. These requirements were not complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKFORT

#### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 1, 1916. A. S. Seaman, village president; Frank H. Perry, chief of police. The police force of the village consists of the chief, one night and three special officers.

The population of Frankfort was 4,213 in 1915.

This lockup is still located in the rear section of the fire house. The larger room has a concrete floor, one small outside window, and three wooden bunks. The smaller room has a wooden floor, a small outside window, and one bunk. The ceiling of both rooms is about 15 feet high and consists of the floor above. Each room is provided with a full flushing toilet, one of which has been installed since the last inspection. There is no drinking or washing water in either room, but there is a sink with cold water faucet in a closet adjacent to the hose room. The entrance to these rooms is through the main hose room from which they are heated through

large barred doors. The rooms are provided with electric lights.

There were 213 persons arrested in the village during 1915, two of whom were women. They were put in the smaller room which is usually reserved for women prisoners.

The lockup was clean. It is situated some distance from police headquarters and has insufficient supervision at night considering the fact that it is not a fireproof building. There is a night police officer, but he is on patrol duty and is not supposed to remain in the building but to occasionally visit it.

Another objection to the lockup is the fact that the large front room is accessible to the village firemen who spend considerable time in this room. The police court room is near police headquarters in another section of the village. It would be a decided improvement if a fireproof lockup were erected near headquarters, to which no one would have access except the police.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—FULTON CHAIN

#### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1916. E. B. Pullman, supervisor.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a two-story frame building, in excellent condition. In 1914 the lockup was materially improved as described in the last report of inspection. The plan was approved by the State Commission of Prisons, provided an extra window be installed. This has been done and the lockup was found clean, light, and well painted a bright color.

There are two latticed steel cells, 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., each furnished with a steel bunk, bucket, and some good blankets. The size of the cell room is 12 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. high. There are two windows 2 ft. 5 in. x 2 ft. 10 in.

The lockup is heated by hot air from the furnace and lighted by electricity. In the basement outside the cell room are two sanitary closets and a lavatory.

An officer is employed to remain in charge of the lockup when occupied, which the authorities claim does not occur more than eight or ten times a year. The building being non-fireproof, such supervision should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

### POLICE STATION—ILION

#### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 1, 1916. Penn Ward, village president; George Huck, chief of police. Five officers constitute the village police force.

The population of Ilion was 8,900 in 1915.

This police station was fully described in a report of inspection of April 10, 1914, and continues in practically the same condition.

There are four steel cells with open fronts and tops of round bars, the front being on the long side of the cell. Each cell has one steel bunk with an oilcloth covered mattress and an iron closet flushed from the outside. There are also a lavatory and toilet in a small adjacent room.

The floor of the cells is metal and a small section in front of the cells on one side is concrete; the rest of the floor is wood.

The lockup is heated by a furnace in the room and lighted by electricity. The room is large and contains two large outside windows which are not barred. The upper half of the outside door is glass. The chief stated that the village authorities expect to install a barred door, so that the wooden door can be left open, affording a better circulation of air, and also propose placing bars over the windows. This should be done.

This jail is adjacent to police headquarters where an officer is said to be always on duty.

The number of persons arrested in this village for the year ending February 1st last, was 447, about seventy-five per cent. of whom, the chief stated, were held over night. Of these arrested two were women, one of whom was held in the lockup over night. There were no men in the room at the time.

Police court is held every morning and again later in the day if necessary. There were about 1,000 lodgers housed during the year ending February 1st. They are not arrested or taken to court.

The lockup is antiquated—with its wooden floor, its windows without bars, its lack of sanitary facilities in the cells, and the absence of a separate place for women prisoners. A village of the size of Iilon should have a lockup with modern equipment, including a separate room for the detention of women and children.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ILION

### HERKIMER COUNTY

To the State Commission of Prisons:

On October 17, 1916, in response to a request from the village authorities of Iilon, I visited that place and conferred with members of the village board in relation to proposed improvements to the lockup.

Iilon has a population of over 11,000 and is steadily increasing. The number of arrests during 1915 was 447, of which number, two were females and two were juveniles. One thousand lodgers were housed. Since February 1, 1916 the records show 467 persons arrested, of whom two were females.

The principal objection to the lockup, as mentioned in several former reports of inspection, is the lack of separate quarters for females and juveniles, and the objectionable practice of using the cell room for the housing of so many lodgers.

The police station and lockup occupy a portion of the first floor of a three-story brick building, originally constructed for the use of the fire department. One-half is still used by the firemen and the balance is used for various municipal purposes. The police office occupies a large front room, in the rear of which is the lockup, which consists of four steel cells of round barred sides and tops, forming a square in the center of a large room. The cell bottoms, ends and partitions are of plate steel. The floor is part wood and part concrete; the side walls are of plaster and wainscoting; the ceiling of matched pine.

Sunlight and ventilation are by means of two large windows and a sash door, all situated in the rear of the building. The open work of the cells face the solid walls, but the cells are not very dark on account of the well lighted room in which they are located, and their interior has been painted a light color.

The sanitary facilities consist of an iron toilet in each cell with an exterior flushing arrangement operated by the officers. There is also a

toilet room adjoining, which is furnished with a lavatory and ordinary closet. This is accessible to lodgers or inmates not locked in the cells. Each cell is provided with a steel bunk with waterproof mattress.

One of the furnaces which heat the building is located in the lockup. The building is lighted by electricity.

The village authorities stated that a new municipal building was needed, which project has already received serious consideration, and with that in view, they feel that any large expenditure in the way of improvements to the present lockup would be wasteful.

It is their intention at the present time, if the Commission of Prisons will concur, to make temporary improvements, such as installing a separate detention room for females and juveniles, and providing a place elsewhere for the care of lodgers. The only available place for a detention room in the village building seems to be on the third floor. The interior of this structure is not fireproof, but the officials contend that the detention room could be made practically so, and as the building is under the supervision of officers both day and night, no serious risk would be incurred. With regard to a separate place for lodgers, no plan has been adopted as yet.

The officials agreed to submit a sketch of the lockup with proposed improvements at the time of their appearance in response to the citation November 9, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—LITTLE FALLS

#### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 2, 1916. Abram Zolier, mayor; James J. Long, chief of police. The police force of the city consists of eight officers, one of whom is always on duty at police headquarters.

The city still continues to use the old jail which has been fully described and criticised in former reports. It, however, was found clean at the time of inspection, showing good care.

The number of arrests during the past several months was as follows: January, 50; February, 50; March, 68; April, 62; May, 56. Practically all of those arrested were held in the jail for some time and about one half were held over night for morning court. The women under arrest are detained in a small room, furnished with a cot, on the same floor with police headquarters. During cold weather from ten to fifteen lodgers were cared for nightly.

Little Falls is constructing a new city hall at the corner of Main and William streets. The excavation for the foundation is well advanced. It is to be a large building, designed to house all the city departments and it will probably be a year before it is ready for occupancy. A new city jail is to be provided in the building with eight cells for males, four for females, two for juveniles, and a separate department for lodgers. The jail plans generally have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons subject to submission and approval of specifications for the cell work and plumbing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEVILLE

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 3, 1916. F.E. Dickens, village president.

The population of Middleville was 710 in 1915.

This lockup is located in a large room on the first floor of the municipal building, a wooden structure. The room has two large outside windows and the rear section is separated from the front by a partition made of 1½ in. gas pipe bars set on 6 in. centers. This constitutes the cell which is furnished with a cot with woven wire springs, mattress, comfortable, and pillow. The bedding was in good condition. There is no water in the lockup, night buckets being used. There is a sink with water in the hose room adjacent. The entrance to the lockup is through the hose room. The building, including the lockup, has electric lights. The heat is from a coal stove in the front section of the room. The interior of the cell room, including the floor, is lined with sheet iron.

I was informed by the village officer that the authorities are considering the installation of an outside entrance to the front room instead of the entrance through the hose room, and a toilet in the cell. The village has public water, and I was informed there are also sewers. The lockup has no supervision at night.

The number of persons arrested averages about twenty a year, most of whom are held over night. An occasional lodger is cared for but not placed under arrest.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) This building is a wooden structure and is surrounded on all sides by other frame buildings, so that the fire risk is very pronounced. An arrangement should be made by the authorities to have some one remain in the building at night when the lockup is occupied. The village authorities should be given to understand that this recommendation must be complied with.

(2) Install a toilet and lavatory in the cell section of the lockup. Specifications for the plumbing should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWPORT

## HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 3, 1916. V. H. Harris, village president; George Newman, chief of police.

The population of Newport was 697 in 1915.

This lockup consists of a wooden cell in one side of a large room on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story frame building.

The front of the cell is composed of wooden bars 2 in. x 5 in. set on 6 in. centers. It has a wooden bunk with some bedding. It is heated from a coal stove in the outer room and lighted by electricity. There is no water in the building. The village has a water system, but no sewers. There are several windows in the outside room.

The lockup is used but little. No lodgers are cared for and the number of arrests, I was informed, usually does not exceed one a month. There is no supervision at night.

While the outer room is used for the storage of the village fire apparatus, it is accessible at all times to the firemen and their friends—an objec-

tionable feature. Like all wooden lockups this one is a fire trap and difficult to keep in sanitary condition. A small fireproof building could be erected and furnished with modern sanitary facilities at small cost. Wooden lockups in wooden buildings without supervision present a combination of circumstances which should not be tolerated. As there are but few arrests in this village, the expense of providing a watchman to remain in the building when the lockup is occupied would be trifling, and I recommend that the village be required to furnish such supervision or a fireproof lockup, and upon failure so to do that this one be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEST WINFIELD

#### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1916.

The population of the village is 788.

The lockup was found in the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. It is located on the first floor of the firemen's building, which is practically a fireproof structure of cement blocks and has a steel ceiling and smooth cement floor.

There are two latticed steel cells, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., each furnished with steel bunk, mattress, blankets, and iron bucket in a metal case. One cell is used principally for storage purposes, as it is claimed so few arrests occur where detention is required that it is not necessary to use more than the one cell.

The building is lighted by gas and electricity, heated with hot air furnace, and there are several large windows which afford ample ventilation and sunlight. In an adjoining room is a lavatory with running water and a shower bath has recently been installed. A satisfactory state of cleanliness prevailed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### JEFERSON COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

Inspected August 10, 1916. F. F. Cornwall, village president.

Alexandria Bay had a population in 1915 of 2,062.

Since the last inspection plans have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons for improving the old lockup, which was located on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story frame building. The old wooden cells and toilet have been removed and the lockup enlarged to a width of twelve feet. It is 18 feet long and the ceiling is 9 ft. 8 in. from the floor. A hollow tile partition has been constructed on the west side between the lockup and the engine room and the other walls and ceiling have been covered with metal. A cement floor has been installed and two windows placed in the east wall and two in the west. They are glazed with wire glass. The windows are barred and there is a barred door at the entrance.

Two steel cells have been provided, 5 ft. wide, 7 ft. long and 7 ft. high, with solid ends and rears, perforated plate tops and fronts of round bars set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch centers. Each cell is to be equipped with a bunk, toilet and lavatory of approved type.

At the time of inspection the lockup was not completed. The cells were in the room but had not been set up, the work having been delayed on account of failure to deliver the plumbing fixtures. A sink has been installed on the south wall of the room outside the cells.

This lockup when completed will be a decided improvement over the old one.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1916. F. C. Hoard, village president. Antwerp has a population of about 1,100.

This lockup is located in the rear of the basement of the firemen's building, a three-story brick structure, centrally located. There is an outer entrance in the rear which is above grade. There are two cells of square bars with solid partition between. They were rusted and badly in need of paint. Each cell has a steel bunk but no sanitary facilities, except buckets. There is a sink with running water in the room and two large windows near the cells. The lockup is lighted by electricity and heated by a furnace. The floor is cement. But few arrests are made.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the cells be painted a light color.

That the lockup be given supervision at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAPE VINCENT

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916. Dr. S. W. Gordon, village president.

Cape Vincent has a population of about 1,100.

This lockup is located at one end of a long room used as a kitchen in the fire house, a two-story frame building. Two wooden cells have been constructed in this room with grated doors and wooden partition between, covered with tin. There is a small barred window in each cell and a steel bunk with blankets. The room is heated by a kitchen range and lighted by electricity. There are no sanitary facilities in the cells except buckets, but there is a closet in an adjoining room.

The number of arrests is said to average four or five a month and a woman is detained occasionally. There is no separate place of detention for women or juveniles. One man was in custody at the time of inspection. The lockup is said to be given supervision at night when occupied. This should not be neglected on account of the danger of fire.

The village president informed me that the authorities propose to provide other quarters in the building for lockup purposes so as to provide a separate place of detention for women. The location of the present lockup is objectionable as those working in the kitchen are subject to the vile language and disorderly conduct of drunken prisoners. The building is a frame structure and even though new quarters were provided in it, it would be necessary to employ an officer to give the lockup supervision

when occupied. The far better way would be to erect a small fireproof lockup properly equipped with modern sanitary facilities, and this is recommended. Plans for any proposed improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAUMONT

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916. Riley E. Benny, village president.

Chaumont is a small, incorporated village with a population of about 700.

The lockup consists of two wooden cells in a small one-story frame building used also for meetings of the village board of trustees and for election purposes. The cells, each about eight feet square, are in one end of the room. There are no windows or means of ventilation in the cells except a small barred opening about eight inches in each heavy wooden door. Without light or ventilation these cells are unfit for the detention of prisoners. One of the cells was used for storage purposes.

The room in front of the cells contains four windows and a door. The lockup is heated by a stove and is equipped with an electric light but the officer stated that as the lockup was used infrequently, the village authorities thought a charge of one dollar a month for lighting an unnecessary expense and ordered it discontinued. This necessitates the use of kerosene lamps which adds to the fire risk. There are no sewers or water system in the village, hence the lockup is without sanitary facilities. The officer stated that the number of arrests averages about one a month.

The lockup could be improved by installing windows in the cells, properly barred and protected by screens, and by providing doors of steel bars. This would afford light and ventilation which are lacking at present. The better way would be to tear out the present cells and install a steel cell. Plans for any improvements to be made should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the work is undertaken.

I recommend that unless immediate steps are taken to improve this lockup the village authorities be cited to show cause why it should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 8, 1916. William M. Fitzgerald, village president.

Clayton is an incorporated village of about 1,900 population.

The lockup is located in the engine house, a two-story brick building with a wooden interior. One side and front of the lockup are of plaster over brick and the other two sides and ceiling are of wood. The floor is cement. It has a separate entrance and the door is usually left open in summer to improve the ventilation.

There are two steel cells with solid fronts except the doors which are of latticed bars. The tops are barred. The cells have automatic flushing closets and bunks with bedding. The closets were not in working order and there was a vile odor even when the door was open. These closets

should be put in repair at once. There is a sink with running water outside the cells. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. The interior of the lockup was strewn with papers and presented a neglected appearance. It is improperly ventilated and contains no separate department for women and juveniles.

A police officer is on duty in the village from 3 P. M. to 2 A. M. It was said that the number of arrests averages about three a week.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the light and ventilation be improved by installing additional windows.

That the closets be repaired and put in proper working order.

That the janitor be required to keep the lockup clean.

That the lockup be given supervision at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### TOWN LOCKUP—DEPAUVILLE

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916. Chester W. Rees, supervisor.

Depauville is a small hamlet and has little use for a lockup, in fact the justice stated that it had not been necessary to detain a prisoner for several years.

There is a steel cage in the basement of the town building, a stone structure. The lockup is without heating, lighting or toilet facilities. The place has no water system or sewers. No prisoner should be detained in this lockup during cold weather unless heat is furnished, and the lockup should have supervision at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEXTER

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916. William Ellison, village president.

Dexter is an incorporated village with a population of about 1,200.

The lockup is in the basement of a small building, the upper floor being used for village board meetings. The basement is constructed of stone, the walls being very heavy. The upper floor is of wood construction. There are two small windows in the lockup but because of the thickness of the walls very little sunlight enters the place. It has one electric light. The floor is wood and is said to be laid over flagstones. There are two wooden cells with wooden bunks. There are no toilet facilities, not even buckets. The village is without water or sewer systems. The room is heated by a wood stove and there was a pile of wood in one corner not far from the stove.

The lockup is improperly lighted and ventilated and in the present condition is a fire-trap. It could be materially improved by laying a cement floor with cinder fill, enlarging the windows and installing a steel cell in place of the present wooden one.

The village clerk wrote the State Commission of Prisons in June 1915, that the board of trustees contemplated removing the lockup to the engine

house and requested information as to what would be required. This information was given but so far as the Commission is informed nothing further has been done.

I recommend that unless steps are taken within a reasonable time to improve conditions in this lockup, the village authorities be cited to show cause why it should not be closed. Plans for improvements should be submitted to the Commission for approval before the work is undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1916.

Philadelphia is an incorporated village with a population of about 850.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the village fire engine house, a two-story frame structure. There are two latticed steel cages with steel floors, equipped with bunks and bedding. Buckets are used, there being no sanitary facilities in the building. The room has one large window, a stove and an electric light.

Only a few arrests are made. The lockup should have supervision at night when occupied because of the fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SACKETT'S HARBOR

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1916.

Sackett's Harbor is a small incorporated village with a population of about 850.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story frame building. It has an outside entrance and also door leading to the hose room. A large window and sash door furnish light and ventilation. The room is of wooden construction and prisoners should not be detained at night without supervision because of the fire risk. The lockup is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity. Buckets are used. There are few arrests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1916. Dr. Haskin, village president.

Theresa is an incorporated village with a population of about 1,050.

This lockup is located in a room in the rear of the first floor of the town hall, a two story brick building. The room has a cement floor is well lighted and ventilated and contains two steel cells with open fronts of square bars, each containing two bunks with blankets. Buckets are used. The installation of toilets and lavatories would be a desirable improvement. But few arrests are made and an officer is said to remain in charge of the lockup during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected January 27, 1916.

Watertown has a population of about 28,000.

The jail is situated in the basement of the City Hall, which is a two-story stone and brick building. There are four separate rooms, respectively for men, women, juveniles and lodgers. The cell room for men has four steel cells, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., provided with steel bunks, toilets in the cells, lavatory in the corridor, and there is one large window. The women's room has two similar cells, each furnished with a steel bunk, mattress, blankets, pillows, sheets and pillow cases. One of the cells has a sanitary closet and there is a lavatory in the room. This room has two large windows. There is another large room with a padded cell and two latticed steel cells size 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. The latter are furnished with a steel bunk in each, provided with blankets, and there is a sanitary toilet and lavatory in the room. This room has six good sized windows. There is a separate room for lodgers, which is equipped with wooden benches, flushing closet and wash basin. There are two windows in the room.

Each department is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The interior of the basement is practically fireproof, well painted and an excellent state of cleanliness prevailed. The janitor was present and seemed interested in his work. The glass in the windows has been painted and obstructs the light. The janitor stated that he would remove the paint. This should be done, and if necessary to prevent obstruction, translucent glass should be used.

The total number of arrests during 1915 was 997, of which number 65 were women. The number of lodgers housed was 670.

This basement is about half below grade and has no separate outside entrance, and is said to be damp when there is no fire. The city owns the site in the rear of the city hall which would be adequate for the construction of a new modern jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1916.

This jail was described in a report of inspection dated January 27, 1916. Since that inspection the painted glass in the windows have been replaced by translucent glass making the interior much lighter. The jail was clean and apparently is receiving proper care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DANSVILLE

Inspected October 28, 1916. Joseph Steiglar, village president; W. P. Finn, chief of police, assisted by two other officers, one of whom is on duty at night and gives the lockup supervision. Dansville has a population of about 4,800.

The lockup consists of a one-story wooden addition to the village fire hall. It was fully described in my report of July 16, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition. The room has a concrete floor, electric lights, a stationary wash basin and a toilet in the corridor, also coal stove. There are three steel cells with one bunk in each, equipped with iron springs. One cell had a mattress and some bedding. This cell is kept for the exclusive use of prisoners. Lodgers are allowed to occupy the other two cells. These cells are solid steel plate except the front which consist of two inch flat bars set  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart both ways. This makes about twenty-five per cent. of the front open and seventy-five per cent. closed. No light or air can enter the cells except through these openings. As a result the interior is very dark and in hot weather they are veritable sweat boxes. They are deficient in ventilation as there is no circulation of air in them. The lockup is taken care of by the janitor of the hall and was clean.

The arrests average about 400 a year. About seventy-five per cent. are put in the lockup and most of them are held all night. These figures include the lodgers. The practice here is to lock them in and take them to court in the morning. They are usually discharged or paroled by the justice.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

One-half the flat steel bars should be removed from the fronts of the cells and the tops should be perforated so as to admit more light and air into the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT MORRIS

#### LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected March 2, 1916. Charles Stiles, village president; William Seith, chief of police.

Mt. Morris had a population in 1915 of 3,884 and has recently constructed a lockup, first occupied in January of the present year. It consists of a detached one-story brick building containing two departments, one for men and one for women. The men's room is about 15 ft. 6 in. x 19 ft. 6 in., with a 12 ft. ceiling, and contains three steel cells 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 7 ft. 7 in., each with one steel folding bunk, a vitreous toilet with integral seat flushed with a push button, and stationary wash basin operated by push button. The bunks were provided with bedding which was in good condition. The room has a concrete floor. There are three barred windows in front of the cells and one at the end of the corridor, each containing twelve 10 in. x 14 in. lights. The heat is from a natural gas stove.

The women's room is 8 ft. x 11 ft. 6 in. with a separate outside entrance and two windows the same size as those in the men's room. It has electric light, gas stove, and a toilet and stationary wash basin like those in the men's department. There is no cell and as yet it has not been furnished with a bed. I was informed that a cot bed had been ordered.

The number of men arrested averages about four or five a month. There have been eight since January 1st. No women have as yet been arrested this year; two were arrested last year.

This is a modern lockup and a credit to the village.

I would suggest the advisability of screening off the gas stove in the women's room so that it could not be interfered with by a prisoner, especially if she were intoxicated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NUNDA

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected October 30, 1916. James Baker, village president; W. J. Millard, chief of police. There is also a night watchman and the lockup is in the care of the janitor of the building.

This lockup is still located in the basement of the village hall, a fine brick building in excellent condition. The section occupied by the lockup is a large room with good sized outside windows with areas in front of them. The basement is mostly below grade. The cell arrangement is very objectionable. It consists of two wooden cells, each 7 ft. x 9 ft. and furnished with a wooden bunk and some bedding. The cells are without light or ventilation except the small openings between the wooden slats of the doors. These slats are 4 in. wide and set 1 in. apart, making the cells practically dungeons. Even with the doors open they are dark. I had to use a flashlight to see the interior in the middle of the forenoon of a bright sunny day. The lockup is also without water, although the village has public water. While there is no general system of sewers this building has a drain.

These conditions were criticized in my report of October 1, 1914, but no changes have been made. I stated in that report that the "present condition of this lockup is intolerable and should be remedied." I was informed that the floor of this basement is probably too low to permit of the installation of toilets.

While this lockup could be materially improved by installing steel cells in this basement, I advised the local authorities that in my judgment it was doubtful if the Commission would approve any plan to continue the lockup in the present basement except possibly for lodgers. Some of the village authorities are in favor of erecting a small fireproof annex to the village hall, which could be heated from the present furnace, and to install therein steel cells with modern equipment. This would be a very commendable improvement and is the only one which I can confidently recommend.

According to the best information I could get, the number of arrests averages from 10 to 15 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup all night. A number of lodgers is also admitted by the overseer of the poor, but I was unable to ascertain the number.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The next village election will be held in April, 1917, and I recommend that unless at this election an appropriation is made for an improved lockup the present one be closed immediately thereafter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## MADISON COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BROOKFIELD

Inspected June 12, 1916. Alvin Cheeseborough, president of the village. The population of Brookfield is 400.

The building used as a lockup is owned by private parties and situated in the rear of other buildings a short distance from the main street and the central portion of the village. It consists of a small one-story frame structure originally built for other purposes.

There are two wooden cells, 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in., of open latticed formation, each provided with a wooden bunk and a small amount of bedding which presented an unkempt appearance. Sunlight and ventilation are furnished by means of two full sized windows in the front of the building.

There are no facilities for heating or lighting, and as the village has no public water or sewerage system there are no toilets or running water in the lockup. The village has electric lights.

The president stated that the lockup was seldom used except during fair time. The village is situated several miles from the railroad and it is said that no tramps apply for lodging.

If this lockup is to be continued in use, it should never be left without proper supervision during the night when occupied, as it is a dangerous fire trap. A much more satisfactory arrangement for a lockup has been provided in the neighboring village of West Winfield. Steel cages in a fire-proof building should be used and the cell room properly ventilated, heated and lighted. Plans for such improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

#### MADISON COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1916. Robert L. Crocket, mayor; Austin Wilcox, chief of police. The total police force of the city is eight, and the population about 9,700.

This jail was fully described in my report of inspection dated May 18, 1915, and remains in the same condition. It is located on the first floor of a two-story brick building in the rear of police headquarters and has three departments, one of three cells for drunks and lodgers, one of two cells for other male prisoners, and a small room with one cell for women. All the cells face brick walls and the entire jail is without sunlight. At one time there was a good sized window at the end of the corridor in front of the three cells mentioned above, but the construction of a building in the rear of the jail building closed this window. It is practically impossible to get any sunlight into this jail in its present location. The only remedy is a new police headquarters and city jail.

The State Commission of Prisons has been urging this improvement for years and at one time such construction was under serious consideration by the city authorities, but so far as I could learn the matter has been dropped. The whole outfit is antiquated and a discredit to the city. The only adequate remedy is new quarters.

In 1915, 325 males and 3 females were arrested, of whom 198 were for public intoxication. About 66 per cent. of those arrested were held in the jail all night. The highest number in custody at any time during the past year was seven.

There is no detention room in this city for children. When held at all they are kept in the office of the police. Such a room is needed.

Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. A good many lodgers are cared for, sometimes as many as fifteen in one night in cold weather. They are not arrested or taken to court or given food.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the city provide as follows:

- (1) A new police headquarters and city jail.
- (2) A separate place of detention for children.
- (3) Separate quarters for housing lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## MONROE COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—BROCKPORT

Inspected July 12, 1916. George Harmon, village president. The regular police force in this village consists of one day and one night officer and four constables. The population of the village is about 3,500.

The lockup is located on the main floor of the village building, a three-story brick structure, also used as fire headquarters. It was fully described in a report of inspection of March 19, 1914. It has two departments, one for men in a large room with concrete floor, three outside windows, and four wooden cells with barred doors facing the windows. The cells are provided with bedding in good condition. The room has steam heat and electric lights, and there is an iron closet and stationary wash basin in the corridor. The ceiling is about 12 ft. high and the room is also ventilated into an adjacent room.

In the front part of the building there is a separate room for women and children. This room also has a high ceiling and is padded about half way from the floor to the ceiling; the rest of the distance is screened. It is furnished with a good bed. Light and air pass through a barred door and the screen. This is also used at times as a padded cell for prisoners with delirium tremens, as it is seldom needed for women or children. All the windows are barred and screened. The janitor lives in the building and gives it supervision at all times. It was clean, showing excellent care.

The number of arrests averages from 250 to 300 a year, about half of whom are held over night. Police court is held every morning and also in the evening when necessary. When a woman is held a matron is employed to take care of her. No women have been arrested this year and the number any year seldom exceeds two or three. No children are put in the lockup. There are no lodgers, strictly speaking, all vagrants seeking accommodations are arrested and taken to court in the morning.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

As this lockup is used quite extensively and the village has public water and sewers, the cells should be provided with toilets and stationary wash basins. The State Commission of Prisons requires this equipment for all new lockups in villages or towns having water and sewers and there is no good reason why they should not be provided in existing lockups in such towns and villages, and I recommend the same.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### POLICE STATION—CHARLOTTE

#### BRANCH OF 5TH PRECINCT, ROCHESTER

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected July 12, 1916. Frederick Klubertanz, captain.

On January 1, 1916, the village of Charlotte was annexed to the city of Rochester and became an annex or branch of the fifth precinct of that city, and the lockup which was constructed last year by the village is used as police headquarters by the ten patrolmen assigned to this annex, who are under the jurisdiction of the captain and three sergeants of the fifth precinct. Three of the patrolmen occupy headquarters in the lockup, serving on eight-hour shifts.

This lockup consists of a two-story and basement detached fireproof building and contains a department for men and one for women. The latter is not used under the new arrangement, there being no matron and the women arrested in this annex are sent to the city jail in Rochester. The men arrested are taken to the men's jail and held until the next morning

when they are taken to court in Rochester. The number of arrests since January 1, 1916, in this branch precinct was forty. During that time fifty-eight lodgers were cared for, mostly during the winter months.

Charlotte is a summer resort and most of the arrests have been made during the last few weeks. A number of these were for violating the automobile ordinances of the city and many of the cases were disposed of without detention in the jail.

The men's jail consists of six steel cells on the main floor in a room with several outside windows. Each cell has a full flushing toilet, stationary wash basin, and folding bunk. The entire building is fireproof, with concrete floor. There is hot water heat. The interior is finished in white.

On the same floor with the jail is an entrance room used as a police office, and on the upper floor is a court room and another room constructed for a meeting room of the village officials. These are not in use and it has not been settled what the city will do with them, but it has been suggested that they be used as dormitories for the patrolmen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHURCHVILLE

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected March 3, 1916. Eugene Royce, village president; William Keates, chief of police. The population of Churchville is about 600.

This lockup consists of two small rooms on the first floor of the village hall, a brick building. The front part of the first floor is used for storing the village fire apparatus. One of the rooms comprising the lockup is entered from the hallway. It contains an outside window about 12 in. x 36 in. and three bunks with some bedding in fair condition. The other is a smaller room with a door opening from the rear room of the building. It contains one bunk with some bedding. The heat is from a coal stove in the back room of the fire house near the cells and there are two barred openings between the larger of the cell rooms and the stove, one opening 22 in. x 36 in. and the other 16 in. x 30 in. The bars are round, set on 8 in. centers. There is a barred opening 15 in. x 36 in. into the smaller room from the cell room and a barred opening 17 in. x 25 in. over the door. In cold weather there is a fire in the stove all the time, and the police officer stated there was no trouble in keeping the cells warm through these openings. There is a small outside window also in the second cell room. The bunk in this room has a mattress and some bedding in good condition. When any person is detained in this lockup the officer remains in the building and furnishes the prisoner with water and keeps up the fire.

The village has neither public water nor sewers. The lockup is not much used; no lodgers are housed and the arrests, I was informed by the police, do not exceed on an average three a year. No woman has been arrested in the village in recent years. Lodgers are cared for by the poor-master.

The following improvements have been made in this lockup since the last inspection: The opening between the cells has been closed, as recommended in the former report. The only opening between the larger cell room and the hallway has also been closed. There is a large cistern constructed for fire use under this hall and there is a sink with a cistern pump in the room containing the stove. The pump, however, was still out of commission, but the officer dips up washing water from the cistern when

required and furnishes well water to the prisoners for drinking purposes.

Considering the fact that this lockup is seldom used it seems to meet the needs of this small village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—FAIRPORT

### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected July 13, 1916. F. A. Defendorf, supervisor.

This lockup is owned by the town of Perinton and the village of Fairport rents the privilege of using it. The village has a population of about 3,700 and the town about 9,000.

The lockup is practically the same as at the time of the last inspection, March 18, 1914, except that the cells have been cleaned. The lockup occupies a large room in the basement of the town hall, a two-story brick building. The room has a concrete floor, electric lights, fireproof ceiling, and two small outside windows. The building is supposed to be fireproof. The basement is about two-thirds below grade and has a tendency to become damp when the furnace is not in operation. This is remedied, I was informed, by making a little fire in the furnace whenever dampness begins to manifest itself. This tendency to dampness is further increased by lack of sufficient sunlight. Either the windows should have been larger or there should have been more windows. Other windows in the basement are much larger than those in the lockup.

The room has two cages open on all sides except the top and partition. The bars are set well apart and each is furnished with a steel folding bunk and some bedding in good condition. There is no water in the lockup. In another section of the basement there are two toilets and a lavatory. The village has both public water and sewers.

The number of arrests averages about fifty a year, most of whom are held for morning court. The supervisor stated that a woman had never been arrested in the village; that if such a thing should occur she would not be put in the lockup. Children are not placed in the lockup but are cared for by a local society. There is a night officer who gives the lockup supervision. During cold weather about fifty or sixty lodgers are cared for.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to make this lockup modern it should have more sunlight, either by enlarging the present windows or installing additional ones, and the cells should be provided with toilets and wash basins. Such facilities placed in some other room are not of much use to the prisoners in the lockup. This room is large and has supervision and proper effort is made to keep it free from dampness, and with the improvements suggested it would be a very creditable lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILTON

### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1916. Myron Roberts, village president.

The lockup is situated in a rear room on the first floor of the village building, a two-story brick structure, and was found in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. It has electric lights and there are

electric lights in the hallway near the front door and in the passageway to the rear rooms, which are kept burning all night.

The bedding on the bunks in both cages consisted of mattresses, quilts and pillows, and was in good condition. Since the last inspection a framework of bars for the window has been provided and was in the lockup but not yet placed. There is no heat in the lockup, but the entire building is heated by hot air and it is claimed that by leaving the door into the hallway and the transom open the lockup is sufficiently heated in cold weather.

The number of arrests averages about ten a year, I was informed, most of whom are held over night. Caring for a lodger is infrequent.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Place translucent glass in the lower sash of the window and install the bars.
- (2) Provide supervision during the night when the lockup is occupied, as the building is not fireproof and the cell room is difficult of access.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—MUMFORD

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected July 13, 1916. John Gatenbee, supervisor, P. O. Scottsville; E. J. Boyland, chief of police.

This lockup consists of two wooden cells in the rear end of the first floor of a detached wooden building, known as the Town Hall. The large room in front is used as a court room and for town purposes. It is well lighted and ventilated and is heated by a coal stove. The cells have double doors, one barred and one solid wood. The solid door is not used except when there is some meeting or other business going on in the front room.

As recommended in my last report of inspection, outside windows have been placed in each of the cells; they are 18 in. x 24 in., hung on hinges so they will open from the inside and are barred. They greatly increase both the light and ventilation in the cells and were a necessity to make them habitable.

The bunks were furnished with bedding in good condition. An officer remains in the building when the lockup is occupied. The village police officer stated there had been but three prisoners in the lockup during the past year. No lodgers are cared for. No woman has been arrested in this village for many years, and the officer stated that were one arrested she would not be put in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—PITTSFORD

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1916. George Hicks, supervisor; L. F. Curtis, town clerk.

The population of Pittsford was 1,376 at the time of the last census.

This lockup consists of two steel cages placed in a room in the basement of the town hall. These cages are 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., open

on all sides and top, with a solid partition. The fronts are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. flat bars set on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers both ways. Each cage has a steel bunk and some bedding which was in fair condition.

The school house in this village recently burned and this hall is now used as a school house. School sessions are held in the front part of the basement and on the upper floor. A considerable quantity of lumber and other material has been stored in the lockup room, giving it a congested and disorderly appearance. All the walls surrounding the lockup are brick. There are two good sized windows in the outer wall, but the cages have been set against this wall, so that the windows do not furnish light to the interior of the cages. They should be turned around and set against the partition so as to face the windows. There are also two small windows at one end of the room. The floor is concrete. The lockup is heated by steam, and in the spring and fall, when there is no fire in the furnace, heat is furnished from a coal stove.

By former reports it appears that the practice is to use this lockup as a store room, even when the rest of the building is not used for school purposes. This should not be done. Both the village president and the town clerk informed me that no prisoners are kept in this lockup over night; that they are not using it except to hold a man for a few hours until he could be taken before the resident justice; and that if it becomes necessary to hold a prisoner over night he is taken to Rochester, as it is considered cheaper to take him there, only six or seven miles distant on the trolley, than to employ an officer to remain with him in the lockup. As they were making so little use of it they had not felt it was necessary to make improvements. However, if this town desires to maintain a lockup at all, it should be kept free from rubbish and the cells should be turned around to face the windows.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCOTTSVILLE

### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected July 18, 1916. John Gatenbee, supervisor; Fred L. Guernsey, chief of police. The town of Wheatland maintains two lockups, one at Scottsville and the other at Mumford. Scottsville is an unincorporated village of about 900 inhabitants. It has neither public water nor sewers.

The lockup consists of a detached frame building with a court room in the front part and three wooden cells with barred doors in the rear section. The court room is well lighted with several outside windows, has electric light, and is heated with a coal stove. The wooden cells are small and are insufficiently ventilated. An attempt was recently made to improve the ventilation by installing small outside windows in the rear end of each cell. These windows were 6 in. wide and 28 in. long, but in the opening three iron bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide were installed, using up  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. of the six and leaving only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. for light and air, which is entirely inadequate.

An officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied. No lodgers are cared for; they are looked after by the superintendent of the poor.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The cell windows should be enlarged so they would be at least 18 in. x 24 in. and be protected with round bars set on about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers and screened. The sash should be hung on hinges as has recently been done in

the other lockup at Mumford. As at present constructed the cells of this lockup are sweat boxes. The town authorities should be advised that this recommendation must be complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPENCERPORT

#### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected March 3, 1916. E. H. Hawkins, village president; William G. Barker, chief of police.

The population of Spencerport in 1915 was 848.

This lockup occupies the rear room of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building situated on the main street. The other part of the first floor is used as a hose room and also contains the heating plant.

The lockup is in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in July, 1914, except that the recommendations contained in that report have been complied with, viz., a new metal ceiling has been put in the lockup, the wooden partition between the hallway and the lockup has been removed and a brick partition 8 inches thick installed, and the entrance door has been metal cased on all sides so that the interior of the lockup is now fireproof. At the time of that inspection the lockup was partly filled with a lot of boxes, tables and chairs used at election time, many of them piled on top of the cells; these have all been removed and the lockup was clean and showed good care.

The number of persons charged with various offenses averages from thirty to forty a year, many of whom are put in the lockup. There is also an average of about 125 vagrants arrested and housed in the lockup over night. Strictly speaking, no lodgers are cared for; all persons admitted to the lockup are placed under arrest and taken to court in the morning. With the improvements which have been made since the last inspection this lockup is in a satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEBSTER

#### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected July 10, 1916. George G. Mason, village president and chief of police.

The population of Webster is about 1,500.

This lockup was fully described in my report of July 10, 1914. It is substantially fireproof. It occupies a rear room on the first floor of the village hall. The room is 15 ft. x 20 ft., with a 10 ft. ceiling and concrete floor, separated from the front end of the hall by a hollow tile partition.

There are three steel cages with open fronts and tops of flat bars set well apart. The cages face two large windows in the outer wall. Since the last inspection these windows have been barred as recommended in that report and a stationary wash basin with running water has also been installed. The president stated that the village authorities contemplate installing sewers in the village and that as soon as this is done toilets will be installed in the lockup. The lockup is cared for by the janitor of the building and was clean, also the bedding on the bunks was in good shape.



The arrests average about one a week, I was informed, about half of whom are held over night. During very cold weather there are a few lodgers, sometimes two or three a week.

This is a creditable lockup and when the cells are equipped with toilets and wash basins, as contemplated, it will be entirely modern.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM

Inspected September 29, 1916.

The population of Amsterdam is about 34,000.

Since the last inspection the work of improving this jail has been completed in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The improvements were fully described in the last report of inspection.

The jail is now light and well ventilated and was found in a clean condition. It is fully equipped with modern toilet facilities, steam heat and electric lights. The hammocks still remain.

The detention room for females and juveniles in connection with the Salvation Army building has been renovated and equipped with two cot beds, chairs, wash stand, and has one large outer window which has been barred. Inmates are in care of the wife of the captain of the Army. The total number of arrests during the past eight months was 258.

The improvements to the city jail were made at a cost of \$2,117.18 and are commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANAJOHARIE

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1916.

This lockup remains the same as described in the report of inspection dated August 2, 1915. It is located in the rear of the fire house which is a one-story stone building. There are three steel cells with fronts and rears of square bars. The ceiling and side walls are wood and the floor wood and cement. The lockup is light, well ventilated, and the bunks were supplied with mattresses and blankets in good condition. There is a sink with running water in the corridor, and an old iron toilet out of order. The lockup has electric light, is heated with a coal stove, and was clean.

The last report contained the following statement:

"The toilet is of the self flushing type with wooden top, and was out of order. The proper place for the toilets is in the cells and the most satisfactory kind for lockups is the indestructible jail closet with integral seat and operated with a push button. As the lockup is already connected with the water and sewer systems, I respectfully recommend that such toilets be installed. That portion of the floor which is wood should be replaced with cement, and everything possible done to lessen the fire risk. It would be

well to cover the interior walls and ceiling with metal and thoroughly paint the same. The cells should also be painted a light color."

The above suggestions would entail a slight expenditure and should receive favorable action on the part of the town and village authorities. The lockup would then be sanitary and practically free from the danger of fire. The number of arrests averages about 80 a year and some lodgers are housed in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—FORT PLAIN

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1916.

This lockup is of fireproof construction, located in the town hall. The cell room contains two steel cages with bunks and bedding, two large windows and electric light. The windows are properly screened and barred. There is a flushing toilet and sink with running water in an adjoining room. Adjacent to the cell room are quarters fitted up for the separate housing of lodgers. This room has several wooden bunks, closet and running water. The lockup is heated from a hot air furnace, which is said to be entirely adequate in cold weather.

There is a room on the second floor which can be used for women or juveniles should occasion arise.

The number of arrests averages from 200 to 250 per year, and a considerable number of lodgers are housed.

The lockup was found in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1916.

This lockup is situated on the first floor of the village fire house, and remains in practically the same condition as described in the last report. The building is a two-story brick structure with no windows in the side or rear, rendering it dark, damp, and poorly ventilated. The floor is flagging.

There are two steel cells with open fronts placed in a rear corner behind the fire apparatus. Each cell has a steel bunk provided with blankets. The bedding showed lack of care and the cell needed scrubbing. The cells have no toilet facilities, but there is a sink with running water and an enclosed toilet in the hose room.

The room is lighted by electricity and heated by means of a hot air furnace and wood stove. There seems to be nothing to prevent the installation of several windows in one side of the hose room, which would materially improve sanitation.

The justice stated that about 200 arrests were made last year and over fifty during May, 1916. There is no detention room for women or juveniles as has been recommended in previous reports. It was stated that a room of this kind is at times needed and the same is again urgently recommended. An officer is on duty during the night and has some supervision

of the lockup. Lodgers are cared for by the overseer of the poor.

St. Johnsville seems to be in need of a town hall or municipal building which would provide for the various officers and departments in an up-to-date manner, and it is hoped that some plan of this kind will materialize in the near future. In the meantime it is recommended:

First. That at least three windows be installed in the north wall of the fire apparatus room, at a height of about five feet, properly barred or screened.

Second. That a detention room for females and juveniles be provided.

Third. That some one be made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## NASSAU COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—BELLMORE

Inspected April 15, 1916. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor, Freeport; Gordon Morton, resident justice, Wantagh.

The population of Bellmore is about 1,170.

This lockup consists of a single room containing one cell on the first floor of the firemen's hall, a two-story and basement brick building completed in January, 1913.

The cell has a latticed top and door and contains two wooden bunks with leather mattresses and two blankets. There is one large window back of the cell which gives considerable light to the interior through the open top. There is also a window in the partition in front of the cell. The entrance is from the court room adjacent. The doors and floor of the room are wood, but the ceiling and side walls are metal. It is heated by steam. There is no water in the lockup, but there is a toilet in a room adjacent to the court room. The village has no sewers.

While this lockup is supposed to also care for the prisoners arrested in the two adjacent villages of Wantagh and Merrick, there is no justice, constable or police officer in Bellmore.

The lockup is used very little and I was credibly informed that it has only been occupied three times since January 1, 1915.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

As the entire interior of this building is of wooden construction, this lockup should have supervision at night when occupied. A human being should not be locked up in this steel cage and left alone through the night. Some arrangement should be made to have the janitor or the officer remain in the building during the night when a prisoner is detained. As this occurs very infrequently, the expense would be trifling.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—FARMINGDALE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 10, 1916. James H. Cocks, supervisor, Glen Cove; Gilbert C. Weiden, resident justice.

The population of Farmingdale, which is in the town of Oyster Bay,

was 1,856 at the last census.

The lockup is a new one-story brick addition in the rear of the town hall and connected with it by a brick enclosed passageway. It has a metal roof, concrete floor, metal ceiling, and iron doors.

There are two departments, one for men and one for women. That for men contains two steel cells, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 8 ft., each having a niche closet with an enameled seat covering the entire bottom of the niche and a stationary wash basin, also two bunks with rubber covered mattresses and some bedding in good condition. There are two windows, one 2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. and the other 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

The cells have open fronts of round bars set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers with a wire screen on the inside of the bars to prevent accident to the prisoners when opening the sliding doors. One of the cells is kept for the exclusive use of prisoners under arrest; the other is used for lodgers.

The women's room contains one cell of the same size and equipment as those of the men's, and has a separate outside entrance. It has one window 2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. The heat is from a coal stove in the men's room. There is a separate chimney in the women's room, but it has not yet been provided with a stove, some arrangement should be made to heat this room.

Both departments and the hallway connecting the lockup with the town hall have electric lights.

The number of arrests since April, 1915, to the date of inspection was 62. Only a few lodgers are housed, not over twenty since the foregoing date.

This is a new lockup and very commendable; however, in addition to providing heat for the women's room I would recommend that the faucets for the stationary wash basins be made self-closing; and that the toilet be provided with a better flush and the flushing made easier by readjusting the push buttons by which they are operated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 15, 1916. Ernest S. Randall, president and chief of police; S. B. Shea, village clerk.

This is a new lockup, erected since the last inspection. It is located on the first floor of a new two-story building with a brick front. The building is rented by the village and is used for various village purposes. The lockup is in a room adjacent to police headquarters, with an entrance from headquarters and a rear entrance from the street.

The room is 13 ft. x 17 ft. and has an 11 ft. metal ceiling. It was first occupied last August and contains two new cells, each 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., with open fronts of round bars set on 4 in. centers. Each cell has a metal floor and contains a niche closet with push button flush and one wide oak bunk. The floor outside the cells is wood. There is a sink in the corridor for washing and drinking purposes. There is one large window in front of the cells and a section of the outside door in the rear is glass. The village employs eight officers; a portion of them are on duty at night; there is always an officer in the headquarters room.

I was informed by the officer in charge that the number of prisoners locked up over night averages about two a month. During cold weather there is an occasional lodger; there were two or three a month during the past winter.

This lockup was constructed without securing the approval of plans from the State Commission of Prisons. The interior is painted white, was well lighted, and presented a clean and neat appearance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—GLEN COVE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 10, 1916. James H. Cocks, supervisor, Glen Cove; Frank E. McCahill, chief of police.

The population of Glen Cove in winter is about 9,500 and in summer about 12,000.

This lockup consists of a one-story brick addition to the town hall. The cell room is 12 ft. x 28 ft., with a 9 ft. ceiling, concrete floor and brick walls, and is supposed to be fireproof. It has steam heat and electric lights.

There are two departments, one with four cells for men and one cell for women.

This lockup was fully described in my report of November 18, 1914, and remains in the same condition except that there has been a new opening made to the drain so that the water will run out more readily when the floor is flushed.

During 1915 the number of persons arrested was about 400, most of whom were put in the lockup for some time and quite a good many of whom were held over night. The court sits every evening. About 20 women were arrested during the year. The constable, who is also the janitor, lives in the building and his wife acts as matron and takes care of the women when in custody. No lodgers are housed.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1916. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; Robert D. Vandewater, chief of police; Walter R. Jones, resident justice.

This lockup is used mostly by the village of Hempstead, which has a population of about 6,000.

The men's jail remains the same as when last inspected except that a toilet with a tank flush operated by a push button and a stationary wash basin have been installed in the corridor in front of the cells. Since that inspection a room for women has been provided. The small room between the justice's court room and the cell room has been entirely separated from the cell room by removing the wire screen at the top of the partition and substituting wood. A section of this room next to the windows has been partitioned off from the hallway, making a room 7 ft. x 8 ft. with two large windows. This room contains a toilet with tank flush, stationary wash basin, and an iron cot with wire springs, mattress and blanket. The lower part of the partition between the hallway and the women's room is wood and the upper section is wire screen.

The two departments together make a fairly satisfactory lockup.

One of the upper bunks in the men's room has been taken out and laid on top of the cells, which keeps out the sunlight. This should be removed, as at best there is not too much light in this room.

The number of prisoners detained the past year was forty-five men and nine women.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—HICKSVILLE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 10, 1916. James Cocks, supervisor, Glen Cove; Joseph Stehnert, resident justice.

The population of Hicksville, which is in the town of Oyster Bay, is about 2,600.

The lockup consists of a new one-story brick building, about 16 ft. x 20 ft. in size, located in the rear of the town hall and connected with it by a brick enclosed passageway. It has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, iron doors, and metal roof. It contains two departments, one for men and one for women. The men's department contains two steel cells, each 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 8 ft., with a niche closet having an enameled seat covering the entire bottom of the niche, a stationary wash basin, and two bunks, each having a rubber covered mattress and some bedding in good condition.

The cells have entire open fronts of round bars set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers with a wire screen on the inside of the bars to prevent accident to the prisoners when opening the sliding doors. One of the cells is kept for the exclusive use of prisoners under arrest; lodgers are allowed to sleep in the other cell.

The women's room contains one cell of the same size and equipment as those of the men's and has a separate outside entrance. The heat is from a coal stove in the men's room. There is a separate chimney in the women's room, but it has not yet been provided with a stove; some arrangement should be made to heat this room. Both departments and the hallway connected with the town hall have electric lights.

There are two windows, one 2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. and the other 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., in the men's department, and one window 2 ft. 2 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., in the women's room.

The number of arrests averages about 50 a year. There have been only four so far this year. There are about 100 lodgers a year, seldom more than two at a time, usually only one. Very few women are arrested, I was informed usually not more than one in two years.

While this is a new lockup and very commendable, there are a few things that have not been perfected. In addition to providing heat for the women's room, the faucet for the stationary wash basins should be self closing, the push buttons by which the toilets are operated should be readjusted so that they can be more easily flushed, and a better flush should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—LAWRENCE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1916. C. C. Adams, village president; William Ryan, captain of police. The total police force of the village is eleven.

Lawrence has a population of about 1,500.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the village hall, adjacent to

police headquarters and the police court room. There is an officer on duty at police headquarters at night and the janitor is in charge of the building during the day.

The lockup consists of a single room with a large window in the rear of, and somewhat higher than, the cells. As the cells are open on all sides and the top, they get some light from this window. There are steam heat and electric lights. Since the last inspection a section of the room then used for the lockup has been partitioned off into an office for the court. This took out the one half window mentioned in my former report and leaves the room quite small for four cages; otherwise, conditions are practically the same as at the time of my visit, November 14, 1914.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

There are two rooms between the lockup and the front entrance—a long court room and a store room. By shifting the partitions between these rooms and between the store room and the lockup, the lockup could be enlarged and an additional window taken in, and it seems to me there would still be room left for the court room and the store room. I recommend this change.

The justice stated that the number of arrests during the past year was about 1,000, but that only about ten per cent. of these were locked up, and about a quarter of those locked up were held all night. Among those arrested were fifteen females (seven charged with intoxication). Some of these were put in the lockup, but I was informed that none was held all night when the lockup was occupied by a man, but were sent to the county jail at Mineola.

Police court is held practically all day and up to twelve o'clock at night, if there is any business. No lodgers are cared for. Tramps seeking shelter are arrested and taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LONG BEACH

### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1916. John G. Gerhart, village president; Amboly Pettit, chief of police, assisted by six patrolmen who serve on eight-hour shifts, two on duty at all times.

The resident population of Long Beach is about 400, but it is a summer resort and during the season there is a population of between 2,500 and 3,000.

This is a prosperous village and is rapidly growing. The village has constructed for temporary use a one-story wooden building in the rear of police headquarters for the storing of the fire apparatus and for a lockup. The two steel cages formerly in the basement have been moved into this building. It is without heat and it is not the purpose of the village authorities to use it except during the summer. It has electric lights, cold water faucet, and two small windows. During cold weather prisoners are taken to Lynbrook. I was informed by the local police that only about fifteen arrests were made during the past summer, only two or three of whom were held all night in the lockup.

The cells need painting, as they have become rusted.

The village is advertising a sale of bonds to the amount of \$45,000 to build a village hall. This hall should contain a village lockup, constructed and arranged on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—LYNBROOK

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1916. Hiram Smith, supervisor, P. O., Freeport; Edward T. Neu, resident justice.

The population of the village of Lynbrook is about 6,000.

This is a prosperous and rapidly growing village, and while the lockup is owned by the town it is used principally by the village which has an independent police force.

The lockup still consists of a single room on the second floor of a business building on the main street. The only change since the last inspection, November 14, 1914, is the installation of an electric light in the cell room.

There are two steel cells with open tops and latticed doors, each equipped with a wooden bunk with a leather mattress and some bedding in good condition. The heat is from a coal stove in the court room adjacent. I was informed that the owner of the building now proposes to install steam heat in the entire building and put a radiator in the court room and one in the back room. The lockup is between these two rooms. The only daylight in the lockup is from a small skylight directly over the cells. There is a wash basin with a faucet in the rear room in front of the cells and a toilet in a closet off of this room. The only time this room is in use, I was informed, is when there has been a jury trial in the courtroom, when this is used as a retiring room for the jury.

The number of arrests from January 1, to date of inspection was 66, all held in the lockup over night, seldom more than two at once. Other arrests were disposed of without the use of the lockup. Occasionally there is a woman in custody, and there is no separate place for her confinement. I was told of one instance where a woman was detained in one of the cages when the other cage in the same room was occupied by a man. This is illegal and should not be permitted. A prosperous village of 6,000 people should have a separate room for women prisoners. I suggested that the room now used as the jury room might easily be fitted up as a suitable place for women. If the window were screened and an iron bed furnished in this room and an additional solid door installed between it and the present cell room. It would make a suitable and convenient place for the detention of women, and it is recommended that this be done or some other place be provided.

An officer on duty at night gives the lockup supervision. This is important on account of the danger from fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—MANHASSET

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 11, 1916. Philip Christ, supervisor, New Hyde Park; William Dodge, justice, Great Neck.

The village of Manhasset in the town of North Hempstead is not incorporated but has a population with its suburbs variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000.

This lockup was fully described in my report of inspection of November 18, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition.

The number of inmates seems to have been somewhat less during the past year. The number of persons arrested, actually charged with crime, averaged about five a month, most of whom were held over night. From 30 to 40 lodgers a month are cared for in winter and about half that



number in summer. These are all committed either by the overseer of the poor or by the resident justice, and all are taken to court the following day and either discharged or sentenced as vagrants. The janitor furnishes supper and breakfast to those held over night and dinner if still in custody at noon. More or less of the inmates need the attention of a doctor and some are sent to the hospital; others receive treatment at the lockup.

The lockup was clean and still seems to have good care, but as stated in my former report, it is not large enough to properly house the large number of persons committed thereto. The authorities should seriously consider the erection of an adequate and modern lockup on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. I was informed that such action is in contemplation, but was unable to see any of the town authorities to get definite information in relation thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOOKUP—OYSTER BAY

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 10, 1916. James H. Cocks, supervisor, Glen Cove; Robert N. Duvall, resident justice.

The village of Oyster Bay, where this lockup is located, has a population of about four or five thousand. It is not incorporated.

This lockup was fully described in my report of inspection of November 18, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition. It is located on the first floor of a two-story addition to the town hall adjacent to the justice's court room. The cell room is about 12 ft. x 20 ft., with an 11 ft. ceiling. It has a concrete floor and electric lights. There are three small windows in the rear of the cells, a larger window at the end of the room, and a glass panel in the door. None of the windows gives any light in the cells, and while the cells have open fronts, the arrangement is such that a ray of sunlight never enters their interior.

There are three steel cells, each 5 ft. x 7 ft., with open fronts and equipped with two bunks with mattresses. There is no water in the cells, but there is a toilet in the room outside of the cells. The lockup has no drinking or washing facilities.

Most of the villages in this town have modern lockups and the one at Oyster Bay should be improved.

There is no separate place for women, and I was informed that while the arrest of a woman is not frequent, yet when one is detained she is locked up in one of these three cells. This does not provide proper separate segregation from the male prisoners.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1). The open end of the cells should face the windows. This would require that the cells be pushed closer to the partition, separating it from the justice's court room and would probably require the removal of the stairway now occupying a section of the lockup. Doubtless some means could be provided for access to the floor above other than through the lockup.

(2) Each cell should be provided with a toilet and lavatory.

(3) A separate department should be provided for women. The number of arrests in this village averages from 150 to 200 a year, according to the best information I could obtain. While very few of those arrested are women, yet the law and common decency require that they shall be detained in a room separate from the male prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—PORT WASHINGTON

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 11, 1916. Philip Christ, supervisor, New Hyde Park; Isaac Smith, constable and chief of police.

The village of Port Washington, in the town of North Hempstead, where this lockup is located, has a population of between 5,000 and 6,000.

This lockup was fully described in my report of November 18, 1914, and remains in the same condition. Very few arrests are made in this village; only six last year, about one half of whom were held in the lockup over night. The others were held for an hour or two. No lodgers are housed. The janitor lives in the building and has supervision of the lockup and feeds the prisoners if any are in custody at meal time. When a woman is arrested, which seldom occurs, she is cared for by the wife of the janitor.

As this village has both public water and sewers, a toilet and lavatory should be installed in the lockup.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SEA CLIFF

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected February 10, 1916. Charles Deingdr, village president; Charles Whittenburg, captain of police.

The population of Sea Cliff at the time of the last census was 1,981 and increases to 4,000 or 5,000 in summer. During the winter there are two police officers and in the summer, four.

This lockup is new and was first occupied last April. It is located in one end of the basement of the village hall which is situated on a side hill and the section of the basement containing the lockup is about two-thirds above grade. The room is about 12 ft. x 24 ft., has a concrete floor and ceiling, metal doors, and brick partitions separating it from other sections of the basement.

It consists of two departments, one for men and one for women, each having a separate entrance. Each department has a brick cell 7 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft., with open front facing an outside window and contains a toilet, stationary wash basin with a self-closing faucet, and one steel folding bunk with a leather covered mattress.

The lockup contains three outside windows, two of them 3 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. and one 3 ft. x 4 ft. It has electric light and is heated by steam.

Few arrests are made, usually not more than eight or nine a year, the officer stated. There are very few lodgers, not more than three so far this winter.

The lockup was clean, showing good care. It was in good order and is a credit to the village of Sea Cliff.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## NIAGARA COUNTY

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEPORT

Inspected July 12, 1916. E. F. Lahey, supervisor; R. L. Wheeler, village president.

The village of Middleport has a population of about 1,500. The lockup is used both by the village and the town of Royakton. The village owns

the building and the town takes care of it. The lockup is located in a rear room on the first floor of the fire house building, a two-story brick structure. The president stated that there had been no change in the lockup since the last inspection except that it had been cleaned and new bedding furnished.

The interior of the room is wood, including the ceiling. There is one large window at the end of the corridor. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The village has public water and sewers, but there is no water in the lockup. There are two toilets and a sink with running water adjacent.

There are two steel cages with open fronts and tops; one is also open on the side. The open part consists of round bars set on about 8 in. centers. They have metal floors. There is one bunk in each furnished with a mattress and blankets which were in good condition.

The president stated the lockup was mostly used during the fruit gathering season in the fall when there is a large floating turbulent population in the town. During that time the number of prisoners held in the lockup averages six or eight a week; during the rest of the year, only about one or two a week. He estimated that the total number for the year, was about 150, about twenty-five per cent. of whom were held all night. When the lockup is occupied an officer remains in the building. This is very important, as the danger from fire is very considerable.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

As this lockup is considerably used it should be materially improved.

First, the floor should be concreted and a metal ceiling installed.

Second, a toilet and wash basin should be installed in each cell.

This is required of all new lockups in towns having sewers and public water, and there is no good reason why this town which has these accommodations should not install them in its lockup.

Third, the lockup lacks sunlight. The interior should be improved by painting the steel work and the walls a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND CITY JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

##### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 30, 1916. John A. Curry, superintendent of police.

I made this inspection primarily to ascertain whether any progress had been made in the construction of the city jail under the mandatory proceedings instituted by the State Commission of Prisons.

I found that no changes had been made and that the jail was in practically the same condition as described in my last report.

The women prisoners are taken to police station No. 2 and a matron is provided whenever women are under detention.

I was informed that the construction of the new city jail would soon be under way; that the city government had made arrangements to rent 204 Niagara street, a store building, across the street from police headquarters; and that a new jail will be erected on the site of the present jail in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK B. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## ONEIDA COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOONVILLE

Inspected May 29, 1916.

There has been no change in this lockup since the last inspection. It is located on the second floor of a two-story brick building making it difficult to get intoxicated persons up the stairs. It should be located on the first floor and properly equipped with sanitary facilities. I discussed the matter with the village officials. Boonville is a prosperous village and should have a modern lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOONVILLE

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected August 5, 1916.

Boonville is an incorporated village with a population of about 2,000. The building in which the lockup is located was erected in 1900 and the village authorities were advised at that time that plans should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law. The sketch submitted was unsatisfactory and was not approved. Instead of locating the lockup on the first floor of the building two latticed steel cages were placed in a small, triangular shaped room on the second floor with but one small window in the rear. Subsequently the cages were removed to a front room on the same floor where they are now located. Each cell has two bunks and blankets but are without modern sanitary facilities, necessitating the use of buckets.

The lockup should have been located on the first floor as it is difficult to get an intoxicated person upstairs. The present room is well lighted and ventilated but its location is objectionable. At the time of inspection the room showed lack of proper care.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the lockup be removed to the first floor and the cells equipped with toilets and lavatories.

That the lockup be given supervision when occupied on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLINTON

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1916. Dr. George R. Taylor, village president; W. J. Franklin, chief of police. The population of Clinton is about 1,200.

Since the last inspection of this lockup (May 10, 1915) most of the recommendations in that report of inspection have been made. The wooden cells have been replaced by one steel cell, making two steel cells, which have been placed in the front end of the room facing outside windows and about seven feet from them. The wooden interior has been removed and the walls concreted over the brick. A metal ceiling has been installed. The concrete floor has been repaired and a new toilet and a faucet connected with the public water have been installed in the room outside of the cells. A sink has been purchased and is to be installed under this faucet. The

cells have open fronts and are intended to be used exclusively for prisoners under arrest. Each cell has a steel bunk and two windows in front of the cells are each 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. and are barred and screened. The lockup has electric light and is heated by a large new coal stove. The cell room is about 20 ft. x 34 ft. Six benches have been placed in the lockup for lodgers. Two ventilators have been installed in the ceiling, ventilating into a large hose room above, which has outside windows and is used as a storage room for the village apparatus.

The floor of the basement constituting the lockup is only a few inches below the grade in front of that end of the building. The lockup is in the care of the janitor of the building and needed sweeping and hosing.

The number of arrests in this village, I was informed by the president and chief of police, would average about 12 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup and less than half are held all night. The chief stated that the detention of a prisoner all night in the lockup was only occasionally. There have been no recent arrests of women and former reports show that on an average there was not more than one in five years and she was not detained in the lockup. A few lodgers are cared for in the winter, about fifty during last winter, I was informed. They are not arrested or taken to court. The village employs a night officer who gives the lockup supervision at night.

The changes above mentioned have greatly improved this lockup. It is now sufficiently heated and ventilated and the cells are fairly well lighted. While the conditions are not ideal, yet as there are only four or five prisoners held in the lockup during the year it would seem to meet the needs of this village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—ROME

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected March 28, 1916. William J. Keating, chief of police.

During the past year there were 1,111 arrests, 1,010 adult males, 73 females and 28 male minors. The highest number of inmates at any time was 11. Frequently there is none.

The jail is a brick annex to the city hall, one story in height. The jail consists of three separate departments, one each for men, women and tramps. If necessary to detain a juvenile he is kept in one of the rooms of police headquarters. There are eight steel cages in the men's department, four on each side, placed back to back. One is a padded cell. The women's department contains two steel cells. The department for lodgers is entirely separate and contains sleeping platforms and toilet facilities.

The floors are concrete. The closets in the men's cells are flushed from the outside. Those in the women's cells are full flushing. The bunks are provided with rubber covered mattresses and blankets. The jail is well lighted both by day and night, and is heated by steam. This is an excellent city jail.

A matron is called when there are women prisoners. Two officers are on duty in headquarters at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—UTICA

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected March 29, 1916. John J. Coakley, chief of police. There were four prisoners in custody at the time of inspection including a boy of seventeen, who was awaiting the arrival of an officer from Boonville.

The following statement shows the number of arrests during the first three months of 1916:

Months	Adults		Minors		Juveniles		Lodgers
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
January .....	230	18	26	..	20	9	560
February .....	288	20	14	2	17	5	846
March .....	254	11	18	2	31	4	846

The highest number at any one time during the past year, exclusive of lodgers, was 17.

This jail has been minutely described in several previous reports. There are ten steel cells for men, and two for boys. The women's department consists of a room with two beds, a cell with the usual equipment, a bath room and a matron's room. There are also ten brick cells in the basement.

Of the juveniles arrested during the first three months of the present year, four males and one female were detained in the police station during January, two males during February, and eleven males and one female during March, according to a statement by the chief of police. He adds that "the basement is used occasionally for a male prisoner who is boisterous, etc. The lodgers are placed in the cell room on opposite side to the prisoners."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Inspector.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST SYRACUSE

Inspected June 9, 1916. I. H. Marcy, village president.

The population of East Syracuse is about 3,500.

There are two police officers, both town constables, one known as the night officer and the other the day officer.

The lockup consists of a single room on the first floor of the village hall, a two-story building of concrete blocks. The lockup is adjacent to the police court room and was intended to be fireproof. It has concrete floor, steel doors, two outside windows, and contains four steel cages open on all sides except the rear and partitions. There is a full flushing toilet and a stationary wash basin in the corridor. The lockup has steam heat, is under the care of a janitor and was clean.

I was not able to see the president of the village or the police justice, but learned from the two police officers that the number of arrests would average from fifty to sixty a year; that most of the arrests were made on warrants by the day officer, not so many by the night officer. The highest number he estimated to be about ten a year, most of whom were held in the lockup over night. About two-fifths of those arrested by the day officer are held over night.

The officer stated there were about ten women and as many or more children arrested in a year. No provision is made for them in the lockup.

The officer stated that he had to detain them in one of the officers' rooms upstairs or take them to the city jail in Syracuse. A good many lodgers are housed during cold weather. There were about fifty a week, the officer stated; they are not arrested or taken to court.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The village should provide a separate place for the custody of women and children under arrest.

(2) It would be very much better if there were a separate place for lodgers, and until such place is provided two of the four cells should be kept for the exclusive use of persons under arrest and lodgers excluded therefrom.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELBRIDGE

##### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1916. R. B. Sweet, village president; Frank Dingman, chief of police.

The population of Elbridge in 1915 was 475.

This lockup was found in substantially the same condition as described in my report of September 18, 1914. The floor was dirty and needed sweeping and scrubbing, causing the interior of the lockup to present a neglected appearance. In my last report I stated that I was then informed by the village clerk "that it has not been occupied at all during the past year; that for the last several years the arrests would not average more than two a year in cases where the prisoners are detained over night in the lockup." I was informed at the time of this inspection by the same officer that it had not been used at all since my previous inspection, nearly two years ago, except on one occasion when a prisoner was held in the lockup for a few hours during the day.

This is a wooden building. The village board in accordance with the recommendation made in my report adopted a resolution directing that when a prisoner is detained in the lockup over night an officer must remain with him. This should not be neglected on account of the danger from fire, and the lockup should have proper care whether used much or little.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—JORDAN

##### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1916. C. L. Meech, village president.

Jordan is an incorporated village and its population in 1915 was 1,063.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building in good condition. The room is about 15 ft. x 18 ft. and has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, and one large window. The upper half of the large outside door is glass and there is a transom over it, so that the room is well lighted. There is also a door entering from the hall in the front part of the building leading from the police court room. The

outside entrance is seldom used. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

There are two steel cages with open fronts and backs, each equipped with two bunks with mattresses and blankets which were in fairly good condition. There is no water in the lockup. The village has public water but no sewers. There is water in the hose room adjacent.

The lockup is intended to be fireproof, but the door separating it from the front section of the building is wood. The floor was dirty and badly littered.

I was informed by one of the trustees that the number of persons arrested and detained in the lockup ordinarily does not exceed ten a year. About twenty lodgers were housed during cold weather.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Clean the room and make it the business of somebody to give it proper care.

(2) Substitute a metal door for the one separating the lockup from the rest of the building or cover the present one with metal.

(3) Install a toilet and lavatory in each cell. The plumbing specification should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOLVAY

##### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1916. William P. Kanar, village president; H. J. Hunt, chief of police. The police force consists of seven officers, some of whom are on duty at headquarters at all times.

The population of Solvay was 5,886 in 1915.

This lockup is located in the basement of the new municipal building, a two-story and basement brick structure. It has two departments, one for men and one for women and children. It is a comparatively new lockup, built along modern lines, and was fully described in my report of February 15, 1915.

Each of the four cells in the men's room is furnished with one bunk, niche toilet, and a drinking faucet. The women's department contains two cells of the same size and equipment as those of the men. This room also has five outside windows. There is no bedding on the bunks.

The basement floor is on the level with the ground on two sides of the lockup. On the other two sides it is about half under ground. On the day of inspection, owing to the damp and chilly weather, the lockup was damp and cold, causing the single inmate to complain. Besides being a basement lockup its dampness was further increased by being frequently hosed out by the janitor and left to dry without any artificial heat. The janitor is not subject to the direction of the police. I advised the village president that as no blankets were furnished for the bunks there should be some heat to keep the lockup dry and comfortable in wet chilly weather, and especially it should be dried out after hosing.

It is recommended that so far as the care of the police portion of the building, including the lockup, is concerned the janitor be subject to orders from the chief of police who is in the building and knows the conditions. Most prisoners are underfed and not very warmly clothed, and where no bedding is furnished artificial heat should be provided at the request of the police.



The interior of the lockup was painted white, but the inmates have defaced it with pencil marks and it now needs repainting. It is recommended that a printed placard be hung in each room, forbidding the defacing of the walls and that prisoners be searched and pencils and other similar instruments be taken from them.

In addition to the facilities of the cell rooms there is a cot bed in an adjacent room where the police officers' lockers are located. This bed is furnished with a mattress and is used in case of sickness or other emergency.

Since the last inspection there has also been installed in the police office a desk with appliances for first aid to persons who are injured, to be used either by the police or the physician who may be called in an emergency.

No lodgers are housed. All tramps seeking shelter are put under arrest, taken to court, and many of them committed to jail; therefore they are not frequenting the village.

The number of persons arrested during 1915 was 843, about eighty per cent. of whom were held in the lockup and about forty per cent. the chief stated, were detained over night. This number included twelve women and about forty children who were detained in the women's room. Most of the children had been arrested for stealing. They were taken to court, some of them put on probation in the care of the county probation officer under a suspended sentence, and others committed to institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected July 17, 1916. M. L. Cadin, chief of police. The total police force of Syracuse consists of 211 officers. This city is not divided into precincts, the police work being administered from a central station.

The number of arrests in this city for the year 1915 was as follows: By the police, 4,230; by detectives, 1,412. These figures include juveniles under sixteen of whom there were about 250. Juveniles are not detained in the police station but are cared for by a custodian and his wife at the juvenile detention room located on the opposite side of the street. About ninety per cent. of those arrested, except the children, are held in the jail for some time.

The jail was found in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection October 11, 1915. There are 44 cells, 22 on each side in two tiers; those on one side face large outside windows and there is a large corridor between the cells and the windows. Those on the other side face a brick wall and are practically without sunlight. The officer in charge stated that they made very little use of the dark cells as the number of prisoners seldom exceeds 22, and unless there are more than that number the light cells are used exclusively. Each cell has two bunks, a toilet, and stationary wash basin. The upper bunk is seldom used. Two-thirds of the front of the cells is made of round bars set well apart so that the cells on the window side are well lighted. Prisoners in custody are given three meals a day.

The entire jail is well ventilated, there being a system of forced ventilation in operation. A doctor's room has recently been provided with appliances for temporary relief in case of emergency. The jail was clean, showing excellent care.

The women's department is on the second floor and is under the care of three matrons serving on eight-hour shifts. This department has three dormitories; two have four beds each, and one three beds. The beds are

iron cots with mattresses, sheets, blankets, and pillows with slips, and presented a very neat appearance. Each dormitory has outside windows, toilets, shower baths, and stationary wash basins.

There is a small additional room with two steel cells for the temporary detention of women who are so intoxicated as to need restraint. There are six women inmates on the day of inspection. The matron stated after looking over the records for three months that the average was about three a day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## ONTARIO COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

Visited May 19, 1916.

At the request of the city authorities I visited Canandaigua to confer with them in relation to improvements to the city jail which was closed last November by order of the State Commission of Prisons. The conference was attended by the mayor, chairman of the board of public works and one of the members, the architect, city clerk, and chief of police.

The authorities are remodeling the entire basement of the city hall. An areaway eight feet wide has been excavated on the front and both sides of the building and two feet below the grade of the new floor which is to be installed in the basement. This areaway is to be filled up with a concrete foundation  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, leaving the walk six inches below the floor of the basement. A one-story addition is also to be added in the rear to contain on one side the office of the board of public works and on the other a room for women and children. The rear end of this building is at grade without excavation.

The reconstructed basement is to contain, in addition to the present cell room, a new cell room with three new modern cells facing large windows and equipped with toilets and wash basins. The present cell room contains five steel cells, each 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. high with barred fronts and rears. These bars are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square and set on 4 in. centers with cross bars set on 12 in. centers. The cells are in good condition and each is to be furnished with a new toilet and wash basin. Large windows are to be installed in front of them. A separate room provided for tramps or lodgers. Ordinarily, the three new cells on the south side of the building will be the only ones required.

The authorities stated that they had received from the Secretary of the State Commission of Prisons the plumbing specifications of the Commission and expected to comply with them.

The excavation in the basement is to be deep enough so that after there has been a cinder and concrete fill of about two feet there will be eight and a half feet between the concrete floor and the ceiling, which I understand is to be metal.

The number of arrests for the last six months of 1915 was 347. In addition to these there were 97 tramps who were also arrested and taken to court. The practice has prevailed here of putting all lodgers under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—CANADAIGUA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1916. Peter P. Turner, mayor.

The work of remodeling the city jail is not completed and the police are still occupying temporary quarters.

The changes in the outside walls, the partitions in the basement, the placing of new windows, and the construction of the addition as a detention room for women, have been completed. The new cells for men have also been installed. These are each 5 ft. x 7 ft., with open fronts and perforated tops. The fronts are made of round bars set on about 4 ½ in. centers, facing two large windows. Two new windows have been put in the old cell room, each 8 ft. x 6 ft. The building has been wired for electric lights but the fixtures have not been attached. The concrete floors have not been completed and none of the plumbing installed. The Mayor promised to see that plans for the plumbing would be forwarded at once. I was advised on my former visit that the plumbing specifications furnished by the Commission would be adopted, but the architect has failed to forward a copy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLIFTON SPRINGS

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1916. C. L. Bailey, village president; John Sweeney, chief of police.

This lockup was fully described in my report of July 9, 1914. It occupies a front room in one corner of the village hall, a brick building with slate roof. The rubbish which then occupied considerable sections of the lockup has been removed and the lockup cleaned. A door has been cut between the lockup and the entrance hall of the building and is kept locked. It has electric lights.

New cells were purchased two or three years ago. They are 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. high with open fronts and tops, solid sides, and metal floors. The bar work consists of ½ in. square bars set on 4 in. centers with cross bars 12 in. apart. The village authorities contemplate remodeling the main floor of this building so as to use the front section of the opera house as quarters for the post office, the middle section for storing the village fire apparatus, and the rear section for a lockup and an office for the superintendent of public works. The cells would face windows in this room and would be equipped with toilets and lavatories.

The number of persons locked up in this village, I was informed by the chief of police, is about 35 a year. No woman has been arrested in recent years, but if such an arrest should occur she would be taken to a hotel and placed in the care of a woman. Prisoners in custody at meal time are given food by the officer. About thirty lodgers were housed during the past winter between November and May.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—GENEVA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1916. Reuben H. Culvin, mayor; David Kane, chief of police. There are also one captain and eight patrolmen.

The population of Geneva at the last census was 13,232.

The jail is located in the basement of the three-story and basement brick municipal building. The chief's office is on the principal floor and the other offices are in the basement. The jail has been fully described in former reports. In an inspection which I made March 3, 1914, I stated:

"The bunks had mattresses, blankets, and pillows. As yet the mattresses are without sheets and the pillows without slips. This practice will soon render both mattresses and pillows unfit for use, and I recommend that sheets or other equipment for protecting the mattresses and slips for the pillows be provided, both as a matter of economy to the State and for the protection of the health of the prisoners."

This has not been done, with the result that the mattresses and pillows are now fit only for a bonfire and should be immediately consigned to that fate. The bedding of a police station is apt to become a distributor of infectious diseases. Mattresses should be enclosed in waterproof slips so they could be frequently hosed.

The bunks are so constructed that they need some sort of a covering. This is recommended. Except for the bedding this jail was found in excellent condition and showed good care. It has three departments, one for male adults, one for females, and one for juveniles.

The number of arrests for 1915 was as follows: Males, 629; females, 28. The police records show the following disposition of these cases. Sentenced to jail, 192; held for the grand jury, 5; one gave bail to appear before the grand jury; one was sent to the penitentiary; 345 paid fines; and 61 forfeited bail.

The police department paid to the State treasury for automobile fines, \$111.00, and to the city treasury for various fines, \$2,197.50. The amount of sureties forfeited was \$268.00; costs paid, \$10.60; dog fines collected, \$29.00; total collected, \$2,607.10.

In addition to the prisoners there were 808 lodgers housed during 1915. The practice, however, of keeping lodgers has been largely discontinued by order of the chief of police, so there were only 139 during the past winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PHELPS

### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1916. E. H. Miller, supervisor; C. Loudon, town clerk and janitor.

The population of Phelps is about 1,300.

This lockup consists of a room on the first floor of the town hall, a practically new building, first occupied in 1914. The building is supposed to be fireproof, also the lockup. It has steam heat and electric lights.

There are two steel cages with open tops, sides and fronts, and solid partitions and backs. Each cage contains two steel bunks with some bedding in good condition and a toilet with a tank flush which has been installed since the last inspection. There is a stationary wash basin in the corridor outside of the cells. Since the last inspection the passageway from the back yard to the public alleyway passing the lockup has been closed as recommended in that report, so that the public does not now have access to the window, removing the necessity for a screen over it.

In order to install the closets and wash basin a cesspool was constructed in the rear yard, as suggested in that report.

The cell nearest the window is well lighted and is the only one used. I was informed by the janitor. Paper towels and toilet paper are furnished the prisoners.

The arrest of a woman is practically unknown and for this reason the town authorities have not deemed it necessary to fit up a room on the second floor for women. The town clerk stated that no woman had been arrested there in several years and that if such an arrest occurred she would not be put in the lockup. The number of men arrested does not exceed three or four a year. About seventy-five lodgers were housed during last winter. They were allowed to occupy the cell not used for prisoners and the corridor at times.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—VICTOR

#### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1916. William Turner, supervisor, Victor, R. F. D.; Charles Brown, town clerk.

The population of Victor is about 1,050.

This lockup was fully described in my report of inspection of July 10, 1914. It is located in a room on the first floor of the town hall, a brick building with slate roof. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity and contains two steel cells. Since the last inspection these cells have been turned around so as to face the window, as recommended in that report. This is a desirable improvement and both cells are now fairly well lighted. There is no water in the lockup, but there are a toilet and wash basin in a small room just outside the lockup door. The village has a water system but no sewers. The drainage from this building is into a septic tank. The janitor lives next door and has supervision at night.

The number of arrests, I was informed, averages about one a week, most of whom are held over night. There were few lodgers last winter, not exceeding twenty-five it was stated. They are admitted by the poor master. The lockup was clean and appeared to be in sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### ORANGE COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHESTER

Inspected June 21, 1916. Fred Volkner, village president.

The population of Chester is about 1,800.

Very few arrests are made in this village, not over a dozen a year I was informed, and no lodgers are cared for.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village fire house, a two-story and basement brick building. The basement is entirely above grade. The lockup consists of two small rooms and a small corridor. The back walls are stone and the side walls and partitions are brick. The fronts of the rooms consist of round steel bars set on 5 inch centers. The bars are covered with a heavy metal screen. The floor is concrete. There is a window in the corridor and also a window in one of the cells opening into the furnace room, so that when these windows are open there is a good current of air in the lockup. Each room has a toilet and stationary wash basin. The ceiling is 10 ft. high. One room has one bunk and the other, two; no bedding is furnished. The lockup is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

In addition to the water in the cells there is a faucet in the corridor for flushing. The lockup was clean and evidently is sufficient for the needs of the village.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOSHEN

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1916. George Gregg, village president; Robert W. Bruce, chief of police. The police force of the village consists of three regular and one special officer.

The population of Goshen is about 3,500.

This lockup was improved in 1914 by the installation of two new windows and concrete floor in the section occupied by the cells. It consists of three steel cages set up in the rear end of police headquarters. Two of the cages are 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., each equipped with two steel bunks, and one is 8 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., with four steel bunks. Each cell is provided with a hopper closet which has a poor flush. No bedding is furnished. Washing and drinking water is from a faucet over a sink in the police section of the room. The room has gas and electric lights.

All women arrested are taken to the county jail under an arrangement with the county. The arrest of juveniles is unusual, but should an arrest occur he would not be placed in the lockup but taken care of otherwise. There has been but one such arrest during the past four years—a supposed runaway who was detained at a hotel. The number of male prisoners during 1915 was 492, about one half of whom were held in the lockup over night.

The only separation between police headquarters which occupies the front end of the room and the lockup which is in the rear section is a thin curtain which can be drawn aside. While this curtain furnishes a screen to the cells, it is not sufficient or proper separation of the lockup from the public office. Conversation between prisoners can be heard throughout the entire room. The talk of drunken men is not always edifying and it is occasionally necessary for women to visit police headquarters to confer with the officials. All conversation by the police is also within hearing of the prisoners in the cells. This is sometimes embarrassing and always undesirable; even a telephone conversation, which is often necessary in making inquiries in relation to the prisoners in the lockup, can be heard by the prisoners. A partition of brick or other fireproof material should be erected with an entrance door. As this lockup is now provided with outside windows it is no longer necessary that the cells should occupy a portion of police headquarters. The room is large enough to be divided, isolating the cell room from the police office, and this is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1916. A. C. N. Thompson, mayor; John D. McCoach, chief of police. The police force of the city has fifteen officers.

The population of Middletown in 1915 was 16,381.

The jail is located in the basement of the city hall. The room for men

contains eight steel cells and the room for women and children, two cells. The jail is fireproof and was built on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The cells have modern equipment. The bunks for intoxicated prisoners are furnished with blankets only, while those for the other prisoners have mattresses and blankets.

The number of arrests made in this city during the year ending November 30, 1915, according to the official report of the police to the city authorities, was 569. Of these, thirty were women and thirty-nine minors. The chief stated that about ten of the minors were under sixteen years of age; that about half of the prisoners arrested were held in the jail over night; that about half of the remainder were taken directly to court and their cases disposed of without detention in the jail; and the others were detained for a few hours during the day. The number of lodgers during the past winter was not as great as formerly; still, there were quite a good many. The police record shows the following: For December, 96; January, 102; February, 82; March, 107; April, 81; May, 49. They are not permitted to occupy the cells, but sleep on wooden bunks placed against the side walls of the jail. The bunks are furnished with blankets. The jail was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is again recommended that arrangements be made for a matron when female prisoners are detained. Keeping the lodgers out of the cells is commendable, but it would be better if a separate room were provided for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—MONROE

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1916. Clarence S. Knight, supervisor; Herbert Newbury, village president; Henry Osterhout, chief of police.

The population of Monroe was 1,519 in 1915.

The old lockup having two wooden cells in the basement of the town hall is still in use. Plans for a new lockup to be erected in the rear of this hall have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons and the foundations for same have been completed and the concrete blocks assembled, but the work has been held up on account of delay in getting the steel work. As soon as this difficulty can be overcome the lockup will be completed. The village officer stated that it would have been ready for use before this time except for this delay.

The number of arrests in this village, I was informed, would average about thirty a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup over night; some of the others are held a few hours during the day and some are taken direct to court and not placed in the lockup. Police court is subject to call any time when needed. The village officer is on duty until midnight; after that the lockup has no supervision.

The new lockup will be fireproof and until this is finished and in use there should be supervision of the present one during the entire night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTGOMERY

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 18, 1916. William Eager, village president.

Montgomery has a population of about 950.

One of the town constables is also a village officer. There is no night officer. It is an orderly village and has only about twenty arrests a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup over night.

The lockup is located in the basement of the new municipal building, a two-story brick structure. It was fully described in a report of inspection dated May 18, 1914, and was found in practically the same condition. Briefly stated, it consists of two concrete cells about 7 ft. 6 in. square facing three windows in the outer wall. There is also a small window in one of the cells, so that the light and ventilation are good. The cell doors are 2 ft. 4 in. wide, made of 1 in. bars set on 4 in. centers. Each cell has a wooden cot with iron springs, furnished with some bedding which was in good condition, also a toilet and stationary wash basin. The ceiling is metal. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The lockup was clean.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

While the interior of this lockup is practically fireproof, the interior of the building generally is of wooden construction and if the building should burn up the lockup would be destroyed and any person therein would perish. For this reason it is recommended that when a prisoner is detained in the lockup over night there should be supervision; either an officer or watchman should be employed to remain in the building.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 10, 1916. J. D. Wilson, mayor; Fred C. Brown, chief of police.

The city jail is situated in the rear of the municipal building. It is inadequate for a city of the size of Newburgh which had a population, according to the census of 1915, of 27,876.

The men's cell room appeared insanitary. It is about 50 feet long by 15 feet wide and has no windows. The only natural light comes from a skylight about 4 by 3 feet and a door at one end. The skylight has no opening and the ventilation of the room is insufficient.

There are only three cells for men under arrest, each 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., containing a toilet and two sleeping bunks, one above the other. A steel cage, 7 ft. x 15 ft., is used for lodgers. The practice of housing lodgers in the same room with men under arrest is objectionable. The cell room is lighted by two electric lights and heated by steam.

On the second floor over the men's cell room is a room about 13 ft. by 15 ft. which is claimed to be used for lodgers when there is an overflow from the men's cell room. Adjoining the lodgers' room are two small rooms about 6 ft. x 8 ft., one intended for the detention of women and the other for juveniles. The closets in these rooms are out of repair. Only a thin wooden partition separates the women's room from the so-called lodgers' room and the juveniles' room from the women's rooms.

Although the general city law makes the employment of a police matron mandatory in all cities of a population of 25,000 or over when women are detained. Newburgh has no matron. We examined the records for 1916



and found that three women were detained in January, two in February, five in March, two in April, six in May, and two in June. It is disgraceful as well as unlawful to have these women attended by men.

It was stated that children under sixteen years of age are usually detained each month.

Newburgh needs a new city jail. In the meantime the present jail should be improved. Conditions in the men's cell room could be materially improved by turning the cells around so as to face the rear wall in which windows should be placed. The lodgers' cell should be taken out and additional cells provided for men under arrest. The present floor of stone flagging should be replaced by a cement floor pitched to a drain to permit flushing. The skylight should be repaired to permit it to be used to improve the ventilation.

The floor above the men's cell room should be used exclusively for lodgers so as to do away with the reprehensible practice of mingling this class with men under arrest. Rooms for the detention of women and children should be provided in another portion of the building apart from the lodgers' room and quarters also should be provided for a matron in connection with these rooms.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That a new modern city jail be provided.
- (2) That a matron be employed when women are detained, as required by the general city law.
- (3) That until such time as a new jail is provided, improvements as suggested in the foregoing be made in the present jail.
- (4) That unless the authorities of the city of Newburgh file plans with the State Commission of Prisons showing substantial improvements with a view to making the jail adequate and sanitary before the 2nd of October, and also make provision for a police matron when women are under detention, they be cited at the November meeting of the Commission to show cause why the jail should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1916. Peter E. Gumaer, mayor; Frank A. Brown, chief of police. The police force of the city consists of eight officers. Police headquarters is in the same building with the city jail where there is always an officer on duty.

Port Jervis had a population of 9,418 in 1915.

The men's jail is in the basement of the city hall, a three-story brick structure. It has a concrete floor, steam heat, electric lights, and four large outside windows in front of the cells.

There are three steel cells, one double and two single. The former has two bunks and each of the others, two. They are furnished with bedding which was in good condition. Each cell has a toilet with a faucet over it.

There is a room for women on the third floor with a bath room adjacent containing a tub, toilet, and stationary wash basin. The room has two outside windows and contains one steel cage with two bunks and some bedding which was in fair condition. This department is not much used. But

few women are arrested and most of them are taken at once to court without being locked up. Police court is held regularly every morning and the judge is subject to call at any time when needed. The matron is subject to call.

The number of arrests for the year ending January 31, 1916, was 696. The number for the preceding year was 808. Of those arrested during the past year 24 were women and 129 were under twenty-one. Of the latter a few were children under sixteen who were lost, runaways or truants. Very few of them were detained in the jail, but when necessary to keep one he was placed in the women's room. There were seldom more than two or three prisoners at a time except when the railroad detectives made a raid on the train riders. The total number of arrests for train riding was 197. The next largest number was 169 for public intoxication and 109 for disorderly conduct.

This is an old building with a wooden interior and if once afire would burn rapidly. It might easily be impossible to rescue a woman on the third floor. Another reason why there should be new quarters for women is that it is necessary to go up two flights of narrow wooden stairs to reach the women's room. Frequently women are crazy drunk when arrested and to expect the police officers to carry such a woman up these stairs is unreasonable, not to say demoralizing. I was informed that the city authorities were expecting to build an addition to the present building which would provide new quarters for women on the first floor. This is strongly recommended. The plans should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

The separate room for lodgers is still in use. It is located on the first floor, has two large outside windows, elevated sleeping platform, a toilet, and stationary wash basin. It was in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—TUXEDO

### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1916. C. S. Patterson, supervisor; G. O. Bush, chief of the park police.

The town of Tuxedo has a population of between 3,500 and 4,000. The lockup is owned by the Tuxedo Park Association but is rented by the town.

The lockup consists of a small addition to the gatehouse at the entrance of the Tuxedo Park grounds. The gatehouse and the lockup are constructed of stone and supposed to be fireproof. The room has hot water heat, two outside windows, concrete floor, electric lights, and three steel cells with latticed fronts and tops, the rest solid. The bars of the cells are set well apart. There is a toilet in one of the cells and a wash basin in the officers' room adjacent. One of the cells has one bunk and the other two cells, two bunks each. Bedding is furnished when occupied at night. Police headquarters is in this gatehouse and there is always an officer on duty. The lockup was clean. The cells are under size, being only 4 ft. wide, and the room is small; otherwise the lockup is a commendable improvement. It was constructed a few years ago without submitting plans to the State Commission of Prisons. This the officials now regret, but at the time they took the recommendation of the steel men who furnished the cells. I was informed both by the supervisor and chief that before next winter ventilators will be installed in the windows, which is necessary in this small lockup.

The number of arrests in 1915 was 64. Very rarely a prisoner is held over night. The chief stated that not over six of those arrested last year were so held. A good many lodgers are cared for. The chief stated they would average one a night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNIONVILLE

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1916.

Unionville is a small incorporated village with about 500 inhabitants and arrests are infrequent. I was informed by the president that they would not exceed a dozen in a year and that not over half of these were held in the lockup over night. Most of the arrests were for intoxication. The village officials require that an officer making an arrest remain in the building when the prisoner is detained in the lockup over night.

The lockup consists of two steel cages placed in the rear section of the first floor of the village fire house. This portion of the room has a concrete floor. It is lighted by three outside windows and a sash door. The front part of the room is used for storing the village fire apparatus. The cages consist of flat bars set well apart; the partition between them is solid. Each cage has two bunks with some bedding which was in good condition. No lodgers are cared for. Night buckets are used. There is a wash bowl with running water at the front end of the room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1916. J. H. Wood, village president; J. C. Longwell, chief of police. The chief is on duty at night and the village also has a day officer.

Warwick has a population of about 2,500.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village fire house, a two-story and basement building. The room is 14 ft. x 24 ft., has a concrete floor, electric lights, a toilet, and a faucet with a pail standing under it. The village has public water but no sewers. There are some private sewers. This building has a sewer to a nearby creek. There are two windows at the end of the corridor in front of the cells. Three of the walls are the stone foundation of the building. The partition between the lockup and the room in front of it is lath and plaster. The lockup is practically below grade and the windows have small areaways. The heat is from a furnace in the room which heats the entire building.

There are three steel cells. A section of the rear of each cell and all of the front is of latticed bars 2 inches wide on 4 inch centers both ways, so that the openings are only 2 inches square. The cells are 5 ft. x 8 ft., each contains an iron cot furnished with a mattress and some blankets which were in fair condition. The interior of the cells is not well lighted; the only windows in the room are at the end of the corridor and the flat bars set so closely together do not permit very much light to enter the cells. During cold weather there is always a fire in the furnace, which keeps the

lockup dry, and the officer stated that during the rest of the year he always makes a wood fire in the furnace when any person is in the lockup, and that even when it is not in use he makes a fire at least once a week. The lockup is naturally damp in warm weather.

Since the last inspection the cells, the furnace, and the barred work enclosing the furnace have been painted and the walls of the lockup white-washed.

There were forty-five arrests last year, about two-thirds of whom were held in the lockup over night. There were two women arrested; they were not put in the lockup but were taken by the officer to his home. Most of the arrests are for public intoxication. Police court is held every day. No lodgers are cared for. The lockup was clean throughout, showing good care.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) One half the bars in the front of the cells should be removed; this would admit more air and sunlight into the cells and the remaining bars would still be close enough for security. The bars now constitute seventy-five per cent. of the cell front, leaving only twenty-five per cent. open. By removing every alternate bar each way there would be seventy-five per cent. open and only twenty-five per cent. of bar.

(2) This lockup is practically a cellar and requires a constant fire when in use to keep it free from extreme dampness. The outer room in front of the lockup would be a very much better place, as this room is at grade and has plenty of sunlight. Only a small portion of this room is now in use by the firemen, and it is recommended that the lockup be removed into this room and furnished with a concrete floor, or that another location be found with better sunlight and less dampness. Plans for any changes contemplated should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—WASHINGTONVILLE

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1918. Dr. W. E. Reed, village president; Edward Schuman, chief of police; W. N. Leonard, supervisor.

The population of Washingtonville is about 635.

This lockup was found in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. It consists of two steel cells, 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 8 ft., located in a small room on the first floor of the fire house, a wooden building. The cells have open fronts and tops and a section of the rear. The grated part consists of flat bars  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers. The partition between the cell room and the hose room consists of large sliding doors which can be left open when the cells are occupied, giving light and ventilation. The bunks are furnished with blankets.

The number of arrests, I was told by the village policeman, would not exceed four or five a year; most of them simply held to sober up. Occasionally one is held over night. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are cared for.

The lockup is heated from a coal stove in the hose room and lighted by electricity. An officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied.

There is no water in the building. Night buckets are used. The village has public water but no sewers. It would be an improvement to install water.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## ORLEANS COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALBION

Inspected July 12, 1916. Schuyler Hazzard, village president.

The village authorities of Albion have an arrangement with the board of supervisors of Orleans county to use a room in the basement of the county jail as a village lockup. The county furnishes the room together with the equipment and the sheriff furnishes whatever food is necessary for the prisoners for which the village pays. The village police have keys to the lockup and take their prisoners there and remove them without assistance from the sheriff. The number admitted to the lockup for the year 1915 was 250. The number of meals furnished by the county for the year which ended October 1st was 661.

The lockup is large, has several outside windows, a toilet, shower bath, a sink with running water, a roll towel, and several folding bunks with mattresses, blankets and pillows. The room was in good order and clean. The only criticism I made was the use of roll towels. Sanitary paper towels should be substituted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOLLEY

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected July 12, 1916. N. L. Cole, village president; John Langham, supervisor.

The population of Holley is about 1,700.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village building. Plans have been approved by the State Commission of Prisons for remodeling the lockup, but owing to some unavoidable delay in installing a new steam heating plant the other proposed changes have been delayed and the president stated that the work would be commenced immediately.

The present cages are to be used in the remodeled lockup. There are three, each 5 ft. x 6 ft. x 6 ft., made of 1½ in. flat bars set on 4½ in. centers both ways, leaving a 3 in. opening. They are open on all sides and the top.

The entire basement has a concrete floor and the lockup section is to have fireproof partitions surrounding it and will consist of a room about 14 ft. x 20 ft. There is to be a metal ceiling, two outside windows in front of the cells, each 2 ft. 4 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. The entrance door is to be metal or metal covered. A toilet and wash basin are to be installed in each cell. The floor of the lockup is on the level with the grade of the exterior. When these improvements are made it will be a very satisfactory lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—KENDALL

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1916. Ray McDonald, supervisor; J. L. Wright, town clerk.

The population of Kendall is about 1,600.

This town has a new lockup, located in the village of Kendall. It

occupies a room on the first floor of the rear section of the fire hall. The entire building is constructed of hollow tile with galvanized iron roof and concrete floor throughout and is supposed to be fireproof. There is a solid partition of hollow tile between the lockup and the hose room in front. The interior of the room constituting the lockup is 15 ft. x 22 ft. 6 in. There is a metal ceiling 11 ft. high. It has one large window about 3 ft. x 6 ft., a glass sash in the door 21 in. x 36 in., and a transom over the door 18 in. x 28 in., which give the lockup a fairly good light and as they are situated at opposite ends of the room, furnish a good circulation of air. The village has neither water nor sewers and of course there is no water in the lockup. It is heated by a coal stove.

There are two steel cages set in opposite corners of the room, each 5 ft. x 6 ft. x 6 ft., open on all sides, made of flat bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. set on  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers both ways. The cages are not new but were in use in the old lockup. They have metal floors and each is furnished with one steel folding bunk.

The lockup is not quite finished, the town clerk stated, and has not been used. The appropriation has been exhausted, but the authorities expect to repaint the cells and put a coat of concrete plaster over the side walls. Part of the material for this purpose is on hand; also new bedding is to be furnished.

The town clerk stated that the number of those arrested who are placed in the lockup would average about two a year. No lodgers are cared for. When completed this will be a very creditable lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—LYNDONVILLE

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1916. Frank S. Plummer, supervisor; Bert Thomas, chief of police.

The population of Lyndonville, where this lockup is located, is about 800. While the lockup is owned by the town it is also used by the village. It is situated in a rear room on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story brick building. The front section of this floor is occupied as a store. The village has neither public water nor sewers and there is no water in the lockup. The room is large, with a high ceiling, and well lighted, has a concrete floor, is heated by a coal stove, and has one electric light outside the entrance door and also in the lockup. The floor was somewhat littered, as the merchant in the front part of the building passes his refuse paper and other combustible material into the lockup for the officer to use in making fires in the stove. A suitable box should be provided in which to keep this material and it should not be scattered around the floor.

There are two cages with latticed bars set well apart. One was better lighted than the other and the officer stated that he used this cage when there is only one prisoner, which was usually the case. The cages have steel bunks supplied with bedding which was in good condition.

The number of arrests averages about 100 a year, practically all of whom are held over night. Most of these arrests occur in the fall during the fruit gathering season when there is a large floating and somewhat turbulent population in this section of the State. There are few lodgers cared for. During last winter there were from 20 to 25. They were not arrested.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to providing a receptacle for the kindling and rubbish, above suggested, provision should be made to prevent surface water during

heavy rain storms from flooding the floor of the lockup from the premises adjacent to the entrance door.

The installation of water and, if possible, a full flushing toilet would be a desirable improvement.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MEDINA

### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected July 12, 1916. John Crowley, village president; J. S. Brainard, chief of police. The total police force consists of five officers.

The population of Medina is about 6,800.

This is a modern lockup, in a building supposed to be fireproof. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection and was found in good condition. It is located in the basement or lower floor of the village hall, a large three-story stone building. It has a concrete floor, is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity, and each department has a wash bowl and running water in the corridor.

The men's jail has four steel cells with open fronts, each provided with a sanitary closet and an oak bunk. There are two windows in front of the cells and two ventilators in the wall.

The department for women is in a separate room which has one outside window and contains one steel cell equipped with a bunk furnished with some bedding when in use, a toilet, and stationary wash basin.

Police headquarters is in the same building where an officer is on duty every night until 2 A. M. and Saturday night until 3 A. M.

The number of arrests last year was 550, about ten of whom were women and twenty-five children. About sixty per cent. of the adults are held over night. No children are held over night. A number of lodgers are also cared for. The officer in charge stated they would average from twenty to twenty-five a month during the winter season. They are not arrested or taken to court. The former practice in this respect has been discontinued.

Last October the interior of the lockup was repainted—the walls a light color, and the cells a dark color which was a mistake. As recommended in the last report, the iron work should also have been painted a light color, as the windows are rather small and every reasonable opportunity should be improved to increase the light in both departments.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## OSWEGO COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—FULTON.

Inspected January 27, 1916. Victor C. Lewis, mayor; Edward J. Dyer, chief of police.

The population of Fulton is about 12,000.

The city hall and police station consist of a two-story brick building, originally a private residence. In the rear and attached is a long frame structure covered with metal, used as a gymnasium, dance hall, etc. In the rear end farthest from the street is a stage and underneath the stage is the jail, consisting of a cell room for men and a detention room for

women and juveniles. The jail portion is of brick construction with plastered walls and cement floor. The ceiling is of metal.

The room for men has three steel cells of square bars on all sides, size 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. Each cell has two steel bunks without bedding. There is a sink with running water and a common flushing closet in the cell room. This portion has three good sized windows.

The detention room is adjacent with separate entrance. It is furnished with two cot beds and bedding, but there are no toilets or washing facilities. Both rooms are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The jail is reached by passing through the yard of the building.

The jail was found in a fairly clean condition but an odor was present in the men's department. The cells are painted black and the interior of the room a rather dark color; a light color should be used.

The number of arrests during 1915 was 438, of which number 18 were women and 5 were boys. About 200 lodgers were housed during the year and were permitted to use the cell room.

This is a fairly good jail but the location is not the best. When a new city hall is constructed, provision should be made for a modern police station and jail.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That modern jail toilets be installed in the cells.
- (2) That a toilet and lavatory be placed in the detention room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—OSWEGO OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected March 22, 1916. Thomas Mowatt, chief of police.

The records of the police department show that there were 685 arrests made during the year 1915. Fourteen of these were women. Only two of the women were locked up and one of these was arrested four times for public intoxication, so that in reality only eleven different women were arrested. The records of the justice show that 17 boys and one girl sixteen years of age appeared before him during the year ending February 20, 1916, also one boy of seventeen and a family of six, whose ages ranged from ten months to twelve years. None of these was locked up according to a statement made by the chief of police. Five of the boys were placed on probation, eleven boys and the girl were sent to industrial schools or homes and the cases of two of the boys were adjourned. The boy of seventeen was sent to the county jail and the family was cared for by the Charities Department. The average number of inmates during 1915 was two and the highest number at any one time was eight.

The jail consists of two rooms in the basement of the city hall, a two-story and basement stone structure. Each room is about 28½ ft. x 18½ ft. with ceilings 10 ft. 2 in. high. One room has two windows at the end about 5 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., and two small windows about 18 in. x 10½ in. The other room has two windows of the latter size only. Both rooms have openings 18 in. x 10½ in. into air shafts in the side walls. The floors are of concrete. There are six steel cells in each room. In both rooms they are placed back to back, three opening toward one side of the room and three toward the other side. They have open fronts of round bars with solid tops and sides. There is a metal bunk in each cell. Three of these are provided with oilcloth covered mattresses. There is no other bedding. There is an old style hopper closet in each cell. The jail is lighted by electricity, (gas can also be used) and heated by steam. There is also a stove which is used before the main heating plant is started.



There are no washing facilities in the jail, but there are washbowls with running water in the hall just outside the cell rooms. Prisoners are furnished with food when necessary.

There is an officer on duty in the room adjoining the jail at all times. A matron is called when needed and there is a room provided for her.

After inspecting the jail we conferred with the Mayor, three members of the Common Council, the Corporation Counsel and the City Chamberlain. It is proposed to divide the rear room into two parts and use three of the cells for women or juveniles. The front room is also to be divided and three of the cells removed. The portion from which the cells are taken is to be used as a tramp room. Two windows are to be placed in the room for women and two in the tramp room. They are each to be 4 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. Glass is also to be placed in the door opening into the rear room. This will light the corridor in front of three more cells. New closets are to be installed in each of the cells and in the tramp room. The ventilators in the side walls are to remain. These changes are shown in the blue prints attached. It is recommended that instead of placing the lavatories in the rooms as shown on the above mentioned blue prints, that one be placed in each cell and that the slop sink, as shown, be set in the tramp room. It is also recommended that the cells be made of steel, that paint instead of whitewash be used on the side walls and that the steel work be repainted a light color.

The city authorities stated that in the event of a woman and a juvenile being detained at the same time, they will at once send the woman to the county jail, in the patrol wagon.

The City Chamberlain, presented a financial statement which shows that not over \$1,500.00 is available for these proposed changes.

A sketch showing the location of the city hall, as to streets and adjoining buildings, which was furnished by the City Engineer is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. BOOSA,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHOENIX

### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 17, 1916. N. A. Hughes, village president; R. D. Lathrop, police justice.

The population of Phoenix is about 1,800.

This is a village lockup but the town also uses it when necessary and pays rent. It is in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection, September 9, 1914. It is located in a room in the village fire station, a two-story wooden building. The room has two windows, one at the end of the corridor and the other in one of the cells. The heat is from a coal stove and there are electric lights.

There are three cells with barred fronts. Each cell is provided with a single bunk furnished with a mattress, blanket, and pillow, which were in fairly good condition. The room needed sweeping and hosing.

The village has both public water and sewers. The only water in the lockup is a faucet in the corridor over a slop sink. I was informed that this sink is used to some extent as a toilet and at times emitted a very disagreeable odor.

The justice stated that the arrests continue about the same as formerly,—about fifty a year. The majority are held over night in the lockup.

Those arrested on Saturday night are held until Monday morning, as there is no Sunday court. Prisoners are fed at the village hotel if detained any length of time. The lockup has no supervision at night.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Put outside windows in the other two cells. This is quite necessary to give them proper sunlight and ventilation.

(2) Provide the lockup with full flushing sanitary toilets, preferably one in each cell, and provide drinking and washing water in the cells, either by a faucet over the toilet or by a stationary wash basin. Cells in new lockups are so equipped in towns having public water and sewers, and as this town has these improvements they should be extended to the lockup. Specifications of the toilets and lavatories should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before being installed.

(3) Furnish supervision when the lockup is occupied at night. It is a fire trap and somewhat inaccessible and a watchman should be employed to remain in the building when the lockup is occupied. As this happens only two or three times a month it would not be a serious expense. A more desirable arrangement would be a small detached fireproof building with modern equipment which would not require supervision at night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## OTSEGO COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHERRY VALLEY

Inspected May 2, 1916. John Cooke, village president and chief of police.

The population of Cherry Valley is about 760.

The lockup consists of two steel cages open on all sides except the partitions, placed in the furnace room of the village hall. The concrete floor is slightly below the level of the ground on the outside. There is no water, either in the cages or in the room, but there is a wash basin with cold water faucet in an adjacent room.

These cages have been in use about four years. I stated in my former report that they had then been installed two years but had never been used; since that time they have been used on two occasions, once when a prisoner was locked up for a few hours during the day and another time when a lodger was permitted to occupy one of the cells over night. There is an electric light in the basement. The village has water but no sewers.

The lockup was in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection on August 28, 1914. I then stated that the cages were placed in a basement with furnace between them and the windows, practically excluding all sunlight, and recommended that they be moved to the window side of the furnace so they would face the windows; that a concrete floor be placed in that section of the basement; and that in addition to the window a glass panel be placed in the outside door for additional light. This has not been done. The president stated that the village authorities expected to comply with these recommendations, but as they were seldom using the lockup they had not felt that the matter was urgent at the present time.

There is one bunk and some bedding in good condition in each cage. As the building is not fireproof the lockup should have supervision when a prisoner is detained at night, and a closet and wash basin with running

water should be placed in at least one of the cells. Specifications of the closets and lavatories should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before they are installed.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORRIS

#### OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1916. B. D. Philipps, village president; G. Gardner, chief of police.

Morris is an incorporated village and has a population of about 500. It has a fire department and public water, but no sewers.

The lockup is located in one of the rooms on the first floor of the village hall, a two-story frame building. It consists of a section of this room, 6 ft. x 10 ft. in size, partitioned off from the rest of the room with two by four studding set upright from the floor to the ceiling four inches apart. The only equipment was a badly soiled mattress on the floor. There was no cot or bunk of any kind. The floor was dirty. The room outside the cell seemed to be a miscellaneous storage room, in a disordered condition, the floor badly littered and dirty. It was without heat, artificial light, or means of heating or lighting. There is a stove in the next room, but too far away from the connecting door to afford adequate heat to the cell in cold weather.

I was directed to the village clerk for full information about the lockup, but he could not or would not tell me how much the lockup was used or when it was built or give me any other information about it. However, I learned from other citizens that it was built within the past two or three years, that it was used at least three times the past year and possibly oftener, and that at one time there had been a wooden cot which a prisoner had destroyed but was never replaced.

This lockup was built without submitting any plans to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law. In my judgment it is utterly unfit for use as a lockup and I recommend that it be closed and the village notified that if it desires to maintain a lockup it present plans for a new lockup to the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—ONEONTA

#### OTSEGO COUNTY

At the request of the local authorities I visited Oneonta May 5, 1916, and conferred with them in relation to improvements to their city jail. Plans for a considerable addition to the municipal building, including a new city jail, were presented to the State Commission of Prisons some time ago and approved. Later, they were modified and a new plan was submitted which proposed to provide a temporary jail. It was estimated the first plan would cost about \$15,000, the second, \$5,000. The membership of the common council was changed somewhat at the recent election, and it is the intention as soon as practicable to enlarge the municipal building along the first plan proposed, which would be a permanent improvement and is needed by the city not only so far as a new jail is concerned but for other quarters as well.

On further consideration it was concluded it would not be wise to expend \$5,000 for a temporary addition which later would have to be torn down. It was stated that the city is required this year to construct a new sewage disposal plant which will cost about \$80,000 and the authorities feel that this is about all the expenditure they can afford to make at the present time.

It is now proposed to remodel the existing jail so it may be used until such time as the permanent addition to the municipal building is erected. The present jail, a one-story stone building, is located in the rear of the municipal building. The chief criticism of this jail has been as follows:

- (1) It does not afford any separate place for women.
- (2) Lodgers are housed in the jail with the prisoners.
- (3) It is dark and lacks sunlight.
- (4) It is deficient in ventilation.

The city authorities propose to remove these causes of criticism by housing the lodgers in a room in the basement of the municipal building entirely separate from the jail; by providing quarters for women and children in a room on the second floor of the municipal building, which is good sized, contains a large outside window and is furnished with cot bed, toilet and wash basin; by installing in the men's jail a large window at the end of the corridor in place of the present small window; and by putting large skylights in the roof. The new window and skylights are to be made as large as conditions require.

This jail has six steel cages, three on each side facing a central corridor. They consist of flat bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide set on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers each way, so that the openings between the bars are 4 in. square. The tops are open, admitting light from the roof. A satisfactory system of ventilation would be installed and each cell would be furnished with a toilet and stationary wash basin. Solid partitions would be placed between the cells. The back of the cells would be against the outside wall.

The floor of the jail is concrete. The six cells are sufficient for the present needs of the city for male prisoners.

I suggested that plans showing these various improvements be prepared and submitted to the State Commission of Prisons.

These improvements apparently would remove the principal causes of criticism of the present jail and the city authorities are very solicitous that they be accepted until such time as the finances of the city will permit them to enlarge the municipal building according to the plans first presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

### OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 2, 1916. I. J. Kent, village president; Barney Dickinson, chief of police.

The population of Richfield Springs was 1,623 in 1915.

This lockup consists of a one-story wooden building, about 16 ft. x 24 ft. in size. It is divided into an entrance hallway and three small rooms opening off the hallway. The doors between are barred. There is also a barred section over each door. Each room is furnished with an iron cot, mattress, blankets, and sheets. The beds and also the entire lockup was clean. There are two barred windows in the hallway in front of the cells, each about 8 feet square. Electric lights have been installed since the last inspection and the lockup cleaned.

Police headquarters is in the fire house adjacent and a night officer is maintained the year around and gives the lockup some supervision.

The lockup is not very much used. There has been only one prisoner during the past two months, who was held for only a few hours during the day. I was informed by the village clerk that the number of prisoners placed in the lockup would not exceed twenty-five a year. No lodgers are housed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) This lockup should have constant supervision when occupied.
- (2) At least one or two of the cell rooms should be provided with a full flushing toilet; as seldom more than one of the rooms is occupied at a time, perhaps it is not necessary to require that each room should have a toilet; the dry closet should be abolished and washing and drinking facilities should be provided.
- (3) The rooms are without ventilation except through the door and the windows in the hallway. A small barred window should be placed in each cell room.
- (4) A more satisfactory improvement would be a small fireproof lockup with steel cells and modern equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## PUTNAM COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—BREWSTER

Inspected September 22, 1916. Oscar Bailey, supervisor.

The village of Brewster has a population of about 1,400. /

This lockup has been fully described in former reports. Since the last inspection a lavatory has been installed. The lockup was never properly planned, as the cells are placed so as to face solid brick walls. To relieve the darkness somewhat, two skylights were installed last year over the cells. If the cell tops were of bars instead of plate steel, the cells would be very light.

There are two massive steel cells, size 6 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. x 7 ft., one of which is furnished with a steel bunk and bedding which was in good condition. The other cell is used as a lodging place for tramps and has no bunks. Each cell has a flushing closet.

The only provision for heating is a coil of pipes attached to the ceiling at one side of the room. This is said to be entirely inadequate in cold weather, and during the late fall and spring the heating plant in the town hall adjacent which supplies the lockup is not kept running. This matter should be investigated by the town authorities and if the lockup is found to be improperly heated, an additional radiator should be installed.

The number of arrests averages 75 to 100 per year, and during the winter from 56 to 60 lodgers a week are housed in the lockup. Lodgers should not be permitted to occupy the lockup. Either the cells should be removed and a lockup fitted up in the basement of the town hall or a room for lodgers provided elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—COLD SPRING

## PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected November 15, 1916. Martin Adams, supervisor; Andrew Reilly, chief of police.

The population of the village of Cold Spring is about 1,000.

The lockup of this town is located on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story frame structure in the hill section of the village. Since the last inspection in May, 1914, this lockup has been improved as recommended in that report by the installation of electric lights and a separate outside entrance. It formerly was heated by steam and a stove. An additional radiator has been installed and the stove removed, thereby lessening the fire risk. The lockup otherwise remains in practically the same condition, but the number of prisoners has greatly decreased during the last two years. This is ascribed to the fact that some public works which were under the process of construction in this vicinity have been completed and instead of 75 arrests a year, as formerly, there are now only about ten.

There are still a few lodgers, an average of about two a week in cold weather, I was informed. They are admitted on the order of the supervisor.

There are three cells with barred fronts facing outside windows. One is metal lined throughout and the others are wood. Each has an iron cot with wire springs, a mattress, and some blankets in good condition, also a toilet with good flush. There is a sink with running water in a room outside the cells.

The lockup was clean, showing good care. The janitress lives in a portion of the building in adjacent quarters and has a key to the lockup so as to be able to release prisoners in case of fire. I was informed the town proposes to further improve the lockup by installing a concrete floor and concrete plaster throughout instead of the present ordinary lath and plaster.

This would be a desirable improvement and would tend to make the lockup more sanitary. There is an officer on duty in the village during the night until 4 A. M. who gives the lockup supervision in addition to the janitress.

The lodgers are now allowed to sleep in the cells. It is recommended that one of the cells be kept for the exclusive use of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PATTERSON

## PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1916.

Patterson is a small hamlet having a population of 400 to 500.

The lockup is a small one-story brick and stone building, situated in the field about a third of a mile from the central portion of the village. It is said to belong to private parties and is rented to the township.

The equipment consists of two steel cages 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. x 8 ft., each provided with a steel bunk with a small amount of bedding, and the room is heated with a coal stove but there are no toilet facilities or electric lights. Sunlight and ventilation are by means of three small windows. There is no floor, the cells being placed upon the ground. The village has electric lights and the same should be extended to the lockup. It is said that the lockup is seldom used. Its location is very inconvenient, and the cells might better be transferred to some other suitable building more accessible. If the present lockup is continued in use, in addition to installing an electric light both inside and outside, the floor should be cemented and the cells painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NASSAU

Inspected May 29, 1916. Le Roy Knapp, village president.

The population of Nassau was 597 in 1915.

This lockup consists of two steel cells placed on the first floor of the village fire house, a two-story frame building. The room has a hard pine floor and ceiling.

The cells are 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. The front of the cell is on the 7-foot side. The open part consists of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. square bars set on 4 in. centers with cross bars set on 12 in. centers. The bunk in each cell is furnished with a mattress and some bedding, which were in good condition.

The room has four good sized windows, a coal stove, and electric lights. Very few arrests are made in this village, only one having occurred during the past six months. An officer remains in the building when the lockup is occupied. There were from fifteen to twenty lodgers during the past winter; they are not placed under arrest.

The installation of the steel cells in place of the former wooden ones is a commendable improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### POLICE HEADQUARTERS—RENSSELAER

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1916. John McIntyre, mayor; Thomas Fahey, chief of police. The total police force of the city, which has two precincts, is twelve, six of whom are on duty at night.

The population of Rensselaer was 11,210 at the time of the last census.

Police headquarters is in the second precinct station house and records of the entire department are kept there. The arrests of the entire city for the year 1915 were as follows:

	Men	Women
January .....	18	..
February .....	16	..
March .....	14	..
April .....	19	1
May .....	23	2
June .....	14	1
July .....	28	..
August .....	10	1
September .....	12	..
October .....	16	2
November .....	9	2
December .....	..	..

I was informed by the police officials that none of the women was locked up in either jail. Children if held at all are committed to the care of the Humane Society in Albany. In addition to the foregoing one woman was held over night for intoxication but was not arrested; she was simply taken in for safe keeping and allowed to go in the morning. I was informed she was held at the second precinct station and that there were no male prisoners in custody at the time. About fifty per cent. of those arrested are locked up and most of them are held over night. The majority of the arrests are either for train riding or intoxication. The court sits every morning at the first precinct and again in the evening if desired.

The jail in this precinct remains the same as at the time of my inspections on October 28, 1914, and June 22, 1915. There are three brick cells with grated doors; one has a wooden bunk, the other an iron cot bed. The ceiling and floors are wood. One of the cells is still used as a store room. There is but one window, 3 ft. x 3 ft. 10 in., in the cell room. The cells are 5 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. x 7 ft. high and are practically without sunlight. The grated door is 6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 2 in. I was informed that there were more or less bed bugs in the cells; with the wooden floor and wooden ceiling it is almost impossible to keep the cells free from vermin. The jail has steam heat and electric light.

Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. Lodgers are still housed in the basement as described in my former reports. It was stated that during cold weather the number averages from 20 to 25 a night, but in the summer there are very few.

As this jail is in the same condition as at the time of my last report, the recommendations contained in that report are repeated as follows:

"This city needs a new station house with a new city jail built along modern lines, but until that materializes the following improvements should be made to the jail in this precinct:

"First. An additional window should be installed in front of the cells.

"Second. Either the two brick cells in use should be entirely removed and modern steel cells equipped with toilets and lavatories substituted, or the fronts of these cells should be removed and a barred steel front substituted, giving more light and ventilation to the cells.

"Third. Composition flooring should be installed over the present wooden flooring and metal ceiling over the entire room."

To the foregoing recommendations I would add that if the present cells are retained, each cell should be furnished with a sanitary full flushing toilet and stationary wash basin.

This is a very old station house and contains so much wood that it is almost impossible to keep it free from vermin. Plans for improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—RENSSELAER

### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1916. John McIntyre, mayor; Thomas Fahey, chief of police. The population of Rensselaer was 11,210 at the time of the last census.

The jail portion of the building occupied as the second precinct station house remains the same as described in my reports of inspection dated October 28, 1914 and June 22, 1915. It contains three brick cells, one of which is used as a store room, particularly for coal. Part of the heat is from a coal stove in the front room used as the police office. There is also steam heat. The ceiling and floors are wood. There is a sink with running water in the room in front of the cells and a toilet room adjacent. Each cell has a wooden bunk. The cells are practically without sunlight. While there are three windows, each 22 in. x 42 in., the yellow paint and coal dust rendered them almost useless for the admission of light.

The cells in this station house are darker than those in the second precinct; they are solid brick except the grated doors, and only one faces the window. Police court is held in the morning in this station house, and in the evening when there is business awaiting the court.



About one third of the arrests in the city are made in this precinct. No lodgers are kept here.

The only feasible improvement to this jail would be to remove the entire interior and substitute a couple of steel cells with modern equipment facing the windows, putting in composition floor and steel ceiling. The glass in the windows should be removed and glass substituted which will admit light. It is unusual in a city the size of Rensselaer to maintain two police jails or station houses, and considering the number of arrests made in this city they are hardly necessary. I again repeat the suggestion made in my last report—that one of them be fitted up for women and all men under arrest be confined in the other one. This would remedy the present embarrassment of not having a separate place for women. It would seem that a city of the third class should provide a detention place for women, although there are but few.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

##### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1916. Chas. A. Goerold, chief of police; Daniel Keenehan, captain, assisted by six sergeants and twenty-four patrolmen.

The jail in this station house has been fully described in former reports. There are two departments, one for men and one for lodgers. No women are detained here but are sent at once to the second precinct station house.

The jail for men consists of eight stone cells, four on each side facing a central corridor. The sunlight is obtained from a window at the end of the corridor. The room is lighted by gas and heated by hot water. There was complaint at one time that this room was not sufficiently heated; this has been remedied by installing two hot water radiators.

The cells are solid except the doors which are composed of flat steel bars set well apart. Each cell has a wooden bunk and a toilet which is automatically flushed. There is a sink in the corridor with hot and cold water faucets.

The jail was clean. I was informed it is hosed out every day or two and is always flushed after using.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the year 1915 was 397 males and 33 females. The captain estimated that about seventy per cent. of the men arrested were held in the station house over night and taken to court at nine o'clock in the morning. All those arrested after four P. M. are held all night, as there is no evening court. Prisoners in custody in the afternoon not sufficiently sober to be taken to court by four o'clock are held until the next morning.

On the main floor is a large room for lodgers which contains four large windows, hot water radiators, gas jets, and low wooden platforms upon which the lodgers sleep. The number of lodgers housed here during the year 1915 was 1,416. There were comparatively few during the summer months. The captain stated that at times in winter there were as many as 18 or 20 at once. This room is also provided with a full flushing toilet and sink with hot and cold water faucets. The room was clean. It had not been much used during the summer. The old register in the floor, mentioned in former reports, still remains, but it is claimed it is now kept

clean. It would be very much better to remove it and board up the hole, as it is a catchall for dirt and it is practically impossible to keep it in a sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected September 28, 1916. Charles A. Goerold, chief of police; James P. Shaughnessey, captain, assisted by six sergeants and thirty-six patrolmen.

There are two departments in the jail section of this station house. The room for women is located in the basement which is mostly above grade and has under it a subcellar containing the heating plant. It has two large grated outside windows with wooden shutters on the interior, hot air heat, gas, and five iron cot beds furnished with mattresses, white sheets, blankets, and pillows with white slips. This room makes a very satisfactory sanitary quarters for the care of women, and all women arrested anywhere in the city of Troy are sent to this station. The number of women arrested in the various precincts during 1915 was: First, 24; second, 68; third, 30; fourth, 12; by the detective bureau, 33; total, 167. I was informed that the five beds in this room were ample for the accommodation of the women arrested. If, however, this should prove not to be the case, there is plenty of room for two additional cot beds.

No lodgers are cared for in this station house. Those applying for lodging are directed to the first and third precinct station houses.

The men's jail consists of a single inside room in the basement. It has no outside window, the only daylight coming from a small skylight extending up through the two stories above to the roof. The only artificial light are two open gas jets in the corridor. The floor is flagging, and there is a sink with a faucet in the corridor.

This room contains thirteen brick cells with barred doors, only seven of which are in actual use at present. The others are not needed and are used for storage purposes. The sergeant in charge stated that very rarely there were as many as seven prisoners at a time; that usually the number did not exceed four or five. Each cell is provided with a wooden bunk and toilet. The toilets can only be flushed from another room and I was unable to learn how frequently this is done, but from former reports of inspection it would appear they are flushed once or twice a day by the janitor. The interior of the cells is absolutely dark, so that the officer had to strike matches to show me the interior, although the gas jets were burning. The inspection was made at three o'clock in the afternoon on a bright sunny day. Not a ray of sunlight has ever entered one of these cells, and even daylight does not penetrate them. Constructed of brick, they are like caverns in the earth, damp and chilly. The only heat is from a hot air register in the wall in one end of the corridor. I was informed that in cold weather the jail is insufficiently heated.

This is the principal police station in this city, centrally located, and the arrests are practically double the number of those in any of the other precincts. During 1915 there were 633 men and 68 women. During the same year there were 97 men and 33 women arrested by the detective bureau. I was informed that the majority of those were taken to the second precinct station house, and when held in custody at all were detained in that station house. Prisoners arrested in the morning or afternoon up to four o'clock are taken to court on the same day if sufficiently sober. Those arrested after four o'clock who do not give bail and intoxicated prisoners not sufficiently sober to go to court previous to four o'clock are held all night. The court opens at nine o'clock in the morning, so it appears that more or less of these prisoners are held in these dark, damp, ill venti-

lated cells for seventeen hours. I was informed that at least seventy-five per cent. of the prisoners arrested in this precinct were held over night for morning court. Prisoners are not given food and the cells are not furnished with bedding. It is well known that most prisoners have low vitality, are under-fed, and not very warmly dressed. More or less of them have incipient tuberculosis or rheumatism; and some of them have syphilis or other infectious diseases. The condition of an intoxicated person after a few hours relaxes and he is easily chilled. It is self evident that these dark cells, inhabited for many years by these various classes of prisoners are insanitary, and endanger the health of the prisoners. It is also well known that sunshine is needful to keep any human habitation in a healthful condition. The pretense that these prisoners are only held at night is not quite accurate, as in the summer time there are eight or nine hours of daylight between four o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock in the morning.

I am familiar with all the jails in cities of the second class and nearly all the jails in cities of the third class and the lockups in various villages of the State and I am unable to recall any cells elsewhere in this State as objectionable as the cells for men in this station house. Dark cells for punishment purposes have been eliminated from all modern prisons and yet here in the city of Troy, in its principal station house, all the cells for men are dark, although these men have not had their day in court and are simply held under the suspicion of the police as offenders.

In the report of inspection of this jail, dated May 12, 1914, occurs the following:

"No sunlight enters the cells, a skylight in the roof and gas jets furnish the only light. The building is equipped with a hot air furnace, but it was stated that it was impossible to keep the place warm during cold weather."

In another place in this report is the following:

"The janitor said the closets were flushed by him once a day."

I was unable to learn that there had been any improvement in the heating facilities since that report was made. A report dated September 23, 1914, after commending the cleanliness in the station house and the provision that had been made for women prisoners, contained the following:

"In our opinion, while these changes are an improvement, they are but a makeshift. The cell room is dark, and as it is located near the center of the building it always will be. In our judgment it cannot be properly ventilated or heated."

The report of inspection made November 23, 1914, contains this statement:

"The cell room was cold."

The report dated December 21, 1915, contains the following:

"In 1914 the authorities of Troy were cited to show cause why this jail should not be closed. The improvements made since that time are the fitting up of the detention room for women, the appointment of a matron, and the elimination of lodgers. While these are commendable, I am still of the opinion that the cellular section of this jail is unsuitable for lockup purposes. In comparison with the other city jails throughout the State (a number of which are being improved) this falls far below the average."

These conditions could be largely remedied temporarily without building a new station house or new jail. There is a large room adjacent to the women's room 22 ft. 3 in. x 18 ft. 10 in. x 8 ft. 11 in., with four large barred outside windows, which is not now in use for any purpose. It is light, dry, and sanitary, and could be fitted up for a jail for men at very little expense. It could be furnished with four steel cells of standard size, set with their backs against one of the inside walls, or six cells if set in a double row in the center of the room. These cells should have open tops and fronts, and as far as possible face the outside windows. They should

of course be provided with bunks, toilets, and stationary wash basins. The room should have a composition floor for sanitary reasons. The room would not of course be fireproof; neither is any other part of this station house. If the interior of this building should burn the prisoners in the present cells in the basement would perish unless released. As there is always an officer on duty at the station house, prisoners could be released in case of fire and the danger in this proposed room would not be greater than in the present cells.

The chief stated that an objection to putting prisoners in this room is that the windows open on the streets. This could be overcome by installing Florentine or translucent glass in the windows. These windows now have wooden shutters on the interior, so that persons passing could not be seen by the prisoners, and prisoners are not apt to call out to people unless they see them. This could be further remedied by removing an obstreperous prisoner from these cells to one of the dark cells.

I have been informed that the usual number of prisoners in this station house does not exceed four or five at a time, so that this room would practically meet the ordinary demands. Some of the other cells could be retained in case of an overflow. The expense would be comparatively small, consisting almost entirely of the cost of steel cages and the plumbing. These cages and the toilets and wash basins could all be removed and used in the new station house when built, so that the investment would not be a loss if a new station house were constructed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) It is recommended that the vacant room mentioned be fitted up with steel cages with modern equipment, and used for the confinement of male prisoners; that non-transparent glass be placed in the windows; and that composition flooring be placed over the present wooden floor. Plans for this improvement should be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

(2) That electric light be substituted in this station house and also in the first and third precinct station houses in place of gas.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1916. Charles A. Goerold, chief of police; Michael H. Powers, captain, assisted by six sergeants and twenty-one patrolmen.

This jail occupies a separate two-story building in the rear of the station house. It has two departments, one for men and one for lodgers. No women are detained here but are sent to the second precinct station house.

The jail room contains six windows, is heated by a stove and lighted by gas. There are six steel cells with open fronts facing windows. Each cell has one wooden bunk and a toilet flushed from a tank with a chain. One of the cells was used by the janitor for storage purposes and the toilet in one of the other cells was out of commission. The jail was clean, including the windows.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the year 1915 was 310 men and 80 women. The sergeant in charge stated that the number in custody at one time seldom exceeds one or two over night. Those arrested during the day are taken to court at once up to four o'clock in the afternoon and some of those arrested later give bail.

The lodgers' room is on the second floor directly over the men's jail. It is heated by a coal stove, has a wooden floor, but is without either washing or toilet facilities for which the sergeant stated the lodgers had to go down stairs to the men's jail. This is objectionable.

There is another room on this floor not in use and not in condition to

be used. The lodgers' quarters were clean. Evidently this jail is having better care than formerly.

The number of lodgers cared for during 1915, mostly during cold weather, was 1,959. I was informed that the average during the winter was fifteen a night.

The light in both departments is by gas.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Install in the lodgers' room a full flushing sanitary toilet and stationary wash basin.
- (2) Substitute electric light for gas for lighting purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY.

#### RENSSELAIRE COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1916. Charles A. Goerold, chief of police; James N. O'Brien, captain, assisted by six sergeants and sixteen patrolmen.

This is known as the Lansingburgh station house and is located on Second avenue near Sixteenth street.

The jail is located in a room on the first floor in the rear section of the station house, a three-story brick building, lighted throughout by electricity and heated by steam. The jail room is well lighted with five outside windows and one in an air shaft.

There are four latticed steel cages in the center of the room, each containing two steel bunks and a toilet with a tank flush. There is a sink in the room with hot and cold water faucets. The jail was in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness.

This precinct covers a residential section of the city and there are not many arrests. It is very unusual to have more than two in custody at the same time. All women arrested in this precinct are sent to the second precinct station house where there are a women's room and a matron.

The number of arrests for the year 1915, according to the record, was 111 men and 12 women. All men arrested up to three o'clock in the afternoon, if sufficiently sober, are taken to court the same day; the others are held all night until morning court. I was informed by the sergeant in charge that in his judgment about seventy-five per cent. of those arrested are held for morning court.

There is a lodgers' room in the basement. It is fairly well lighted with outside windows and contains a toilet, sink with faucet, and several sleeping platforms. The floor is concrete and was clean. During 1915 there were 1,906 lodgers cared for. They are not arrested or taken to court or given food.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### ROCKLAND COUNTY

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAVERSTRAW

Inspected February 12, 1916. H. M. Purdy, supervisor; Thomas J. Freeman, village president; M. A. Ford, chief of police. There are four police officers, two on duty during the day and two at night. Police headquarters is adjacent to the lockup and there is an officer on duty both day and night.

The population of the village is 5,418 and the number of arrests averages from 30 to 40 a year, a very few of whom are held over night. The police court sits at any time during the day or evening and even those who have had their hearings in the evening are, as a rule, taken to the county jail at New City the same evening. A good many lodgers are housed. During the cold weather they range from 5 to 15 a night; there were 15 on the night preceding the inspection.

Very few women are arrested, usually not more than three or four a year. I was informed that women are not held in the lockup over night but have their hearing during the same day or evening and are either discharged or sent to New City.

This lockup was fully described in my report of inspection of March 22, 1915, and is still in the same condition. However, a contract has been let by the town and village boards to install all the improvements recommended in that report. This will make the lockup 14 ft. x 19 ft. with a 9 ft. ceiling. The lower floor will be concrete and the upper, composition. There will be one room on the upper floor for lodgers and two on the lower floor, one for men and one for women, each with a large outside window, steam heat, stationary wash basin, and toilet. Each department will have a separate outside entrance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILLBURN

##### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected June 27, 1916. John Creelman, village president.

This lockup has been somewhat improved since the last inspection. The entire steel cage containing the two cells and a corridor has been turned partly around so that the window at the end of the corridor now coincides with an outside window in the building, giving the interior of the lockup sunlight. The window at the other end of the corridor opens into a large hose room, giving some light, and the two windows together afford ventilation. It has electric lights, and there is now an outside entrance instead of an entrance through the hose room as formerly. Supervision is furnished at night when the lockup is occupied, so that all the recommendations contained in my last report of inspection have been complied with except the installation of water in the lockup. I was informed by the president that this would be done during the present summer.

The president stated that most of the prisoners arrested in the village have a hearing the same day. During the past year not over two or three were detained in the lockup over night.

The authorities do not make a practice of allowing lodgers in the lockup and only under exceptional circumstances is one allowed to occupy it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—SUFFERN

##### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected June 22, 1916. James J. Brown, supervisor; S. S. Mapes, village president; A. R. Schults, chief of police. The total police force of Suffern consists of four officers.

The population of the village of Suffern in 1915 was 2,781.

An appropriation of \$1,300 has been voted by the village to build a new lockup and the village authorities are considering the selection of a

new site. A system of sewers for the village is just about completed and the delay in the matter of a new lockup has been partly caused by awaiting the completion of the sewers, I was informed. The old lockup was ordered closed June 8, 1916, by the State Commission of Prisons, but is still in use, as the village authorities understood they had permission to use it until the construction of the new one.

The number of arrests averages three or four a week, practically all of whom are held over night. The chief stated that the number of women arrested was about 25 or 30 a year. In cold weather the number of lodgers averages two or three a night.

A new lockup is very much needed and its construction should be expedited. I understand that plans have been drawn but have not yet been forwarded to the Commission for approval but will be before the lockup is constructed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—CANTON

Inspected August 14, 1916. Ceylon G. Chaney, supervisor.

The village of Canton has a population of about 2,700.

The lockup is located in the basement of the town hall which is above grade. There are three steel cells in the department for males, each provided with bunk, mattress, blanket and pillow. There is a lavatory in the cell room.

When the lockup was constructed two rooms were set apart for the use of women and juveniles but there are so few arrests of this class that one of these rooms is now being used as a court room for the justice.

The lockup is lighted by electricity, heated by steam and was found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
Commissioner.  
JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MASSENA

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 1, 1916.

The village of Massena had a population in 1915 of 4,614.

The lockup is in the basement of the town hall, containing two steel cells in the department for men, and a separate room for women. The village has a large population of foreigners and the number of arrests during the past few months has been more than usual. The lockup appeared to be well cared for. If the number of arrests continues to increase the village authorities should consider the advisability of adding to the present facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOOKUP—MORRISTOWN

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 12, 1916.

This lockup is located in the rear of what is known as Comstock Hall, a large wooden building and contains two steel cells with bunks and bedding. There are no sanitary facilities except buckets. The building has electric lights. The lockup is of wooden construction and should have constant supervision when occupied by prisoners because of the danger of fire. Few arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
*Commissioner.*JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## CITY JAIL—OGDENSBURG

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1916. Julius Frank, mayor; M. T. Powers, chief of police.

This jail was described in detail in a report of inspection dated March 11, 1915, from which the following is quoted:

"The jail is not a proper one for a city of over 16,000 inhabitants. It does not seem possible to make it into a suitable place of detention. The cells are simply vaults. The officers have great difficulty in taking prisoners down the narrow staircase and about the only way to get a 'drunk' down is to drag him down on his back.

"Tramps, drunks and minors can not be kept separate. Sick prisoners can not be properly cared for, and women can not be segregated as they should be. In fact, the whole arrangement is a disgrace to such a thriving municipality.

"The city of Ogdensburg needs a proper jail, which should contain ample quarters for the care and separation of prisoners. The city authorities should give this important matter very serious consideration and then take prompt action."

Conditions have not changed since this report was made, and so far as the State Commission of Prisons is aware no steps have been taken by the city authorities to provide better quarters. The mayor stated that the city was willing to make "reasonable improvements", but did not indicate how far the city was prepared to go.

The jail was clean at the time of inspection, but the cells lack light, ventilation and modern sanitary equipment.

The records of the police show that 859 arrests were made during the year 1915, of which number 347 were males and 12 females.

The city authorities should again be urged to provide an adequate and sanitary place of detention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
*Commissioner.*JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 14, 1916. John Pert, village president; James H. Leahy, chief of police.

The village of Potsdam has a population of about 4,200.

This lockup is located in the old fire engine house, a two-story brick structure, centrally located. The officers' quarters and men's department are on the first floor, and three rooms on the second floor are used for females, juveniles and lodgers. There are six steel cells in the men's department each equipped with bunk, mattress, toilet and running water and there is also a lavatory in the corridor. The room is heated by steam and is well lighted and ventilated. The other rooms are equipped with sanitary facilities.

The lockup was clean and apparently has good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES T. MURPHY,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## SARATOGA COUNTY

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—CORINTH

Inspected July 1, 1916. Edgar E. Costello, supervisor.

The village of Corinth is incorporated and had a population of 2,214 in 1915.

The lockup is in a room in the rear of the town and village hall, a one-story frame building. The room is well lighted and ventilated by windows and is heated by a stove. There are electric lights. The building is constructed of combustible material and the lockup should have constant supervision at night when occupied because of the fire risk. It is stated that such supervision is given.

There are three steel cells, each equipped with two bunks and a bucket. There is a sanitary toilet and lavatory in an enclosure in one corner of the room. One of the cells intended for the detention of women had a solid plate front with barred door. The wife of the deputy sheriff acts as matron when a woman is arrested, which is infrequent. No women should be detained in the lockup when a male prisoner is in custody.

The lockup was clean and evidently has proper care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916.

This is a new building, built on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. I would recommend that the chief of police be asked to see that the jail is kept cleaner than it was at the time of my visit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1916. Walter T. Butler, mayor; James H. King, superintendent of police. The total police force of the city is usually 12, but from June to September inclusive it is increased to 26.

The population of Saratoga Springs was 13,792 in 1915.

This jail is located on the first floor of the city hall, formerly the town hall, and has four departments. The men's jail occupies a room about 18 ft. x 32 ft., with concrete floor, metal ceiling, and nine outside windows. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There are six steel cells, 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., with open fronts and tops and solid sides and rears. The open part consists of square bars set on 4 in. centers, with cross bars set on 12 in. centers. There is one bunk in each cell, furnished with a mattress. Blankets are provided in cold weather. Each cell has a toilet and stationary wash basin. There is also a sink with faucet in the corridor. In addition to the bunks in the cells there are five in the corridor, used in case of overflow.

There is a separate room for juveniles which contains two windows, cot bed, toilet, wash basin, and electric lights.

There is a room for women which contains one large steel cell furnished with a bunk, toilet, and stationary wash basin. There is also an iron cot bed in the room outside of the cell and another toilet and stationary wash basin. This room has two windows. The windows in all departments are barred and the glass is translucent. They are made to swing open from the top inward.

In addition to the foregoing there is a room for lodgers in the basement under the men's jail of the same size and practically the same equipment as the jail for men, except the windows, of which there are eight, are not so large. There are four cells, each provided with a toilet and wash basin. There are also four bunks and toilet in the corridor.

This jail was remodeled in 1915 on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and is now complete and in excellent condition.

The number of arrests during July and August averages about 250 a month, so the superintendent of police stated; during the other ten months the average is about thirty a month. About twenty-five per cent. of those arrested are held in the jail over night. They are given food if in custody at meal time. The number of women arrested during the year preceding the day of inspection was 54, about seventy-five per cent. of whom were put in the jail. Police court is held every evening.

The number of lodgers during the six months of summer averages about ten a month; during the other six months, about fifty a month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected Sunday, August 13, 1916.

This jail has been recently overhauled, on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, but it was found in a most untidy, filthy condition, which is a disgrace for a place the size of Saratoga, and I would recommend the immediate discharge of the janitor and the employment of a man who at least has some regard for decency and the care of a public institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

Reinspected August 15, 1916.

Since my recent visit the place has been cleaned, but not as it should be. I saw Commissioner King and he said he would discharge the cleaner for inefficiency and procure some one else, which is sadly needed.

HENRY SOLOMON.

*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

### SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected December 8, 1916. H. R. Davison, supervisor; Joseph Bledtry, town clerk; W. G. Nealer, resident constable.

The population of the town of Waterford is about 7,000, and of the village about 8,200.

This town has a new modern lockup which has been in use more than a year. It was inspected July 28, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition as at that time. It is located on the first floor of the town hall and has two departments, one for men and one for women. The room for men is about 12 feet square, has a concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, and is fairly well lighted by two outside windows. There are two steel cells with perforated tops and open fronts. Each has one steel bunk, toilet, and stationary wash basin. The bunk consists of iron slats in a steel frame. The edge of the frame extends about two inches above the slats. It is not supplied with mattress or blankets. A bunk of this character is neither suitable for a seat or a bed without a mattress; it should have a waterproof mattress which could be hosed off.

In my report of last year I called attention to the neglected condition of the enamel of the plumbing. No attention seems to have been paid to this matter and the plumbing now presents more discolor and neglect than at that time. I was informed that the lockup is in the care of the janitor of the hall. It is inexcusable to allow this new plumbing to become so neglected.

The department for women consists of a single room with an outside entrance. It has an outside window, concrete floor, toilet, and stationary wash basin. The plumbing in this room is also in a neglected condition, and the room has not been provided with electric light or bed. It has not been used, as only one woman was arrested during the year and she was taken on the same day to the county jail at Ballston. There is no regular village police, but the town constables attend to the work of the police officers. Most of the prisoners are taken before Justice Van Kleeck who stated that the number of arrests during the past year was from 100 to 150, most of whom were held in the lockup over night. No tramps or lodgers are cared for except when under arrest.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Furnish the bunks in the men's department with waterproof covered mattresses.
- (2) Install in the room for women an electric light, and an iron cot with waterproof mattress.
- (3) Make a definite arrangement with the janitor or some other person to clean the plumbing in both rooms and keep it clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

*Chief Inspector.*

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

## CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

Inspected July 5, 1916. George R. Lunn, mayor; James W. Rynex, chief of police.

Schenectady has an estimated population of about 90,000 and its total police force consists of 99 officers.

The work of remodeling the city jail, in progress at the time of the last inspection in June, 1915, has been completed and the jail has been greatly improved by the changes. There are now three departments. In the department for men there are eight cells facing outside windows, each equipped with a bunk and toilet. These cells now have open fronts and a ventilator opening into a shaft so that they are fairly well lighted and ventilated. There is a stationary wash basin in the corridor.

There is a separate room for women which contains one cell and several cots outside the cell, also a full-flushing toilet and stationary wash basin. The cell is intended for the use of women who need to be separately detained. The officials stated that as yet it had not been necessary to use it.

There is also a separate room for children provided with a toilet, stationary wash basin, and cot bed. This is seldom used, as children are not usually detained in the police station in this city. It can, however, be used when necessary to afford an additional classification for women.

All the rooms have outside windows, concrete floors, metal ceilings, and have been newly painted throughout.

The total number of arrests for the year ending November 30, 1915, was 2,770, of which 307 were juveniles who were not kept at the jail, and 201 were females. About sixty per cent. of the prisoners other than juveniles were held over night, the chief stated. Lodgers are not kept in this jail. The city has a municipal lodging house in another building in charge of another department.

While this jail has recently been greatly improved, it is still inadequate for a city the size of Schenectady, as both the jail for men and the room for women are at times congested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected August 14, 1916.

This place has recently been altered and repaired, but is still far from what it should be. The slats of the beds, nearly without exception, are broken and need repairing. The rear windows open into a yard which is accessible to anyone who chooses to go there, therefore a 12-ft. fence should be erected about ten feet from said windows.

The place was found in a dirty condition and to say the least, it reflects greatly on the management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCOTIA

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

I visited Scotia on July 5, 1916, and was advised by the village clerk that this village does not maintain a lockup; that there is seldom an arrest

and when a prisoner is held he is taken to the city of Schenectady. While the village owns two steel cells which are stored in the cellar of the fire house, they are not used and have not been for some years, and it is not the purpose of the village authorities to make use of them until such time as they can be placed in a separate building or other approved location.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—COBLESKILL

Inspected February 5, 1916. Jay G. Cross, village president; O. E. Auchenpaugh, chief of police.

The number of persons arrested in this village for the year 1915 was nine, most of whom were held in the lockup over night. The number of lodgers during the year was 151; they were not placed under arrest. The highest number of lodgers at any one time during the present winter, the chief stated, was four. This does not include occasional batches of train riders who are held in the lockup by the Delaware and Hudson detectives for the arrival of a train.

The lockup remains in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection, but the village is preparing either to build a new municipal building which shall contain a new lockup or remodel the present lockup along the lines which have heretofore been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. The village has a surplus of several thousand dollars on hand, but in order to use this surplus for a municipal building it will have to be appropriated by a vote of the people. It is planned to have a special election to pass upon this question and some additional funds will also be required. The charter of the village does not authorize a special election and the local representatives in the Legislature are procuring an amendment to the charter which will permit such an election. It is expected that this matter will be carried through during the present winter or spring. The general sentiment of the village seems to be favorable to it.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEBURG

#### SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected February 4, 1916. Charles Snyder, village president; George Best, chief of police. The population of Middleburg at the last census was 1,059.

This lockup is located in a one-story wooden addition to the village engine house, a two-story brick building. The room is about 14 ft. x 24 ft., has two outside windows, a sink with running water, a coal stove, and two chairs.

There are four cells, one of which is used as a store room. Each of the others has a wooden bunk furnished with a mattress and some bedding which were new and in excellent condition.

Water has been installed in the lockup as recommended in my last report of inspection; otherwise, it remains in the same condition as at that time.

The number of prisoners arrested in this village, I was informed by the police justice, does not exceed ten or twelve a year. The police court is in session during the entire day and the cases of practically all persons arrested are disposed of the same day. No lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHMONDVILLE

##### SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected February 5, 1916. S. G. Shafer, village president; Eli Wayman, constable. The population of Richmondville at the last census was 567.

This lockup was not used at all during the past year and during the preceding year there were not more than two or three arrested. It was clean, showing good care. No lodgers are housed in the lockup.

The two cages are each 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Each is furnished with a bunk, mattress and some bedding which were in good condition. There is no water in the lockup; the village has water but no sewers.

As the lockup is located in a wooden building it should have supervision at night when any prisoner is locked in a cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHARON SPRINGS

##### SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected May 2, 1916. William H. Craig, village president; Arthur Ingraham, chief of police.

The population of Sharon Springs is 531 and in the summer increases to about 4,000, it being a summer resort.

The lockup consists of two cages in the basement of the village hall, a frame building with concrete foundations. The floor of this portion of the basement occupied by the lockup is on the level with the ground outside. The cages are in a room 12 ft. 16 ft., with a 10 ft. ceiling. The floors of the cages and the section of the room in front is concrete; the floor in the rest of the basement is dirt. This room has one good sized window but as it is toward the solid side of the cage it is practically useless. There is no water in the basement. The village has a water and sewer system. Formerly, there was no heat in the basement and the lockup was only used in summer, but heat has been installed and the lockup can be used any time of year.

The upper floor is used as a fire station, and library and reading room. The basement is reached by a stairway from the reading room and also by a rear entrance at grade. Usually prisoners are taken in from the rear of the building. There is an electric light in the basement, but none in the immediate locality outside.

The number of arrests during the summer ranges from 15 to 25. As the lockup can now be used in cold weather this number will probably be slightly increased. No lodgers are housed. A night officer has supervision of the lockup during the summer.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The cages should be turned around so as to face the window.
- (2) The floor of the entire interior of the cage room should be concreted.

(3) A closet and wash basin should be installed in each cage.

(4) An electric light should be placed in the approach to the lockup on the outside.

These improvements were all recommended in my former report. They would be inexpensive and are necessary, and unless this village is sufficiently interested in maintaining a lockup to make these improvements, I recommend that it be discontinued until such time as they are made. Specifications covering the improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## SCHUYLER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTOUR FALLS

Inspected July 22, 1916.

The population of Montour Falls in 1915 was 1,281.

Two steel cages in the engine room on the first floor of the fire house on the main business street of the village suffice for a lockup in this village. The cells have steel bunks and bedding, but are without toilet facilities. Buckets are used. There is a sink with running water in the room. Arrests are comparatively few.

The lockup should have supervision at night when occupied by a prisoner on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## SENECA COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SENECA FALLS

Inspected January 19, 1916. Louis J. Avery, village president; John McKane, chairman of the board of police commissioners; Stuart Hill, chief of police. The police force consists of the chief and three additional officers, two of whom are on duty all night.

The population of Seneca Falls is about 7,000.

This lockup was fully described in my reports dated July 7, 1914, and February 12, 1915. Practically all the recommendations for improvements in those reports have been complied with except the installation of a metal ceiling. Concrete floors have been installed in the cells and the cells have been repainted with a light color. The broken bunk has been repaired and the obstruction over one of the windows removed. The lockup was clean, showing good care. It is well heated with two radiators.

The number of arrests during 1915 was somewhat less than the preceding year. The Chief stated they would not exceed 100 as against 160 the preceding year. Only three women were arrested during the year and they were at once taken to the county jail at Waterloo, three miles distant with an hourly trolley service. Last year there were about 600 lodgers, but this year so far there have been only about 100.

This lockup is inconveniently located, being almost half a mile from police headquarters and the central portion of the business section of the village. I am glad to report, however, that a very strong effort is being made to construct a new municipal building in the central section of the

village in which it is proposed to include a new lockup with separate quarters for lodgers and for women. A large meeting was held in the village on the evening of the day of inspection for the purpose of promoting this enterprise. It seems to have the approval of the citizens generally.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## STEUBEN COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—AVOCA

Inspected April 19, 1916.

The population of the village is about 1,100.

This lockup is situated in the rear portion of the new Masonic Hall, a portion of which is also used by the fire department. The building is a two-story structure of concrete blocks. The interior of the lockup is practically fireproof, having a cement floor, concrete walls, and steel ceiling.

There are two steel cells of round bar construction except the partition and tops which are plate steel. Each cell has a steel bunk with mattress and blankets. The bedding and whole interior were found in an excellent state of cleanliness, the cells having been newly painted. The room is heated by steam, ventilated by means of one large window, and has a sanitary closet in the corridor. The building is lighted by electricity, but none is provided in the cell room. The adjoining room, which is used as a meeting place for the village and town board, has electric light; it would be a simple matter to extend the same to the cell room. The same is respectfully recommended. The constable stated that the lockup is used about six or eight times a year for prisoners. A few lodgers were cared for during cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANISTEO

#### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1916. Edgar Northup, village president; G. M. Halsey, chief of police, assisted by one night man and two special officers. The population of Canisteo is about 2,300.

This lockup remains in the same condition as at the time of my inspection on November 10, 1915. That report noted several improvements which had been made as recommended. The lockup was clean and in fairly satisfactory condition.

There are three steel cells with bars set well apart, facing outside windows. The new gas stove was in good condition. The room is large and is also used as police headquarters. The lockup is given supervision by a night officer.

The number of arrests averages from 35 to 40 a year, most of whom are held in the lockup over night. Police court is held every morning except Sunday. One cell is kept for the exclusive use of prisoners.

There are a good many lodgers during cold weather. There have been but seven or eight this fall so far, but during last winter they averaged from 100 to 125 a month. They are locked up but not taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## CITY JAIL—CORNING

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1916. C. G. Hamner, chief of police.  
Corning has a population of about 14,000.

The total number of arrests during the past twelve months was 876, of which number 29 were females and 24 juveniles. About 1,300 lodgers were housed.

This jail and station house have been fully described in former reports. The jail consists of a room with five cells for women, situated on the main floor of the city hall, a room with five cells for men in the basement, and there is also a large room for lodgers, through which it is necessary to pass before reaching the quarters for men. All departments are light, fairly well ventilated, provided with steam heat, electric and gas light, and each cell has a modern sanitary closet and wash basin with running water. There is also a toilet and lavatory in the corridor of each department and in the lodgers' room.

The cells for women are furnished with steel bunks and good bed clothing which was found in a tidy condition. A police matron is employed when there are female prisoners or juveniles. The cells for men have polished wooden bunks without bedding. Wooden floor bunks are provided for lodgers.

The jail throughout, including toilet fixtures, was clean and the interior well painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMMONDSPORT

## STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 9, 1916.

The population of Hammondsport in 1915 was 1,560.

This lockup is situated on the first floor of the municipal building, which is a two story structure of cement blocks. It is conveniently located and the cell room is reached from either the front or rear of the building.

There are three modern steel cells, size 5 ft. x 8 ft. x 8 ft., each provided with mattress and blankets. There is also a sanitary closet and wash basin with running water in each cell. One of the cells is separate from the others and faces in an opposite direction; this is intended for the use of special classes of prisoners, minors, etc. It is claimed that the arrest of a woman requiring detention has not occurred in years.

The floor is cement, ceiling steel, and the side walls are smooth plaster. The room has five large windows with translucent glass in the lower sash. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

It is said that the total number of arrests in the village averages about fifty per year.

This is an excellent fireproof lockup and was found in good condition except the plumbing was somewhat rusted and the bedding not very clean. The bedding should be washed more frequently and the plumbing kept thoroughly painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—HORNELL

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected February 17, 1916. Edward J. Davis, mayor; Clarence Bailey, chief of police.

Conditions in the city jail have not changed materially since it was last inspected, November 27, 1914, at which time it was described, except that it was more clean and showed better care. Sleeping platforms have been provided for lodgers in the basement.

This jail was ordered closed by the State Commission of Prisons to take effect October 25, 1915. The order has been extended from time to time and unless a further extension is granted will go into effect March 22, 1916.

The voters of the city in 1914 voted down a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the construction of a city hall, police station and jail. Last year it was proposed to build a new police station and jail at a cost of \$15,000 but this proposal also was defeated. Plans for a new police station and jail were submitted last November and were approved generally by the Commission but no funds were available with which to erect the building. The city officials state that at the present time a bill is pending before the Legislature authorizing an issue of bonds to the amount of \$75,000 with which to pay current indebtedness.

The city authorities now propose to improve conditions by remodeling the present jail, if the Commission approves, and the purpose of my visit was to confer with the mayor concerning contemplated changes. It is proposed to use the present office of the chief of police together with a portion of the present cell room for males, as a department for men. It would contain seven cells and would be lighted and ventilated by windows in the east and south walls. The floor would be covered with composition flooring pitched to a drain and the ceiling would be metal covered. The present cells, which would be used, are of latticed bar construction, each 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. and would be equipped with toilets and lavatories. A department for women would be provided in the rear of the men's department with two windows opening into the south wall and an airshaft for ventilation. It would have one cell, a composition floor, toilet, lavatory and iron cot bed. The jail would be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is proposed to use these quarters until such time as the city is financially able to erect a new municipal building and jail.

Hornell had a population in 1915 of 14,352 and the records of the police show that 1,045 males and 39 females were arrested during the year 1915.

If the plans to be presented are approved the authorities assured me it was their intention to begin the work of remodeling the jail at once. Meanwhile they requested a further extension of the order closing the jail. This is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## CITY JAIL—HORNELL

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1916. E. J. Davis, mayor; Clarence Bailey, chief of police, assisted by one captain, one roundsman, and nine patrolmen.

The city jail is located on the first floor of the City Hall adjacent to police headquarters. The jail for men consists of one large room with a high ceiling, well lighted and ventilated, having seven outside windows,

three in front and four on the side of the room, all hung to swing open, a composition floor, steam heat, electric lights, and seven steel cages open on all sides and the top. The partitions between the cages are solid.

The bars are set well apart so as to freely admit light and air into the interior of the cages. Each cage has a toilet with a good flush operated by a push button, a stationary wash basin with a self closing faucet, and two folding bunks.

The women's department consists of a smaller, but good sized, room on the same floor, with a high ceiling, two large outside windows, composition floor, electric lights, steam heat, stationary wash basin, a toilet in an adjacent closet, cot bed with bedding, stand, chair, looking glass and towel. The ventilation is by the windows and a large ventilating shaft. Both rooms were clean, showing excellent care.

There is to be a large room for lodgers in the basement which is not completed, but it is expected to be ready soon. It is to have concrete floor, toilet, wash basin, sleeping platforms, steam heat, and electric lights. No lodgers are now being cared for.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1916, to October 1st was as follows:

	Male	Female	For Intoxication
January .....	17	1	12
February .....	39	.	16
March .....	37	3	26
April .....	75	1	44
May .....	82	2	54
June .....	113	.	68
July .....	97	7	83
August .....	154	.	129
September .....	134	2	109

About ninety per cent. of those arrested were detained in the jail over night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PAINTED POST

### STEBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1916. A. E. Scudder, supervisor.

The population of Painted Post in 1915 was 1,319.

The lockup is located in the basement of the fire house, which is a two-story frame building. The basement walls are of concrete blocks, largely above grade. There is an entrance in the rear and one from the truck room above.

The equipment consists of two latticed steel cages, size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., each furnished with two steel bunks and some blankets; a sink with running water, also a flushing closet in the room. The latter was broken and useless. There are five windows, 2 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft., one electric light and hot air furnace which heats the rooms above. The floor is cement and the ceiling has been covered with corrugated sheet iron. The cell bottoms are of wood.

At the time of inspection the lockup was very damp and dirty. The bedding was also dirty and a condition of disorder prevailed, the room being used more or less for storage purposes.

The lockup is the property of the fire department but the township rents the privilege of using it. It is said that the total number of arrests

averages about fifty or sixty per year and about 200 lodgers are allowed to stay in the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the lockup be cleaned at once and someone made responsible for its cleanliness in the future.
- (2) That the toilet be repaired.
- (3) That lodgers be excluded from the cells and a room partitioned off for their separate use.
- (4) That no females or juveniles be detained in this lockup.
- (5) That the building be kept under proper supervision during the night when prisoners are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) OLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PRATTSBURG

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 10, 1916. John Bradley, president of the village. The population of Prattsburgh is 700.

This lockup is located in a rear room of the village hall and fire house, which is a two-story building of concrete. There are two latticed steel cells, size 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., each furnished with a steel bunk, an oilcloth covered mattress and some good blankets and pillow. The floor is of wood covered with sheet iron, the ceiling is wood, and the side walls are of brick and concrete.

The room is lighted with a kerosene lamp and heated with a coal stove. There are no toilet facilities except an iron bucket in a metal case. The village has a water system but no sewers or electric lights. The lockup has one large window, eash door and transom, and light and ventilation seemed satisfactory.

The lockup is little used but it should be kept under the supervision of an officer during the night when a prisoner is detained as there is a possibility of fire. The installation of running water would be an improvement, which could be done at small expense.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) OLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAVONA

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1916. John R. Hedges, village president; John H. Bowlby, supervisor, Bath. The population of Savona in 1915 was 571.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the fire house, which is a two-story building of brick and stone construction. The floor and ceiling are wood, the side walls stone and concrete.

There is one latticed steel cage provided with a steel bunk and good bedding. The room is heated with a coal stove and lighted with a kerosene lamp. There are three windows in the room, also an outer door with transom.

The lockup is used only a few times during the year, I was informed, but when a prisoner is detained an officer should remain in charge as there is danger of fire. There are no sanitary facilities as the village has no water system or sewerage. The lockup was found in a clean condition.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Inspector.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

### TOWN LOCKUP—AMITYVILLE

Inspected April 15, 1916. Frederick Sheide, supervisor, Lindenhurst; Franklin S. Purdy, resident justice.

This lockup belongs to the town of Babylon but is used principally by the village of Amityville which has a population of about 3,000.

It contains two steel cells with open fronts and tops, placed in a detached one-story brick building with a concrete floor and wooden roof and ceiling. It is lighted by electricity and heated by a coal stove. There are two good sized outside windows and a toilet and wash basin in the room.

The justice stated that not over ten prisoners were detained during the past year. No lodgers are housed. The village has night police the year around, but as the lockup is remote from the business section of the village, their duties are such that they are unable to afford the lockup proper supervision.

It is again recommended that some definite arrangement be made to give this lockup constant supervision at night when occupied, or that it be made fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—BABYLON

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 15, 1916. Frederick Sheide, supervisor, Lindenhurst; Thomas Gallagher, chief of police.

The population of Babylon is about 3,100; that of the township, about 8,000 in winter and 16,000 in summer. There are, however, two other lockups in the township.

The lockup is in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection. It consists of a one-story brick building with a tin roof, concrete floor, and four windows. The interior consists of a single room, about 20 ft. square, with a 10 ft. 6 in. ceiling, in which are three steel cages. It is heated by a coal stove. The room is furnished with a toilet, stationary wash basin, and electric light. It was found in good condition and has been newly whitewashed since the last inspection.

Only two prisoners were locked up last year. A few others were arrested, but their cases were disposed of without the use of the lockup. A good many lodgers are allowed to sleep in the building during cold weather; the number varied from one to ten almost every night; there is none in the summer. No lodgers are permitted when there is a prisoner. There is a night officer who gives the lockup supervision.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—BAY SHORE

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 4, 1916. John Westerbeke, supervisor, Sayville.

The village has a population of about 5,000 but is not incorporated. The lockup belongs to the town of Islip. The town also has lockups in the villages of Islip and Sayville.

The one at Bay Shore consists of a one-story frame building about 12 ft. x 18 ft. sided and painted on the outside, and celled on the inside. The floor is wood in good condition. There are six barred windows, each about 18 x 36 inches. The heat is from a coal stove. There is an electric light just outside of the front window. There are two good steel cages, open on the top and on all sides except the partition. The bars are one-half inch square set on four inch centers. Each cage has two steel folding bunks each furnished with a mattress in a slip, two blankets and a pillow in a slip. The bedding was all apparently nearly new and was clean. The keeper stated that the bedding was washed twice a month and the lockup cleaned up weekly. He has been janitor for about four months, and said that in winter when the lockup would be used more than during the summer, he would be paid for cleaning it more frequently.

The village has public water but no sewers. There is no water in the lockup.

The justice stated that the number of arrests would not exceed 25 or 30 a year and that most of those arrested were held in the lockup over night. The janitor stated that there was a prisoner in the lockup about a month ago and two the night before the inspection. These were all that had been locked up during the last several weeks.

Since the last inspection in December, 1914 the lockup has been moved to its present location in the back yard of the janitor, who has been employed to take care of it. Formerly it was located on the premises of one of the constables, who acted as janitor and gave it supervision at night.

About six weeks ago a man was arrested who was crazy drunk. He resisted being put into the lockup and broke the glass in two of the windows, upset the stove and broke it before the officers could lock him in the cell. He was extremely noisy and aroused the neighborhood.

This was the occasion complained of in the complaint of August 22nd, sent to the State Commission of Prisons. The complainant lives on another street some 400 feet from the lockup. While this street is a strictly residential street, the one on which the lockup is situated is a mixed street of residences and business places of various kinds. The complainant stated that she did not see the interior of the lockup and characterized it as she did because it was a small wooden building, a "shack", without water for drinking or washing or a toilet. She said that upon other recent occasions since, she had been disturbed by noisy inmates of the lockup. These disturbances probably did not come from the lockup but from some other source, as according to the statement of the janitor no one has been in the lockup since the occasion mentioned above, until the night before the inspection, and it was conceded that these prisoners were not noisy.

Two or three neighbors living much nearer the lockup than the complainant stated that the occasion mentioned was the only time when any inmate had disturbed the neighborhood, and the janitor and justice corroborated this statement. Neighbors familiar with the condition of the lockup stated that the complainant's characterization of the lockup conditions was a gross exaggeration.

At the time of inspection it was broom clean, but had not been

scrubbed or hoed out in some time and the iron work of the cages needed painting.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Two other villages in this town, Sayville with a population of 3,200 and Islip with a population of about 2,500, have good town halls with lockups in them. Bay Shore has a population of over 5,000 and many more arrests than either of the other villages, and needs such a building quite as much as either of them.

(2) This lockup should have water installed in it, a sink with a faucet anyway, and a toilet if possible.

(3) It should have supervision at night when occupied. Besides the arrests of 25 to 30 a year, the overseer of the poor stated that between 100 and 150 lodgers slept in the lockup last winter. No one of the constables lives near the lockup and the janitor who lives on the premises has no key to the lockup and is not charged with any responsibility for its supervision at night. He should be furnished a key to the lockup and cages and be employed to give it supervision when occupied, or other means should be provided for its effective supervision on account of the danger from fire.

(4) A new stove should be provided, the broken windows repaired, the floor scrubbed and the steel work cleaned and painted.

(5) As the lockup is light and dry, and sanitary with the improvements above mentioned, its location is a matter to be determined by the town board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—BELLPORT

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 7, 1916. Riley P. Howell, supervisor, P. O. Patchogue; E. M. Price, resident justice; A. H. Bumstead, deputy sheriff and chief of police.

The population of the village of Bellport is about 500.

Since the last inspection the village has been incorporated. The lockup still remains in the same place, about a half mile from the village proper but within the corporate limits. The lockup belongs to the town of Brookhaven and is a small detached one-story wooden building, located in a lonely place at the edge of a large woods, about half way between the Bellport station of the Long Island railroad and the village of Bellport. It has a concrete floor and double door, one of bars and one of wood. The room contains one window, also a sink and pump. It is used so little that it is hard to keep the pump in working order, but on the day of inspection the officer was able to pump some water from it.

There are two steel cages, open on all sides except the partition, made of flat bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, set on 6 in. centers both ways. Each cell has two steel bunks furnished with a good supply of bedding in excellent condition. Night buckets are used.

The entire lockup was clean and is now receiving good care. The number of arrests averages about fifty a year. Of this number about thirty of these are locked up and about half held all night. There is occasionally a lodger, but he is locked up and taken to court in the morning.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The lockup should have supervision at night when occupied by a prisoner, on account of the danger by fire.

(2) The lockup is already within the limits of the village, but should be removed to some more convenient place. The rescue of a prisoner from this lockup as now located could be easily accomplished by confederates; even a single officer could not stop it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—BRIDGEHAMPTON

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 6, 1916. Charles Redfield, supervisor; P. O. West Hampton; Charles Humblet, resident justice; Carl Mulligna, chief of police.

The population of the village of Bridgehampton is about 1,200.

This lockup belongs to the town of Southhampton, but is used principally by the village of Bridgehampton. It consists of a one-story concrete building, 10 ft. x 12 ft., supposed to be fireproof. It has a concrete floor and roof; is heated by a coal stove; and has two outside windows, each 18 in. x 30 in. It is without water and electric lights, although the village has both. The village has no sewers and the owner of the land on which the lockup stands will not consent to a cesspool upon the premises, so that a toilet is not feasible, but there should be not only an electric light in the lockup but also one on the outside, as it is situated in a lonely place and it is unreasonable to expect an officer to take a criminal to this lockup in the dark, unlock the door, and at the same time retain the custody of his prisoner.

The number of arrests averages about twenty-five a year, most of whom are held over night. No lodgers are cared for.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Install an electric light in the lockup and one near the entrance door on the outside.
- (2) Install water in the lockup.
- (3) Repair the present stove or replace it with a new one.
- (4) The roof leaks and makes the lockup very damp. This should be remedied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—CENTRAL ISLIP

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1916. John Westerbeke, supervisor, P. O. Sayville; Platt R. Hubbs, resident justice; John J. Swarts, town constable and keeper.

This lockup consists of a one-story wooden building located on the premises of the constable. It is sided and painted on the exterior and celled with hard pine on the interior. The village is without public water and sewers and there is no water in the lockup. It contains two windows and there is a large sash in the outer door. There is also a solid door.

There is one steel cage, made of flat bars set well apart; it contains two folding bunks, each furnished with a straw bed, blanket, and pillow; the



straw is changed frequently and the blankets aired quite often. The heat is from a coal stove.

The lockup and bedding were clean and in good condition. The officer lives on the premises and gives the lockup supervision at night. When an intoxicated person is detained he stays at the lockup which is very little used.

There were quite a few arrests in the village during the past year, but only one person was detained in the lockup; he was held over night. There has been no woman inmate in two years. In case a woman is arrested and held, if the lockup is occupied by a man, she is given a room in the constable's house. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—EAST HAMPTON

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 6, 1916. Nathan N. Tiffany, supervisor; Edward C. Morford, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 1,800, and that of the town about 6,000.

The lockup is a one-story detached brick building containing a single room 10 ft. x 14 ft., with a concrete floor, electric lights, metal roof and ceiling, coal stove, and running water. The daylight is from two windows, each 18 in. x 24 in.

There are two steel cells with open fronts made of square bars set on 4 in. centers. Each cell contains two canvas hammocks and a supply of bedding in excellent condition.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests averages about fifty a year, most of whom are held over night. The Chief stated that there were about forty lodgers last season. They are not arrested or locked in. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—EAST MORICHES

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Riley B. Howell, supervisor; P. O. Patchogue.

On October 6, 1916, I conferred with the above named supervisor in relation to lockup conditions at East and Center Moriches in his town, and was informed by him that a lockup is not now maintained at either place; that after my last report was received the use of the lockup at East Moriches was discontinued; that in order to preserve the cells it was moved onto a vacant lot in the country in the general vicinity of Center Moriches, but has not been and will not be used; that the prisoners are either taken to Patchogue or by automobile to the county jail at Riverhead, and that a proposition will be submitted to the voters at the next town meeting for an appropriation to build a new lockup at Center Moriches. Plans for a new lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—HUNTINGTON

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1916. Edgar A. Lewis, supervisor; A. W. Biggs, chief of police; George C. Henderson, resident justice.

The population of the town is about 12,000 and of the village, which is not incorporated, about 5,500.

The lockup is located in the town hall, a brick building supposed to be fireproof. It occupies four rooms and was fully described in my report of November 19, 1914. It is still in the same condition except that a toilet and wash basin have been installed in the detention room used for women prisoners, as recommended in my report. An electric light has also been placed in the ceiling of this room.

The number of arrests continues to average about one a week, and five or six women in a year. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are cared for. All tramps applying for lodging are arrested and taken to court.

This is a very good lockup except that one of the rooms is deficient in sunlight. It was clean, showing good care by the janitor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—ISLIP

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 4, 1916. John Westerbeke, supervisor, P. O. Sayville; F. Smith Wright, resident justice.

The population of the village of Islip is about 2,800.

This lockup, which was fully described in my report of December 12, 1914, remains in practically the same condition. It consists of a large room on the first floor of the town hall, a two-story brick building. This room contains four windows and a transom over the outside door. It has a concrete floor, gas light, toilet with tank flush, sink with running water, steam heat, and metal ceiling.

There are two steel cages open on all sides except the partition. They are made of 1½ inch flat bars set on 5½ inch centers, with metal floors. Each cell contains two folding bunks, each with a mattress, blankets, and pillow with slip, all in good condition.

The lockup is satisfactory throughout except that the cages need painting. It is cared for by the janitor of the building.

I was informed that the number of arrests is about six or seven a year, most of whom are held over night. This number is less than has heretofore been reported. No lodgers have been taken care of during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—LINDENHURST

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 15, 1916. Frederick Sheide, supervisor; Charles W. Wild, deputy sheriff; C. W. Irmisth, resident justice.

The population of Lindenhurst is about 1,700.

The lockup is the property of the town of Babylon, but is used principally by the village of Lindenhurst. It consists of a one-story detached brick building with a wooden roof, concrete floor, and electric lights. It is heated with a coal stove, and contains two steel cells with open tops and doors and the rest solid. The cells have metal floors. There is a wooden bunk with some bedding in fair condition in each cell. Night buckets are used. The toilet and stationary wash basin in the room outside of the cells were in good condition.

The lockup was clean, showing good care. It is little used. There was no prisoner placed in it last year. A few lodgers were housed, not over ten during the winter, I was informed by the deputy sheriff. When occupied by lodgers the door is not locked. It has no supervision after 11 o'clock at night. As it has a wooden roof and is surrounded by wooden buildings, either there should be supervision when a prisoner is detained or the roof should be made fireproof. The only protection now for a prisoner is the fact that the key to the lockup is left with a nearby resident with the expectation that in case of fire he will release the prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—MATTITUCK

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 12, 1916. David Tuttle, supervisor, P. O. Greenport; Edward Gallger, constable and village police.

This lockup is owned by the town of Southhold, but is used principally by the village of Mattituck which has a population of about 1,500 but is not incorporated. It has neither public water nor sewers.

The lockup, which was formerly about a half mile out in the country in a lonely place, has been moved into the village and placed on an unoccupied lot in the rear of some buildings and about 100 feet from any other structure. It is a one-story, well constructed, frame building, sided and painted on the outside and celled throughout in the interior with matched hard pine. There are two good sized windows with wooden shutters.

There are two wooden cells, each 5 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. high. Each cell has been provided with an iron cot with woven wire springs, mattress and blankets, all in good condition. The heat is from a coal stove in front of the cells and the light is from a kerosene bracket lamp.

There were four arrests last year, I was informed by the officers. Two were placed in the lockup and one was held over night. When a prisoner is detained over night the officer remains in the lockup.

This lockup is light, dry and warm, and while it is somewhat antiquated, it seems to meet the needs of this village considering the very little use there is for a lockup at this place. The building is in good condition except it needs a new roof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHPORT

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1916. Samuel Robbins, village president; Charles J. Hauger, chief of police.

Northport has a population of about 2,600.

The lockup consists of a one-story concrete block addition to the village fire house. There is one large room containing one window, concrete floor, metal ceiling, coal stove, sink with running water, and electric lights.

There are three steel cages, open on all sides and the top. The partition is solid. Each cage has two folding bunks with bedding in good condition. There is no toilet in the lockup. The village does not have public sewers, but cesspools are used. Evidently one was constructed for the fire house, as it contains two toilets, one of which is close to the partition between the hose room and the lockup; so it would be a simple matter to put a toilet in the lockup.

The lockup also lacks a separate place of detention for women. Occasionally a woman is kept in one of the cells when one of the other cells in the same room is occupied by a man. This is illegal and should not be tolerated. A small addition could be built on to contain a small room for women, to be furnished with an iron cot, stove, toilet and lavatory. A cell would not be necessary and the expense would be small.

This is a comparatively new lockup and a very good one, but lacks completeness. It is likely to be in use for many years and should be completed and modernized by the installation of a toilet and the addition of a room for women.

There are about twenty-five prisoners a year, most of whom are kept in the lockup all night. They are fed if in custody at meal time. There are seldom any lodgers, only two last winter.

The lockup is taken care of by the village police and was clean and evidently is properly looked after.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—PATCHOGUE

### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 5, 1916. Riley B. Howell, supervisor; J. Robert Bailey, village president; William Valentine, chief of police.

The population of the village is estimated at 5,000; the population of the school district in which the lockup is located is about 10,000.

This lockup belongs to the town of Brookhaven but is used jointly by both town and village. It is fully described in my report of December 8, 1914, and remains in practically the same condition except that the toilet in the men's department and the lock on the door of the women's room have been repaired as recommended.

The heat is from a coal stove in each room. The wash basin and toilet are in the corridor, but I was informed that prisoners are seldom locked in the cells and are usually allowed the run of the corridor. There is an officer on duty at night and a night watchman is employed by the business men of the village. They give the lockup supervision when occupied.

This lockup consists of a brick building with metal roof, but the ceiling inside is wood. It is recommended that a metal ceiling be installed to make it entirely fireproof. Recently a prisoner set fire to the bedding in his cell which resulted in the destruction of the mattress and blankets which have not been replaced.

The number of arrests averages about four a month, most of whom are held over night. Women are seldom arrested, only six in the last two years, I was informed. Very few lodgers were housed during the past year, not over one a month I was told. Prisoners are fed if in custody at

meal time.

The lockup was clean throughout, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—PORT JEFFERSON

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 10, 1916. Riley B. Howell, supervisor, P. O. Patchogue; Jacob S. Brewer, resident justice.

This lockup belongs to the town of Brookhaven, but is used principally by the village of Port Jefferson, which has a population of about 2,000.

It consists of a one-story detached concrete building with two rooms, one for men and one for women. Since the last inspection in December, 1914, a toilet and a stationary wash basin have been installed in each room, a stove has been provided for the women's room, and the electric lights in both rooms have been repaired. These improvements were made in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my last report. This completes the lockup, which is now very satisfactory, except that at the time of inspection it presented a neglected appearance and needed cleaning. The bedding on the bunks was in good condition, but the floor was dirty and badly littered. The former official in charge of it had neglected it, but it had just been put in the care of another officer who advised me that he expected to clean it up at once and give it proper care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAG HARBOR

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 6, 1916. Casper Schafer, village president; George Higgins, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 3,400.

Sag Harbor has constructed a new lockup which has not yet been occupied. It consists of a detached one-story brick building with two departments. The room for men is about 14 ft. x 15 ft. and contains three barred windows, each 2 ft. 2 in. x 3 ft. 2 in., two in front of the cells and one in the rear. They are glazed with wire glass.

This room contains two new steel cells, each 6 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft. high, with open fronts and tops made of round bars set on 4-inch centers. The bunks and the plumbing have not been installed. Each cell is to have one folding bunk, a toilet, and lavatory. There is a room for women, 6 ft. x 15 ft., with two windows the same size as those in the men's room. This room is to be equipped with a cot bed, a toilet, and lavatory, which have not yet been installed. Each room is to be heated by a coal stove. Both rooms have been wired for electric lights but they have not yet been installed. A grated door has been placed between the corridor of the men's room and the women's room. I advised the chief of police and the president of the village that this was a mistake; that this must be a solid door. The president promised to see that this was done. The outside door, the window casings, frames and sashes are metal. It is intended that this lockup shall be absolutely fireproof.

There have been few arrests in this village during the past year, not more than ten I was informed, most of whom were held over night.

among them one woman. Lodgers are seldom cared for. There were not more than five or six during the past year I was informed.

The work of completing the lockup has been delayed by the non-arrival of the plumbing, which was ordered some time ago and shipped but has not been received. Both the president of the village and the contractor stated that it would be installed at once upon arrival. When completed, this will be a very creditable lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—SAYVILLE

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 4, 1916. John Westerbeke, supervisor; Daniel D. White, resident justice.

The village of Sayville has a population of about 3,200.

The lockup belongs to the town of Islip and is located in a room on the first floor of the Sayville town court house, which is a two-story fire-proof building. There are two large barred outside windows with lower sash of non-transparent glass. Since the last inspection a hot air heating plant has been installed in the basement and the lockup is now heated with this plant. A toilet and stationary wash basin have been installed in a small room directly off the hallway to the lockup. Electric lights have also been installed.

There are two steel cages open on all sides and the top, each furnished with two steel bunks and a supply of bedding in excellent condition. The lockup was clean, showing excellent care.

I was informed that the number of arrests does not exceed ten a year, most of whom are held over night. A few lodgers are care for, not over ten last winter I was informed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Now that the lockup has heat, a toilet and wash basin should be installed in at least one of the cages. While it helps a little to have water in the building, on the same floor, yet, unless these improvements are accessible to the prisoners they are not of much use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTHAMPTON

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 5, 1916. C. Elmer Smith, village president; Henry House, chief of police.

The ordinary population of the village is about 2,500. It is a summer resort and during the season the population is nearly doubled.

Formerly, there was a town lockup in the suburbs of this village and a village lockup in the basement of the municipal building consisting of one cell. Since the last inspection the town lockup has been abandoned and its two cages have been transferred to the basement of the municipal building. The post office is on the first floor of the building and police headquarters on the second floor.

The lockup room has a concrete floor and electric lights, and is warmed by the general heating plant of the building, which has been screened off from the cell room by a heavy wire screen. There is a separate outside entrance from the rear. The basement is about half above grade.

There is a toilet and stationary wash basin in a small room adjacent, containing an outside window. The placing of the new cells and the erection of an additional partition in the basement have rendered the lockup practically an inside room and shut it off from the windows mentioned in my former report. These windows now open into the coal room and the room occupied by the furnace, leaving the cell room without sunlight, and as now arranged, in my judgment it will be damp in the summer when there is no heat in the furnace. The changes were made without submitting plans to the State Commission of Prisons as required by law.

The two additional cells have open fronts and tops of square bars set on 4 in. centers. The other cage consists of flat bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, set on 5 inch centers and is open on all sides. All the cages have been recently painted. Each of the three has a bunk with a mattress in good condition.

The chief of police stated that the number of arrests does not exceed twenty-five a year, most of whom are held in the lockup all night.

There were about fifteen lodgers last winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIBERTY

Inspected September 13, 1916. Charles Crawford, village president; George Ackerly, chief of police. The population of Liberty is about 2,500.

The lockup consists of a room in the rear section of the village hall. The room is about 10 ft. x 14 ft. in size, with lath and plaster walls and ceiling, wood floor and one large outside window, and contains two good steel cells 5 ft. x 7 ft. with open fronts and rears made of square bars set on 4-inch centers. There is one bunk in each cell with some bedding. The ventilation is by the window and door, and the room has an electric light.

The number of arrests in this village usually average about fifty a year, but the past year the number was less. About fifteen or twenty lodgers were cared for during the past season. They are not arrested or taken to court. A night officer is employed who gives the lockup supervision.

#### CRITICISMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The lockup is light and dry, but presented a somewhat neglected appearance. It should be scrubbed out and thereafter frequently swept and dusted.

(2) It should be provided with a toilet and water for washing and drinking purposes. The village has public water and sewers and there is water on the upper floor of this building, so it would not be a serious matter to put these modern equipments in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## TIOGA COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—OWEGO

Inspected July 24, 1916. The village of Owego had a population of 4,570 in 1915.

The village uses a room in the basement of the county jail for lockup purposes. It is equipped with four steel cells with latticed bars which were a part of the old county jail equipment. The cells are without sanitary facilities, but there is a toilet in one corner of the room to which prisoners have access. There are three windows and the floor is cement. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. It has a separate entrance to which officers have access without disturbing the sheriff. Comparatively few arrests are made and the lockup is used but little. It is cared for by inmates of the county jail and was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAVERLY

## TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected July 24, 1916. Frank Howard, village president; C. E. Gridle, chief of police.

The village of Waverly had a population in 1915 of 5,119.

The lockup occupies the rear of the basement of a three-story brick building which is above grade. The male prisoners are detained in a room with two windows and an outside door, cement floor, hot water heat, and electric lights. There are four cells open on all sides, with steel floor and two bunks in each. Two of the cells have lavatories but no toilets. The others have neither toilet nor lavatory. Buckets are used. There is a closet in one corner of the room.

A cell for the detention of women is located in another part of the basement. It contains two bunks, blanket and bucket. If male prisoners are taken through the basement from police headquarters on the floor above they have to pass the women's cell. A curtain has been provided which can be drawn across one side and end of the cell which shuts off light and ventilation. There is a barred door between the cell room for males and the portion of the basement in which the women's cell is located and a prisoner in one of the cells in the men's department can look into one end of the women's cells, even when the curtains are drawn. No matron is employed and women arrested are cared for by the male officers. The impropriety of this and the location of the cell has been pointed out in previous reports but conditions have not been remedied. The records of the police show that several females, both adults and minors, are arrested in the village. The chief of police was not at headquarters at the time of inspection and I was unable to get the number for the past year.

Conditions in this lockup should no longer be tolerated and I recommend that unless the village authorities take steps within a reasonable time to provide an adequate and sanitary place of detention they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed under the provisions of Chapter 879 of the Laws of 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.



## TOMPKINS COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—ITHACA

Inspected November 2, 1916. Fred Bates, mayor; William Marshall, chief of police, assisted by a captain, a detective sergeant, and seven patrolmen.

The resident population of Ithaca is about 18,000, and there are usually between 5,000 and 6,000 students at the college.

I was informed by the police that the number of arrests averages from one to fifteen a day, most of whom are held over night. There is no Sunday court. The total number of arrests for 1915 was 598 males, 19 females, and 11 juveniles. There is no separate place for either females or juveniles and they are taken to the county jail in the city.

The jail was clean, showing good care. The police keep a record of all prisoners and lodgers as recommended in a report of Commissioner Wade dated June 13, 1914; otherwise the jail section of the station house remains in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection February 11, 1915.

This jail has been criticized for the past several years by the State Commission of Prisons as lacking in ventilation and sunlight and inadequate for properly caring for the prisoners of the city of Ithaca, and yet practically nothing has been done by the city to relieve the situation except to add an outside room connecting with the inside room containing the cells. This room has never been furnished and practically adds nothing to the facilities of the jail.

The report of Inspector Young dated April 28, 1910, contains the following:

"This station is entirely inadequate for the needs of this city. Instead of two cells there should be a dozen. There are frequently as high as twenty detained at one time with no place to sit or lie down except the four steel cell bunks and cement floor. Persons charged with serious offenses, drunks, and at times unruly college students, minors and adults are crowded into this poorly ventilated room. It would be well for the authorities responsible for these conditions to consider that they have no right to inflict punishment on any one who has not been proven guilty or even formally charged with an offense."

Another report of Inspector Young dated November 22, 1911, contains the following:

"The most objectionable feature in connection with this jail is the lack of proper means for the separation of various classes of inmates. It is the testimony of the police that as high as twenty-five have been detained at one time in this poorly ventilated room. Because a person is held on suspicion of the police and not even formally charged with crime is not sufficient reason why he should be herded in with tramps and drunks, often the lowest dregs of humanity, for even one night. Many of our small villages have much more adequate facilities than the above described."

The report of Inspector Roosa dated September 26, 1913, after citing the above quotation from the report of November 22, 1911, contains the following:

"Since that time a room 14 feet long and 10 feet wide and 10 feet high has been added. This has four windows. It was entirely empty. I was told that it was intended to place a couple of cages here. Just what the intention was in building this building I was unable to ascertain. Plans were not submitted to this Commission as required by law. This is simply a continuation of the old jail and does not aid in the matter of separation or classification."

The report of Commissioner Wade dated June 13, 1914, contains the following:

"The Ithaca city jail is inadequate for a city containing the population of Ithaca. It consists of two double cells in the basement of the city hall. These cells are placed some distance from the outside windows and the ventilation does not seem sufficient. No separate accommodations are provided for women, children or lodgers. Lodgers are commingled in these two cells with men under arrest. Women and children are reported to be detained in the county jail. Many villages in the state have larger and better jails than the Ithaca city jail.

"A room has recently been constructed in the basement which has windows opening on the outside. Cells should be placed in this room without delay. They will furnish some relief from the congestion which undoubtedly, at times, exists."

and also contained the following recommendations:

"First: That a new city jail having adequate and separate accommodations for men and women and children held under detention and for lodgers be provided.

"Second: That in the meantime two additional cells be installed in the room in the basement recently constructed."

In my report of February 11, 1915, I stated that the new room intended as an addition to this jail has not been furnished with cells, and added suggestions as to the placing of these cells in this room. I further stated as follows:

"Even with the additional room this jail will still be an antiquated structure and the city should seriously consider the erection of a new jail as recommended in the last report of inspection."

As stated above, this room has not yet been furnished and is not in use. In addition to the prisoners mentioned above, during the year 1915, there were kept in this jail 198 lodgers, who slept in the same room with the prisoners and in the cells if they were not occupied by prisoners. During the year 1916 to date of inspection there were 78 lodgers.

It appears from the foregoing that while the police have complied with the recommendations made by this Commission so far as it was within their jurisdiction, the city authorities have taken no effective action to carry them into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## ULSTER COUNTY

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELLENVILLE

Inspected September 11, 1916. Lewis Hornbeck, village president. The population of Ellenville is about 3,500.

The lockup is located in a one-story addition to the rear of the fire house and has recently been remodeled on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The room for men is about 16 ft. x 25 ft., with a 10 ft. ceiling, concrete floor, four large windows with translucent glass, coal stove, electric light, and a skylight about 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. over the corridor in front of the cells. There is a double entrance door, one of wood and one of iron bars. The walls are brick and the ceiling wood.

This room contains three brick cells with doors of bars set well apart.

Each cell has a stationary wash basin, a toilet with a tank flush operated with a push button, a wooden cot with some bedding, and a ventilating shaft extending up through the roof.

There is a separate room for women, about 5 ft. x 8 ft. 6 in., with one large window, concrete floor, electric light, a toilet, and stationary wash basin.

While this lockup has been sufficiently completed to enable the village to use the cells in the room for men, there are some few things remaining to be done to complete the work, consisting of putting bars on the new windows, painting the interior, and furnishing a bed for the women's room. I was informed by the President that these things would be done at once.

The number of arrests in this village averages about fifty a year. About two-thirds of those arrested are put in the lockup and most of them are held over night. Only one woman has been arrested in the last three years, I was informed. Lodgers are very seldom cared for.

This lockup is a very creditable improvement and is now light, well ventilated and sanitary. It would be better to furnish iron cots; they are not as easily destroyed and not so liable to become infested with vermin as wooden cots.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

##### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected March 25, 1916. Mayor Palmer Canfield Jr., president of the police commission; J. Allen Wood, chief of police.

This jail is located on the first floor of the city hall and contains four brick cells for males, a cell for women, and a room for lodgers. Since the last inspection (August 9, 1915) a bunk has been installed in the women's cell and bunks for lodgers have been provided in the tramp room. Each of the cells contains a toilet and there is a lavatory in the women's cell. Women are not detained for long periods in this jail but are committed to the Ulster county jail where there are ample accommodations.

Neither the city nor county employs a matron to look after female prisoners. The general city law requires the appointment of a matron in cities having a population of 25,000 or more. Kingston's population, according to the census of 1915, is 28,354.

Police headquarters in the city hall across the corridor from the city jail has been remodeled and refitted, greatly improving its appearance and sanitary condition.

During the year 1915, the police arrested 668 persons of whom 33 were women. Lodging was given to 1,919 men at police headquarters. It was stated that no record is kept of the number of lodgers accommodated at the county jail.

It is recommended that a police matron be employed in compliance with the provisions of the general city law.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SAUGERTIES

##### ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1916. John D. Fratscher, supervisor.  
Saugerties has a population of about 4,500.

This lockup is new and modern, consisting of a two-story brick building with separate departments for males and females on the first floor, and justice's court room on the second floor.

The men's department has two steel cells 5 x 7 x 7 feet with fronts of round bars set on 4½ inch centers. The tops are perforated, the sides and partition solid. Each cell is provided with a steel bunk, mattress and blanket, toilet and lavatory, drinking cup and toilet paper. This room is 15 x 16 ft. has two large windows with translucent glass, in front of the cells, and is lighted by gas. The floor is concrete properly drained; the side walls are cement on brick, the ceiling steel, and the doors covered with metal, making the lockup practically fireproof.

The women's room is 9 x 16½ ft. with concrete floor, steel ceiling and is well lighted and ventilated. It is furnished with a cot bed, toilet, lavatory and gas light. No heating facilities have yet been installed, but it was stated that either gas or coal stoves would be furnished before cold weather.

This is an excellent lockup and a credit to the town.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Inspector.*

## WARREN COUNTY

### CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

Inspected June 3, 1916. Frederick G. Jenkins, chief of police.

Glens Falls had a population of 16,323 in 1915. The city jail is located in the basement of the city hall and consists of ten steel cells in three separate departments. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Each cell is equipped with steel bunk, mattress, blankets, and toilet. The jail was clean.

The records of the police show that 177 persons were arrested from January 1 to June 1, 1916, of whom three were females. There were 68 lodgers cared for during the same period.

No matron is employed and women under arrest necessarily have to be cared for by the officers.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a matron be employed when female prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

### CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

#### WARREN COUNTY

Inspected August 12, 1916.

The jail is located in the basement of the City Hall. There are four cells for males, three for females and three for boys. The iron work in the men's department needs painting. The cells in the quarters for females and juveniles are each provided with steel bunks with mattress and coverlets.

All the ceilings of the foregoing are broken more or less and need repairing, which should be done with metal instead of plaster.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—LUZERNE

#### WARREN COUNTY

Inspected July 1, 1916. LeRoy M. Pulver, supervisor.

The lockup at Luzerne is owned by the town and used by both the town and village. Arrests are infrequent. A room in a one-story frame building on the outskirts of the village, formerly used as a dwelling house, has been fitted up for lockup purposes. It contains one latticed steel cage, open on all sides, with a steel floor. There are two bunks with mattresses and comfortable. There are no sanitary facilities except a steel bucket. Three windows and a sash door afford ample light and ventilation. Several panes of glass in the windows were broken. A wood stove has been installed since the last inspection. The place showed lack of care.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the lockup have constant supervision when a prisoner is detained to guard against the danger of fire.
- (2) That the broken window glass be replaced.
- (3) That the lockup be swept and given proper care.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH CREEK

#### WARREN COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1916. Fred Rogers, supervisor, North River; Collis Hutchins, resident justice.

The village of North Creek, in the Town of Johnsburg, is not incorporated. The school district containing the village has a population of about 800, I was informed.

The lockup consists of a frame addition in the rear of a two-story and basement building on the principal street of the village, used as a drug store. The lockup is rented by the town from the owner of the drug store. It consists of a single room 12 ft. x 16 ft., with concrete floor, and lined throughout with hard pine. It formerly had steam heat, but owing to some defect in the radiator the owner of the building stated that before cold weather comes on next fall he expected to install a coal stove.

The lockup has two outside windows facing the west, each about 8 ft. square. There are two steel cages made of bars about 1½ in. wide set on about 5 inch centers.

The number of arrests, I was informed by the resident justice, usually does not exceed six a year, most of whom are held in the lockup over night. The justice also stated when a prisoner is held in the lockup over night a constable remains with him. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

Inspected August 15, 1916.

This lockup has one cell with four bunks for males, and one cell with two bunks for females, and a room for tramps.

I found the door open and the lockup far from clean, and judging from the cigar ends, matches and ashes lying around, the cells appear to be used as a sleeping, smoking and lounging room for anyone who chooses to so use it. It found an officer and had the door locked.

The village board should be notified to have the place kept locked and at the same time kept clean. The records show that the same complaint has been made by our inspectors on previous visits.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
Commissioner.

## WAYNE COUNTY

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—CLYDE

Inspected June 9, 1916. George Fields, village president; J. J. Gatchell, supervisor; John Costello, chief of police.

The population of Clyde is about 2,700.

This lockup was fully described in my report of February 16, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition except that the iron shutters on the inside of the windows have been opened and the windows raised. As recommended in that report, these shutters should be removed, and if necessary to protect the glass a screen should be placed inside instead of the shutters. The matter of improving lockup conditions in this village, then under consideration, has not materialized.

The lockup consists of a one-story stone building, practically fireproof. It has a metal roof. Three of the walls are cut stone and the other is the rear brick wall of the village hall. With an outside entrance, two outside windows in front of the cells, and a new interior, it could be made into a very good lockup. It contains three stone cells, each 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 8 ft., each furnished with an iron cot bed and some blankets. The floor, of large flagstones, is in good condition. The doors of the cells are 2 ft. x 7 ft. and consists of round bars. The corridor in front of the cells is 14 ft. x 7 ft. It is heated by steam, there being two large radiators, and also contains a coal stove for use when the furnace is not in operation. The lockup was clean.

The number of persons arrested, I was informed, averages about six a week, about one half of whom are lodgers who are arrested and taken to court. The arrest of a woman in this village is practically unknown. It is stated that should such an arrest occur, the woman would not be put in the lockup.

There is a village policeman on duty up to midnight and a night watchman from midnight until morning.

I repeat the recommendations contained in my last report—that the interior of this lockup should be remodeled as follows:

(1) That the iron shutters be removed from the windows and the windows either enlarged or an additional window placed at the end of the corridor.

(2) That the present stone cells be removed and steel cells with modern equipment installed in their place. These cells might be constructed like those in the village of Liverpool with steel fronts and partitions; the heavy wall of the building would be sufficiently secure for the

rest of the cell. The fronts should have round or square bars set on about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch centers and each cell should be equipped with a toilet, wash basin, and one bunk.

(3) That concrete floor with cinder fill be installed. Plans for the contemplated improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—MACEDON

### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1916. A. T. Littel, village president; Elmer Fish, chief of police; John Newman, supervisor.

The population of Macedon is about 560.

This lockup has frequently been described in former reports and remains the same as at the time of the last inspection on March 20, 1914. As the village has neither a water system nor sewers the lockup is of course without water. It is used by both the town and village, each paying half the rent. The owner of the building lives on the upper floor. The floor of the lockup was badly littered and needed sweeping and better care. It is not much used. Both the president and chief of police were absent. One of the other village constables stated that so far as he knew, not more than two or three persons are placed in the lockup in a year. The village clerk said the number would not exceed twelve.

The owner of the building stated that no prisoners were kept in the lockup over night; that the only persons occupying it at night were lodgers; that they were not locked in; and that whenever it became necessary to keep a prisoner over night he was taken to the county jail at Lyons. There is no supervision at night.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The lockup should be cleaned and kept clean.
- (2) The owner of the building should be provided with keys to the lockup and cells, so that in case of fire a prisoner could be released, or other effectual means of supervision provided. A better arrangement would be the construction of a small fireproof lockup with steel cells and other modern equipment, the plans for which should be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWARK

### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1916. Charles A. Hymen, village president; W. A. Harris, chief of police. The police force consists of four regular and five special officers.

The population of the village of Newark is about 6,500.

The department for men consists of a room on the first floor of the village hall adjacent to the police court room. It has a concrete floor, electric light, steam heat, and one large window at the end of the corridor.

It contains four good steel cells, each equipped with a toilet and two bunks, each provided with a blanket in good condition. There is a stationary wash basin in the corridor.

There is a room for women on the second floor. It has concrete floor, a large window, toilet, stationary wash basin, and a cot bed furnished with a mattress, white sheets, blankets, and pillow with slip.

The lockup is heated throughout with steam brought from an adjacent building. Police headquarters is on the first floor and there is always an officer on duty.

The number of arrests, the chief stated, averages about thirty-five a month, all put in the lockup and about seventy-five per cent. held all night. Court is held every morning. There were four women prisoners last year. There were no lodgers, strictly speaking, all tramps if received at all are placed under arrest and taken to court in the morning.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—ONTARIO CENTER

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected July 10, 1916. Charles Fewster, supervisor, post office, Ontario; Finley Finkle, chief of police.

The population of Ontario Center is about 400. It is not incorporated. Other villages in the town have a population of about 700.

This lockup consists of a small detached frame building used exclusively as a lockup. There are two steel cages open on all sides except the partition. They are made of flat bars set well apart. The floors are steel, and each has one bunk furnished with some bedding which was in fair condition. The village has neither public water nor sewers, and there is no water in the lockup. The two outside windows in the room have been equipped with solid wooden shutters, practically closing them. The officer explained that this was done to prevent the boys from breaking the glass. He also stated that electric lights have not been installed as recommended in the last report because of the little use made of the lockup; that the fixed charges for electric lights would be considerable and that as the constable is employed by the town to remain in the building when the lockup is occupied there is practically no danger from the use of kerosene lamps.

The number of arrests averages from ten to fifteen a year, about two-thirds of whom are held over night. There is an occasional lodger. There were eight or ten during last winter; they were not locked in.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Remove the shutters from the windows and substitute screens for their protection so as to give the lockup sunlight and better ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PALMYRA

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1916. George S. Johnson, village president; William H. Dennis, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the village hall. It is prac-



tically new, having been constructed on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It contains two departments, one for men and one for women.

The men's cell room is about 16 ft. x 20 ft., and contains three new modern steel cages with open fronts and tops of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch steel bars set on 4-inch centers. Each cage has one steel bunk with bedding, a toilet, and stationary wash basin. The room for women is across the hallway from the men's room. It is provided with an iron cot, bedding, toilet, and washing facilities. Both rooms are provided with outside windows, electric lights, steam heat, and concrete floors. The entrance door is double—one solid and one barred. The windows are also barred. The lockup was clean.

The number of arrests averages from 60 to 75 a year. Occasionally a woman is arrested, not over five or six a year, I was informed. No lodgers are cared for.

This is a very good lockup and a credit to the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—RED CREEK

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected July 14, 1916. O. F. Jones, village president.

The population of Red Creek is about 600.

The lockup consists of one latticed steel cage on the first floor of the fire house, a one-story detached wooden building. The rest of the room is used for storing the village apparatus. It is no longer used for election purposes. The room contains three good sized windows, electric lights, and is heated with a coal stove.

The cage is 5 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. and the bars are set well apart. There are two steel folding bunks, each provided with some bedding in good condition. Night buckets are used. The village has neither public water nor sewers.

There were no arrests during the past year and the lockup has not been used. No lodgers are cared for but are looked after by the poor-master of the town. An officer or watchman remains in the building when the lockup is occupied. The room containing the cells is dry, well lighted, and well ventilated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—SAVANNAH

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1916. D. Tallman, village president; A. P. Smith, supervisor; George Helman, chief of police.

The population of Savannah was 531 in 1915.

This lockup consists of a single room on the first floor of the town hall. It has one large barred window, steam heat, and electric lights. The village has neither water nor sewers, so there is no water in the lock-up.

There are two good steel cages, each furnished with two bunks with mattresses and blankets, which were in good condition. The lockup was clean.

There are not many arrests in this small village, usually not over ten a year, I was informed, about half of whom are held over night. The lockup has some supervision by a night watchman and the janitor of the building lives next door and has keys. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are cared for. There is seldom more than one prisoner at a time. The cell next the window is very well lighted and the officer stated that that is about the only one used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—SODUS

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected July 14, 1916. Peter DeMey, supervisor; J. H. Edwards, chief of police.

The population of Sodus is about 1,800.

The lockup in this town has been moved since the last inspection. It was formerly in the fire engine house, a privately owned building. The owner concluded he did not want the lockup in his building and the town rented quarters in a wooden building on one of the main streets. It occupies a room on the first floor with wooden interior. It contains two outside windows and a sash door. It is heated by a coal stove and lighted with oil lamps. The village has electric lights, public water and sewers. This is supposed to be a temporary arrangement, as the village has an appropriation for a fire house in which it is expected a lockup will be provided.

The two steel cages in the former lockup were transferred to this room. They are 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. and open on all sides and the top except the partition. They have metal floors. The bars are set well apart. Each cell has one steel folding bunk with blankets in good condition. The cell nearest the window is well lighted; the other is dark. The officer stated that he seldom has occasion to use the dark cell.

The arrests average from twenty-five to thirty a year, most of whom are held over night. During the winter months there were ten or twelve lodgers. Only three women have been arrested in five years. They were not put in the lockup but were either taken to a hotel or otherwise cared for. A night watchman is employed and either he or a special watchman gives the lockup supervision when occupied. This is important, as the danger from fire is very pronounced.

The present room is unsuitable for a lockup and if a new lockup in the anticipated fire house does not materialize other provision should be made. A small detached fireproof building usually proves the most economical and satisfactory for a country town. Plans should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval which the law requires.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—SODUS

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1916. Peter DeMey, supervisor; George F. Hendricks, resident justice.

The population of the village of Sodus is about 1,400 and of the town between 5,000 and 6,000.

The present lockup remains in temporary quarters as at the time of my last inspection. The two cages are 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in., made of flat bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide set on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers, open on all sides and the top, with solid partition between. Each cage has one bunk.

The town is about to provide a new lockup. The fire district, which embraces the village and some of the suburbs, has voted an appropriation to construct a new fire house. The building is to be 22 ft. x 28 ft., and one half of the basement is to be used for a lockup. The contract has been let and the excavation for the foundation has been completed. I judged from the appearance of the excavation that the front or street end of this basement will be about two-thirds below grade and the rear end about one-third. The lockup is to occupy the rear section with an outside entrance. The other half of the basement is to contain the heating plant and coal room.

It is proposed to put the present cages in this basement, with a toilet and stationary wash basin in each, and arrange them so they will face good sized outside windows. I made the suggestions to the local authorities in regard to partitioning this basement and arranging the cells in the room. Charles P. Cattien, clerk of the board of fire commissioners, promised to see that the plans are sent to the Commission for approval.

There is seldom more than one prisoner in custody at a time; once there were three. There are no women prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—WILLIAMSON

### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected July 14, 1916. A. A. Pallister, supervisor, post office, Pultneyville; D. C. Conlant, chief of police.

The lockup of this town has been moved since the last inspection to the basement of the Grange Hall, a two-story and basement building of hollow tile plastered with concrete and a brick front. The floor of the section containing the lockup is at grade. The lockup has a concrete floor, electric light, and one outside window. It is separated from the boiler room by a temporary plank partition constructed about half way from the floor to the ceiling, the upper part left open. It is heated by steam from the boiler.

There are two steel cages, each 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., made of latticed bars  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide set on 5 in. centers both ways. The cages are open on all sides and the top. Each cage has one bunk with some bedding in good condition. There is no water in the lockup. There is a faucet connected with the village water in the boiler room. The village has both public water and sewers. The town rents the lockup from the Grange.

The village officer stated that the number of arrests of prisoners put in the lockup do not exceed twenty-five a year, most of whom are held over night. There are quite a few additional arrests where the prisoners are taken directly to court and their cases disposed of without using the lockup. No children are arrested and the arrest of a woman is infrequent. If such an arrest did occur, the officer stated, she would not be put in the lockup.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

If this is to be continued as a lockup the following improvements should be made:

(1) Install a fireproof partition between the boiler room and the cell room with a fireproof entrance door between. This would necessitate some new arrangement for heating the lockup.

(2) Put a metal ceiling in the lockup; at present the ceiling is the wooden floor above.

(3) Bar and screen the window.

(4) Put toilet and wash basin in each cell.

(5) Provide supervision for the lockup when occupied at night. While Grange Hall is considered a fireproof building on the exterior, the entire interior seems to be constructed of wood and if it should burn the prisoners in the lockup would perish.

(6) Paint the cells a light color.

It would probably be more economical for the town to build a small detached fireproof lockup, transfer the present cells to it and give them modern equipment. This would be a much more satisfactory arrangement than the present location, even with the improvements mentioned. The plans for any contemplated improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before the changes are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOLCOTT

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected July 14, 1916. Charles Kellecut, village president; William Greff, chief of police.

The population of Wolcott is about 1,450.

The lockup is located in the detached two-story building on the main street and occupies the entire first floor. The upper floor is not in use. The room has four large windows, electric lights, is heated with a coal stove, and is used exclusively for a lockup.

It contains one good steel cage with round bars on all sides and the top, set on 4 in. centers. It has two steel folding bunks, each provided with mattress, blankets, pillow, and a comfortable. A light blanket is used for a sheet. The bedding was in good condition and the lockup was clean. The room is light, dry, and well ventilated. The village employs a night watchman the year round who gives the lockup supervision when occupied.

The officer stated that the number of arrests would not exceed five or six a year, most of whom are held over night, and occasionally a prisoner is held over Sunday. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No woman has been arrested in the village for the past five years. There is an occasional lodger, five or six during the past winter; they were not arrested or taken to court.

Careful supervision should be given this lockup when occupied, on account of the danger from fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

##### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARDSLEY

Inspected June 23, 1916. W. C. Lawrence, village president. There are two village officers, one on duty at night and one during the day.

The population of Ardsley was 442 in 1915.

This is a new lockup, located on the first floor of the new municipal building. There is a separate outside entrance into a hallway opening into a corridor from which there are separate entrances to the jail for men and the room for women.

The room for men is about 13 ft. square, with a 10 ft. metal ceiling, concrete floor, and fireproof partitions and walls. There are two large barred windows with translucent glass. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It contains two steel cells, 5 ft. x 7 ft. x 7 ft., with open fronts facing the windows, and perforated tops. The fronts consist of round bars set on 4½ inch centers. Each cell is equipped with full flushing toilet, a stationary wash basin with a drinking cup fastened with a chain, and two folding bunks, each equipped with a mattress, blanket, comfortable, and pillow. All doors of the lockup are metal.

The room for women is 8 ft. 2 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., with a 10 ft. metal ceiling, one large barred window, one wide folding bunk with bedding the same as in the cells for men, hot water heat, and electric lights. The toilet is enclosed in a small separate apartment and there is a large enameled wash basin. All the toilets are operated by push buttons. The entire equipment is modern.

This lockup was completed in February last, but there has been no occasion as yet to use it. The president stated that the number of arrests in the village would not average more than three a year and that there has not been a woman arrested for several years. No lodgers are cared for except under rare circumstances.

This entire building is a model of completeness for a village hall. The lockup part is new and fireproof and a credit to the community.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOOKUP—BRONXVILLE

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected June 23, 1916. Channing Moore, village president; Elmore Van Buren, captain of police. The total police force of the village consists of six officers.

The men's jail was found in the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. It has three steel cages, which were clean. The recommendation contained in my last report for the installation of toilets and wash basins in the cells has not been complied with, and is repeated.

A new room for women has been partly fitted up. It is provided with a shower bath, toilet, and stationary wash basin. It has not yet been furnished with a bed and lacks some interior painting. The proposed additional window has not yet been installed. The room contains both an electric light bulb and gas jet; the latter should be removed, as it is an undesirable and dangerous fixture in a cell room.

The number of arrests in this village for the year ending March 1st last, was 287. Only about ten per cent. of those arrested were held in the lockup over night and about five per cent. were held for a few hours during the day; the other eighty-five per cent. were not locked up but had their hearing and their cases were disposed of on the day of arrest. Included in the number arrested that year were two women.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected February 7, 1916. F. Q. Brown, village president; P. F. Costello, chief of police. There are six police officers, two on duty during the day and four at night. The population of Dobbs Ferry at the last census was 4,060.

This lockup is located on the second floor of the corporation building, a two-story and basement brick structure. It was fully described in my report of January 6, 1915, and remains in practically the same condition except that a separate room for women has been provided on the same floor. This room has one large outside window, a stationary wash basin, a toilet in a recess, a stand, and some chairs. It should be furnished with a cot. It is heated by steam.

The lockup is adjacent to the police headquarters and the police court room. There is an officer on duty at headquarters, both day and night, so that the lockup has constant supervision.

There is no water in the men's lockup; the village has both public water and sewers. In my last report I recommended that the cells be equipped with sanitary full-flushing water-closets and lavatories. This has not been done and this recommendation is repeated.

The number of arrests in 1915 was 38 males and 4 females. Twenty males and 2 females were held over night, the others only for a short period during the day time.

Lodgers are still cared for in a room in the basement. During cold weather there are several almost every night. They sleep on wooden benches.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

## JAIL—PEEKSKILL

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 15, 1916. L. F. Crumb, village president; Richard W. McGinty, chief of police; Lewis D. Travis, jailer.

The population of Peekskill is about 16,000.

This jail fulfills the double purpose of a village police station and a jail for commitment for offenders sentenced from the town of Cortlandt for terms of less than thirty days. A jailer is appointed by the village board, but his salary and all expenses of maintenance are paid by the county of Westchester. The police of the village consist of a chief, two sergeants, and nine patrolmen.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 3. The highest number at any time during the last several months was 12; the average, about 3. The total number of admissions for the past year was 802. About 70 per cent. of these were police prisoners and the remaining 30 per cent. were sentenced from the town of Cortlandt for short terms ranging from three to ten days. Sentences seldom exceed ten days, although the maximum permitted by law is twenty-nine days. There are one tier of eight cells and two tiers of seven cells each for men, and one tier of eight cells for women on the first floor entirely separate from the men's jail. The women's cells are divided into two sections, but the separation is not complete as it consists of steel bars. Only twenty women were admitted during the past year.

The jail is new and the cells are of modern equipment. In the basement are a laundry, kitchen and two dining rooms. The kitchen is also used as an office for the keeper. Prisoners get three meals a day. There

is also in the basement a room for lodgers. This is the only part of the jail under the exclusive control of the police, except of course, their own office and adjacent rooms. This room has outside windows, electric light, steam heat, and elevated sleeping platforms. I was informed that the number of lodgers during the cold weather averages twenty-five a night.

In addition to the cell department there is a detention room adjacent to the police office, which was designed as a place for children and is now so used although children are seldom held here. There has been none for the last few months.

The partition in the women's department was intended to aid in the classification of women. It was considered that two classifications for women in the main jail and the detention room would take care of the few women and children detained there.

It is again recommended that the two sections of the women's cell room be separated by a solid partition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—YONKERS

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 21, 1916. James T. Lennon, mayor; David Wolf, chief of police; William H. Lent, captain of first precinct.

The population of Yonkers is about 95,000.

While there are four precincts in the city of Yonkers, the city jail is located in the first, and prisoners arrested in the other precincts are immediately transferred by automobile patrol to the jail in the first precinct. The total police force of the city is about 190 officers, of whom 58 belong to the first precinct.

The jail for men is located on the first floor of the precinct station house and originally contained eighteen steel cells, one of which has been converted into a shower bath and another into a padded cell, leaving sixteen for ordinary use.

There were twelve men in custody on the day of inspection at 10 A. M. The number held over night averages from twelve to fifteen. Occasionally a man is held for several days. As the county jail is remote from the city of Yonkers prisoners are not sent to it pending further examination, as is the case in many villages and cities, but are held in the city jail until their preliminary hearing is ended. This sometimes involves one or more adjournments and keeps the prisoners here for a week or two. All prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

There is also a department for boys under sixteen which contained two inmates on the day of inspection. The attendant stated that there are sometimes eight or nine; they average about four or five and are frequently held here three or four days until final disposition of their cases by the court.

There is a central sitting room with two rooms adjacent, and on the other side a room with a shower bath, stationary wash basin, and toilets.

There is a department for girls, with practically the same arrangement as that for boys, in charge of three matrons serving on eight hour shifts. There were two girls in custody on the day of inspection. Adjacent to this department is the matron's room.

The bunks in the men's jail are without bedding. In the department for boys and women the beds consist of iron cots with woven wire springs, mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips.

There is a separate jail for adult women containing six cells, a shower bath, and a padded cell. The bunks in this room are without bedding. The matron said the padded cell was seldom used. There were no inmates

in this department on the day of inspection. Some of the women are held here only one night and others for several days.

There is a room for lodgers separate from the others, with five outside windows, concrete floor, toilet, a faucet, and sleeping platforms. I was informed that the average number of lodgers during the winter season is about fifteen a night and in very cold weather sometimes as many as forty. All the departments have steam heat and are lighted by gas. The jail was clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the past month was 90, which is approximately a fair average for the year.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Substitute electric light for gas.
- (2) Furnish at least some of the bunks in the department for women with a mattress with waterproof covering and some blankets. If prisoners were detained in this jail only for a single night (the usual time of detention in a police jail) bedding might be dispensed with, but where prisoners are detained for several days, as frequently happens here, the bunks in the cells should afford better sleeping facilities than a bare bunk; they should be such that the prisoners could at least take off their outer clothing during sleeping hours.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—YONKERS

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 21, 1916. Edgar Buckhout, acting captain, assisted by three lieutenants, four sergeants, thirty-one patrolmen, two hostlers, and a janitor.

This is a new station house and contains a cell room with four steel cells on the first floor. The room has concrete floor and electric light. There are two large windows in the corridor and two in the wall behind, over the cells. Each cell has one bunk and a toilet. There are two sinks in the corridor.

The jail in this station house is seldom used. Here, as in the other station houses, except the first, all prisoners are sent at once to the jail in the first precinct except on rare occasions when it is desired for some special reason to keep a prisoner at this station house for a short time. This precinct covers an outlying section of the city and the majority of the arrests is for traffic violations.

The number of arrests for the past several months was as follows: July, 14 adults; August, 18 adults and 2 juveniles; September, 29 adults and 6 juveniles; October, 31 adults and 1 juvenile; November to date of inspection, 4 adults.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### WYOMING COUNTY

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARCADE

Inspected August 17, 1916. F. M. Foote, president; B. M. Holmes, chief of police. The population of Arcade is about 1,600.

The lockup was fully described in my report of October 3, 1914. There



has been no change. It has one good cage in a large room on the first floor of the village fire station. The room is also used as police headquarters. There is an officer on duty at night, and in cold weather the room is kept warm night and day.

The number of arrests the past year was about 20, the chief stated; not so many as formerly. A good many lodgers were cared for in the lockup. The chief stated there were from one to seven every night during cold weather.

In my former report I recommended the installation of a toilet. This has not been done. The recommendation is repeated. It is not fair to the officer to have such a lot of lodgers and prisoners in this room using night buckets and be compelled to wait on them, with no place to empty or wash them. Such a condition is unreasonable in a large up-to-date village like Arcade. It is easily feasible, as the hotels and other public places have full flushing toilets. There is only one mattress for the two bunks. As the bunks are of latticed steel requiring some covering, an additional mattress is needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ATTICA

##### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 18, 1916. B. F. French, village president; Milo Grile, chief of police.

The population of Attica is about 2,000.

This lockup was fully described in my report of October 5, 1914. A number of improvements have since been made. The lockup has been cleaned up and has better care than formerly. The entire interior has been repainted including the steel work. Steam heat has been provided in addition to the gas stove, a new toilet installed in the cell, and new bedding for the bunks. The entire lockup is now in good condition.

The number of arrests has been greater than formerly. A considerable number of public works have been in process of construction in and about the village, bringing into the community a large and somewhat turbulent foreign population. The Chief stated the number of arrests last year exceeded 100. No lodgers are cared for.

A night officer is employed who gives the lockup supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—BLISS

##### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 17, 1916. John S. Charles, supervisor; Charles Bursé, chief of police. The population of the village of Bliss is about 500.

The lockup conditions remain the same as at the time of my last inspection, October 3, 1914. The cells, bunks and bedding were found in good condition.

The lockup is not much used; the officer stated only three times since January 1, 1916, and that it was used on an average not more than six times a year. An officer stays in the building when a prisoner is in the

lockup. This is important on account of the fire risk. There is an occasional lodger. There were six or seven last winter, the officer stated. They are not arrested or locked in.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CASTILE

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1916. A. W. Davis, village president; George C. Smith, village clerk. The population of Castile is about 1,000.

The lockup conditions in this village remain practically the same as at the time of my last inspection, October 1, 1914. Recently a proposition to appropriate \$1,500 for a new lockup was submitted to the electorate of the village and lost.

This lockup was fully described in my former report. Briefly, it consists of a small room in the rear section of the village fire hall, a two story wooden building. This room contains a wooden cell and bunk, but is without light or ventilation except a very small window in the partition between it and the hose room. The corridor in front of the cell was so dark at 11 o'clock on a bright sunny day that even with the door open I had to light matches to see the interior, and the cell was still darker. Not a ray of sunshine has ever entered this lockup since it was built. It is utterly unfit for use as a lockup, and all the citizens and officials with whom I conversed, so declared.

Since the last inspection a sink with running water has been installed in the hose room, and a false toilet with a basin, placed in a small addition projecting into a large shed back of the fire hall. These are not accessible to prisoners and do not relieve the most objectionable features of the lockup.

I was informed by the resident justice that the number of prisoners locked up averaged about one a month during the past year and that during the cold season there were from 70 to 80 lodgers cared for in the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that this lockup be closed, and if this village desires to maintain a lockup that it submit plans for a new one to the State Commission of Prisons for approval, free from the objections to the present one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—CASTILE

#### WYOMING COUNTY

After receiving my report of inspection of the lockup of this town, made in August last, recommending that the present lockup be closed, the town at a special election appropriated \$1,500 for a new lockup and Edmund B. Windsor representing the town board asked for the requirements of the Commission in the construction of such new lockup.

At the request of the Secretary I visited Castile on October 30th and conferred with Mr. Windsor. I suggested a detached fireproof building, about 16 ft. x 20 ft., with two departments, both well lighted and equipped

with toilets and stationary wash basins. Before the work is undertaken plans are to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PERRY

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1916. Walter Prescott, village president; Fred Butler, chief of police, assisted by three other officers.

The population of Perry is about 6,000.

The lockup of this village is one of the best and most complete in the State. It has excellent care. There is a large well lighted room for men, with six steel cells. The cells have open tops and fronts made of round iron bars set well apart, and are each furnished with a toilet, a stationary wash basin and two steel bunks; each bunk has a mattress and bedding in good condition. The room for women has a cot bed, a toilet, wash basin with running water, a stand and some chairs. The room for lodgers has a toilet, a wash basin and some sleeping bunks. The entire lockup has concrete floors, electric lights and steam heat.

The number of arrests during the past year, the Chief stated, was about 170, of whom 12 were women. About 100 of those arrested were held all night in the lockup. The highest number at any one time was four. Court sits every morning.

Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. There were 285 lodgers during the winter, ranging from one to eight almost every night. They are locked in and given supper and breakfast but not arrested or taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—PIKE

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1916. C. H. Thomas, supervisor, Gainville; Harry P. Scott, chief of police.

The village of Pike where the lockup is located had a population of 344 in 1915 and the population of the town was 1,076.

The lockup consists of a small detached wooden building with a tin roof, and remains in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection, Sept. 30, 1914. The rear section of the room is occupied by two wooden cells. These are without light or ventilation except through some small openings between the heavy wood bars of the doors. The cells are dungeons and should not be tolerated. There is one rather small window in the front room, with a solid wooden shutter, which I judge is usually kept closed to protect the glass.

There is no water in the lockup. The village has public water but no sewers.

The number of prisoners detained in the lockup averages eight or ten a year, I was informed, most of whom are held over night. An officer stays in the building when a prisoner is in custody at night. There is an occasional lodger; there were four or five last winter.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Install an additional window, protect both windows with iron bars and screens and dispense with the wood shutters so that the lockup will have some sunlight.

(2) Install one or two steel cells to take the place of the present dungeons. If this is not done within a reasonable time I recommend that the lockup be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### TOWN LOCKUP—PORTAGEVILLE

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1916. E. I. Davaney, supervisor; L. S. Clark, town clerk.

The village of Portageville is not incorporated. It has a population of about 450, and is without public water or sewers. The lockup is not much used and showed lack of care. The local officer stated it was not sufficiently secure to hold a criminal, and he found it more convenient and less expensive to keep drunks and lodgers at his hotel than in the lockup.

I was informed by the town officials that the number of arrests averages about ten a year and forty or fifty lodgers were cared for during the winter.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Repair the bars on the windows.
- (2) Remove all rubbish from the lockup.
- (3) Repair the glass in the door.
- (4) Install a steel cell in place of the present wooden one.
- (5) Furnish gas light in the front room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SILVER SPRINGS

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 16, 1916. James Nash, village president; E. E. Law, chief of police. The population of Silver Springs is about 1,000.

The lockup of this village consists of a one-room, detached wooden building located about fifty feet in the rear of the village hall. There is one large window, a coal stove and two steel cages, each 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. open on all sides and the top. The partition between the cages is solid. The cage bars are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and the uprights are set on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. centers, and the cross bars on 6 in. centers.

Since the last inspection an electric light has been installed in the lockup and one in front outside, as recommended in that report. The village now employs a police officer and during cold weather when it is necessary to have a fire, an officer or watchman stays in the building when any one is locked in the cages. During the rest of the season there is no supervision at night.

The arrests now average about 25 a year, and about 10 are detained in the lockup all night. There were about 35 lodgers last winter. They were not arrested or locked up.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Repair the broken window bars.
- (2) Furnish supervision in summer as well as winter when a prisoner is locked in the cells at night.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEORGE McLAUGHLIN.  
Chief Inspector.

## YATES COUNTY

## TOWN LOCKUP—DUNDEE

Inspected July 22, 1916. Cyrus C. Harvey, supervisor.

The village of Dundee had a population of 1,286 in 1915, and that of the town of Starkey was 2,656.

The lockup is located in a rear room on the first floor of the town hall, a brick structure. The room has an outside entrance, a large window, and a ventilator in the ceiling. Light and ventilation appear to be ample.

There are two steel cells, each 5 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., with open sides and solid partition and tops. The floors are steel and were rusted. Each cell has two bunks with bedding. There are no toilet facilities. Sanitary buckets should be provided. The floor of the lockup is wood and the walls are wainscoted and plastered. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. It was stated that an officer remains in the building when a prisoner is detained over night. This should not be neglected on account of the danger of fire.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the floors of the cells be painted.
- (2) That a sanitary bucket be provided for each cell.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PENN YAN

## YATES COUNTY

Inspected July 21, 1916. The population of Penn Yan in 1915 was 4,725.

A large room in the basement of the Yates County Jail is set apart for use as a lockup by the village of Penn Yan. It is lighted and ventilated by means of outside windows and has six cots with mattresses and blankets. Arrests are few and the room is used principally as a place for caring for lodgers. It is cared for by the county and a satisfactory state of cleanliness prevailed.

There is a toilet and lavatory in one end of the room. The toilet seat was broken off and should be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

# STATISTICS

**PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1907 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916.**

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS									
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Auburn.....	1,214	1,342	1,401	1,539	1,767	1,486	1,445	1,416	1,546	1,472
Clinton.....	1,082	1,221	1,246	1,369	1,376	1,232	1,362	1,430	1,400	1,443
Great Meadow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	507	613	698	916	969
Sing Sing.....	1,206	1,500	1,782	1,723	1,228	1,421	1,281	1,511	1,539	1,552
Total.....	2,452	4,063	4,439	4,630	4,583	4,646	4,720	4,965	5,401	5,486
REFORMATORIES										
Eastern New York.....	201	478	427	347	431	451	413	463	376	328
New York State.....	1,236	1,459	1,344	1,112	1,267	1,297	1,268	1,216	1,379	968
"New York City.....	281	152	178	203	204	222	280	298	455	360
Total.....	1,720	2,089	1,949	1,662	2,032	2,070	2,062	2,077	2,110	1,676
REFUGES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN										
State Farm for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	75
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	238	226	276	206	269	448	470	486	271	249
Western House of Refuge.....	196	214	203	206	190	206	228	227	224	193
Total.....	437	512	479	511	549	654	708	693	661	612

\* Includes New Hampton Farms.

**PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1907 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916,**

COUNTY	PENITENTIARIES									
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Albany.....	285	341	297	228	206	186	197	217	198	186
Erie.....	284	261	246	358	347	524	494	645	767	176
Monroe.....	205	440	342	358	305	319	302	382	325	278
New York.....	904	1097	1,106	1,088	1,041	1,110	1,135	1,343	1,254	889
Onondaga.....	286	415	351	390	386	382	350	396	374	329
Total.....	2,073	2,654	2,442	2,372	2,295	2,493	2,483	2,905	2,928	2,478
COUNTY JAILS, NEW YORK CITY WORKHOUSES, NEW YORK CITY PRISONS, NEW YORK CITY DISTRICT PRISONS, AND HOUSES OF DETENTION, NEW YORK CITY										
Charged with crime and awaiting trial.....	1,576	1,532	1,545	1,405	1,638	1,676	1,704	1,972	1,798	838
Convicted of crime.....	2,985	3,508	2,956	2,650	2,949	2,141	2,123	2,935	4,063	4514
Detained as witnesses.....	19	48	23	34	43	63	78	61	61	41
Detained as debtors.....	17	8	14	25	23	22	21	43	51	13
Total.....	4,577	5,416	4,538	4,115	4,718	4,913	4,913	6,028	5,971	5,406



## TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE

IN CUSTODY SEPTEMBER 30TH, FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AND ON JUNE 30, 1916

1907 .....	12,377	1912 .....	14,791
1908 .....	14,734	1913 .....	14,991
1909 .....	12,889	1914 .....	13,978
1910 .....	12,990	1915 .....	17,171
1911 .....	14,116	1916 .....	15,242

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING THE YEARS 1907 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE, AND DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
State Prisons.....	1,240	1,089	1,713	1,502	1,418	1,700	1,639	1,843	2,094	1,337
State Farm for Women.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	23
New York State Reformatories.....	1,098	1,406	1,419	1,158	1,359	1,245	1,333	1,247	1,236	646
New York City Reformatory.....	645	566	408	375	514	523	590	745	708	336
Penitentiaries.....	11,351	14,723	12,543	11,837	12,940	11,344	12,284	12,497	12,173	14,906
State Reformatory & House of Refuge for Women.....	257	276	192	278	303	350	338	367	313	292
County Jails, New York City Prisons, New York Work House and House of Detention.....	83,083	93,927	94,367	80,224	86,486	82,078	84,437	95,903	97,462	69,73
Total.....	97,619	112,647	111,642	95,444	102,922	97,295	101,611	112,027	121,110	78,225

## WOMEN PRISONERS

NUMBER IN CUSTODY, JUNE 30, 1916.

State Prisons.....	117
State Farm for Women.....	75
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	537
Penitentiaries .....	83
County Jails.....	82
New York City Institutions.....	911
Total.....	1,805

Number of Admissions During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

State Prisons.....	26
State Farm for Women.....	83
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	252
Penitentiaries .....	429
County Jails.....	1,894
New York City Institutions.....	*14,228

Total ..... 16,852

\*11,634 actual commitments

# STATE PRISONS

**Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916.**

	1915			1916		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,429	117	1,546	1,355	117	1,472
Clinton.....	1,400	..	1,400	1,443	..	1,443
Great Meadow.....	916	..	916	989	..	989
Sing Sing.....	1,539	..	1,539	1,582	..	1,582
Total.....	5,284	117	5,401	5,369	117	5,486

**Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	510	26	536	584	26	610
Clinton.....	511	..	511	468	..	468
Great Meadow.....	685	..	685	612	..	612
Sing Sing.....	940	..	940	897	..	897
Total.....	2,646	26	2,672	2,561	26	2,587

**Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	9	-	9
Clinton.....	11	..	11
Great Meadow.....	4	..	4
Sing Sing.....	16	..	16
Total.....	40	-	40

**Number of Prisoners who died during the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	14	1	15
Clinton.....	9	..	9
Great Meadow.....	4	..	4
Sing Sing.....	21	..	21
Total.....	46	1	47

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one time during the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,544	120	1,664
Clinton.....	1,495	..	1,495
Great Meadow.....	1,065	..	1,065
Sing Sing.....	1,680	-	1,680
Total.....	5,784	120	5,904

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,350	115	1,465
Clinton.....	1,326	..	1,326
Great Meadow.....	831	..	831
Sing Sing.....	1,054	..	1,054
Total.....	4,561	115	4,676

**Average daily Number of Prisoners in Custody during the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,455	117	1,572
Clinton.....	1,404	..	1,404
Great Meadow.....	960	..	960
Sing Sing.....	1,603	..	1,603
Total.....	5,422	117	5,539

**Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	95	21	116
Clinton.....	138	..	138
Great Meadow.....	441	..	441
Sing Sing.....	128	..	128
Total.....	802	21	823

**Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole during the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	19	..	19
Clinton.....	9	..	9
Great Meadow.....	32	..	32
Sing Sing.....	38	..	38
Total.....	98	..	98

**Number of Prisoners on Parole, but not Discharged on June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	322	61	383
Clinton.....	415	..	415
Great Meadow.....	643	..	643
Sing Sing.....	474	..	474
Total.....	1,854	61	1,915

**Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	81	9	90
Clinton.....	90	..	90
Great Meadow.....	..	..	..
Sing Sing.....	12	..	12
Total.....	183	9	192

**Number of Prisoners Executed during the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1	..	1
Clinton.....	..	..	..
Great Meadow.....	..	..	..
Sing Sing.....	9	..	9
Total.....	10	..	10

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells (all single.)**

Auburn (men's prison).....	1,282
Auburn (women's prison).....	135
Clinton.....	1,214
Great Meadow.....	1,168
* Sing Sing.....	1,200
Total.....	4,999

\* Dormitory 250 additional capacity.

**SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE NINE  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, WERE CONVICTED**

	Ansburn		Chm-ton		Great M'dow		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	Male	M	F	M	F
Abandonment .....	5	..	..	2	8	15	..	..	..	..
Abandoning child .....	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Abduction and attempts .....	3	..	8	8	7	26	..	..	..	..
Abortion and attempts .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Accessory to felony .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arson .....	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Arson, first degree and attempts...	3	..	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..
Arson, second degree and attempts	2	1	..	2	5	9	1	..	..	..
Arson, third degree .....	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..
Assault and attempts .....	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..
Assault, first degree and attempts	9	..	11	26	..	46	..	..	..	..
Assault first and second degree....	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Assault, second degree and attempts	42	1	26	99	108	270	1	..	..	..
Assault, second degree, second offense .....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Assault, second degree and rape first degree .....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Assault, third degree .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bigamy .....	5	1	3	14	18	35	1	..	..	..
Blackmail .....	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bribery .....	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
Burglary & receiving stolen property .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, first degree & attempts.	3	..	..	2	4	9	..	..	..	..
Burglary, first degree & grand larceny, first degree .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, second degree & attempts	6	..	4	13	17	40	..	..	..	..
Burglary, second degree & grand larceny, second degree .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree & attempts	100	..	163	95	161	519	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree grand larceny & receiving stolen property .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree and grand larceny, first degree .....	..	..	4	2	5	11	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree and grand larceny, second degree .....	..	..	22	9	3	34	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree grand larceny, second degree and receiving stolen property .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree and perjury	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree and petit larceny .....	..	..	43	9	3	55	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree and petit larceny, second offense .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary, third degree and petit larceny, and receiving stolen property .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burglary and larceny .....	52	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..
Carrying concealed weapons .....	7	..	14	15	16	52	..	..	..	..
Carrying dangerous weapons .....	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Carrying metal knuckles .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Compulsory prostitution .....	2	..	3	9	22	36	..	..	..	..

## Showing Crimes for Which, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Chm- ton		Great M'dow		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	Male	M	F	M	F
Crime against nature.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Destroying property.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Destroying railroad property.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Escaping from prison or jail.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Extortion and attempts.....	2	..	5	9	3	..	19	..	19	..
False registration.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Forgery and attempts.....	32	1	..	..	..	..	32	1	32	1
Forgery, first degree.....	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	..	4	..
Forgery, first degree and petit larceny .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Forgery, second degree and attempts	..	..	15	21	24	..	60	..	60	..
Forgery, second degree & grand larceny, second degree.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Forgery, third degree.....	..	..	..	1	7	..	8	..	8	..
Forgery, third degree and petit larceny .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Fraudulently obtaining money....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Grand larceny & receiving stolen property .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..
Grand larceny, first degree and attempts .....	14	3	12	45	36	..	107	3	107	3
Grand larceny, second degree & attempts .....	66	8	34	87	154	..	341	8	341	8
Grand larceny, second degree sec- ond offense.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Grand larceny, second degree and receiving stolen property.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Incest .....	7	1	2	3	2	..	14	1	14	1
Injuring railroad property and attempts .....	..	..	1	2	4	..	7	..	7	..
Maiming .....	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	3	..
Manslaughter, first degree.....	14	2	6	17	30	..	67	2	67	2
Manslaughter, second degree and attempts .....	6	..	9	14	7	..	36	..	36	..
Murder, first degree and attempts.	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	15	..
Murder, second degree and at- tempts .....	12	2	14	3	18	..	47	2	47	2
Perjury .....	5	..	1	5	3	..	14	..	14	..
Petit larceny, second offense.....	7	..	..	1	3	..	11	..	11	..
Possessing burglar tools.....	1	..	..	1	6	..	8	..	8	..
Possessing narcotics.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape and attempts.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	..
Rape and abduction.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape, first degree and attempts...	..	..	2	17	10	..	29	..	29	..
Rape first degree and assault second degree.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Rape, second degree and attempts	..	..	14	33	17	..	64	..	64	..
Rape, first degree, and assault second degree.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Receiving money for placing wo- man in the custody of an- other for immoral purposes..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	8	..
Receiving stolen property.....	11	1	18	18	39	..	86	1	86	1
Riot .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Robbery, first degree and at- tempts .....	37	2	11	26	26	..	100	2	100	2

Showing Crimes for Which, etc., (*Continued*)

	Auburn		Olin- ton		Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male		M	F
Robbery, first degree and as- sault second degree.....	..	..	..	1	..		1	..
Robbery, first degree, grand larc- eny first degree and assault, second degree .....	..	..	..	..	4		4	..
Robbery, second degree and at- tempts .....	8	..	21	17	9		55	..
Robbery, third degree and attempts	8	..	8	16	20		52	..
Robbery and assault.....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Robbery after a felony.....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Seduction .....	1	..	..	2	2		5	..
Selling cocaine illegally.....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Sodomy and attempts.....	7	..	2	..	6		15	..
Stealing brass car journals.....	..	..	..	1	..		1	..
Violating penal law.....	2	..	..	2	3		7	..
Violating U. S. postal laws.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>839</b>		<b>2,545</b>	<b>26</b>

SHOWING THE TERMS OF SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Auburn		Clinton		Great Sing		Total	
	ton		M'dow		Sing			
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F	
One year.....	14	..	2	4	5	25	..	
One year and one month.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	
One year and two months.....	1	..	..	..	6	7	..	
One year and three months.....	4	..	..	2	7	13	..	
One year and four months.....	2	..	3	2	..	7	..	
One year and five months.....	1	..	1	..	7	9	..	
One year and six months.....	9	1	11	1	30	51	1	
One year and seven months.....	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	
One year and eight months.....	7	..	4	1	13	25	..	
One year and nine months.....	6	1	1	1	12	20	1	
One year and ten months.....	5	2	..	..	..	5	2	
One year and eleven months.....	1	..	1	..	4	6	..	
Two years.....	21	..	43	8	58	130	..	
Two years and \$1,000 fine.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Two years and one month.....	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	
Two years and two months.....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	
Two years and three months.....	2	..	..	..	3	5	..	
Two years and four months.....	6	..	4	1	8	19	..	
Two years and five months.....	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	
Two years and six months.....	10	..	37	6	24	77	..	
Two years and seven months.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
Two years and eight months.....	2	..	4	..	..	6	..	
Two years and nine months.....	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	
Two years and ten months.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	
Two years and eleven months.....	2	..	2	..	1	5	..	
Three years.....	16	..	42	6	14	78	..	
Three years, one and one-half months .....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Three years and two months.....	..	1	..	1	3	4	1	
Three years and three months....	6	..	2	..	9	17	..	
Three years and four months.....	1	..	..	..	4	5	..	
Three years and five months.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	
Three years and six months.....	5	..	8	1	17	31	..	
Three years and seven months....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Three years and eight months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Three years and nine months.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Three years and ten months.....	2	..	2	..	1	5	..	
Four years.....	5	..	41	6	8	60	..	
Four years and one month.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Four years and three months.....	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	
Four years and five months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Four years and six months.....	5	..	..	2	8	15	..	
Four years and seven months.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	
Four years and eight months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Four years and nine months.....	3	..	..	1	6	10	..	
Four years and eleven months....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Five years .....	55	..	55	6	68	154	..	
Five years and one month.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Five years and two months.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Five years and three months.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Five years and four months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Five years and six months.....	3	..	1	..	4	8	..	
Five years and seven months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Five years and eight months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	

## Showing Terms of Sentence, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Omn- ton		Great M'cow		Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F		
Five years and nine months.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..		
Five years and ten months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Five years and eleven months....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..		
Six years.....	4	..	8	..	1	13	..		
Six years and one month.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Six years and three months.....	1	..	..	..	3	4	..		
Six years and five months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Six years and six months.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..		
Six years and seven months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..		
Six years and nine months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Six years and eleven months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Seven years.....	2	..	1	..	7	10	..		
Seven years and six months.....	1	..	1	1	2	5	..		
Seven years and ten months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Eight years.....	1	..	2	3	9	15	..		
Eight years and two months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Eight years and three months....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Eight years and six months.....	*1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
* Also serving an additional term of ten years.									
Eight years and nine months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Eight years and ten months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Nine years.....	1	..	..	1	2	4	..		
Nine years and one month.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Nine years and six months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Nine years and ten months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Ten years.....	5	..	14	2	14	35	..		
Ten years and three months.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..		
Ten years and four months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Ten years and six months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Eleven years.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..		
Eleven years and eight months....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Twelve years.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..		
Twelve years and two months....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Twelve years and six months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Thirteen years.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..		
Thirteen years and one month....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Thirteen years and three months..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Fourteen years and five months...	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Fifteen years.....	4	..	..	1	1	6	..		
Fifteen years and two months....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Fifteen years and six months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Sixteen years.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..		
Sixteen years and five months....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
Seventeen years.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..		
Eighteen years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Eighteen years and six months...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Twenty years.....	1	..	3	1	3	8	..		
Twenty years and six months....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..		
Twenty-one years .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Twenty-five years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Thirty years and one month.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Thirty-nine years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Forty years and one month.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Indeterminate sentences.....	284	21	178	618	484	1,514	21		
Life .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Death.....	..	..	..	..	15	15	..		
Total .....	510	26	511	685	889	2,545	26		



SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWO HUNDRED  
EIGHTY-FOUR MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETER-  
MINATE SENTENCES, DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.	No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.
28	1 ..	to 2 ..	1	2 ..	" 3 4
4	1 ..	" 3 ..	3	2 ..	" 3 6
8	1 ..	" 5 ..	1	2 ..	" 3 7
1	1 ..	" 7 ..	1	2 ..	" 3 10
1	1 ..	" 10 ..	3	2 ..	" 4 11
3	1 ..	" 1 2	1	2 ..	" 4 7
1	1 ..	" 1 3	1	2 3	" 3 6
7	1 ..	" 1 4	1	2 3	" 4 3
5	1 ..	" 1 5	1	2 4	" 3 3
7	1 ..	" 1 6	1	2 6	" 4 3
1	1 ..	" 1 8	7	2 6	" 4 6
1	1 ..	" 1 10	2	2 6	" 5 1
1	1 ..	" 2 1	2	2 6	" 4 8
2	1 ..	" 2 3	1	2 6	" 9 6
1	1 ..	" 2 4	1	2 ..	" 3 6
4	1 ..	" 2 6	1	2 ..	" 5 10
1	1 ..	" 2 7	1	2 3	" 4 6
1	1 ..	" 3 1	1	2 4	" 3 6
5	1 ..	" 4 6	1	2 4	" 4 4
1	1 ..	" 15 1	1	2 4	" 4 6
1	1 ..	" 19 6	4	2 6	" 3 6
3	1 1	" 2 4	1	2 6	" 3 8
1	1 2	" 2 4	2	2 6	" 4 ..
1	1 2	" 2 5	6	2 6	" 4 6
1	1 3	" 2 ..	2	2 6	" 4 7
1	1 3	" 2 6	2	2 6	" 4 8
1	1 3	" 2 7	1	2 6	" 4 9
1	1 3	" 2 9	1	2 6	" 5 5
1	1 3	" 1 8	2	3 ..	" 5 ..
2	1 3	" 3 ..	1	3 ..	" 6 ..
1	1 3	" 3 6	1	3 ..	" 6 6
4	1 4	" 1 7	1	3 ..	" 7 ..
3	1 4	" 2 4	1	3 ..	" 8 8
3	1 4	" 2 4	2	3 ..	" 4 3
1	1 4	" 3 6	3	3 ..	" 4 6
1	1 5	" 2 5	1	3 ..	" 5 6
1	1 6	" 2 3	1	3 ..	" 5 8
1	1 6	" 2 4	1	3 ..	" 9 6
5	1 6	" 2 6	1	3 ..	" 9 8
1	1 6	" 3 ..	1	3 1	" 4 6
1	1 6	" 3 2	1	3 4	" 4 6
2	1 6	" 3 3	1	3 6	" 5 1
1	1 6	" 3 6	3	3 6	" 6 6
1	1 6	" 4 4	1	3 6	" 6 8
1	1 8	" 3 5	1	3 6	" 6 10
1	1 8	" 3 6	1	3 ..	" 7 ..
1	1 8	" 3 8	1	4 ..	" 7 1
1	1 8	" 4 1	1	4 ..	" 8 ..
1	1 10	" 3 ..	2	4 ..	" 9 ..
10	2 ..	" 4 ..	1	4 ..	" 4 6
6	2 ..	" 4 ..	1	4 ..	" 6 6
7	2 ..	" 3 ..	1	4 ..	" 8 6
6	2 ..	" 5 ..	1	4 ..	" 9 6
1	2 ..	" 2 6	1	4 2	" 3 4

Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Auburn, (*Continued*)

No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.	No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.
1 .....	4 6	" 4 1	1 .....	6 ..	" 10 3
1 .....	4 6	" 8 7	1 .....	6 ..	" 19 6
1 .....	4 6	" 9 6	1 .....	6 6	" 10 3
1 .....	5 ..	" 6 8	1 .....	7 ..	" 14 ..
1 .....	5 ..	" 6 8	1 .....	7 ..	" 14 6
1 .....	5 ..	" 7 1	1 .....	7 6	" 15 ..
1 .....	5 ..	" 9 6	1 .....	8 ..	" 12 ..
4 .....	5 ..	" 10 ..	1 .....	8 ..	" 16 6
1 .....	5 ..	" 5 6	1 .....	8 ..	" 21 6
1 .....	5 ..	" 9 6	1 .....	10 ..	" 16 ..
1 .....	5 ..	" 9 7	1 .....	10 ..	" 19 6
1 .....	5 ..	" 10 ..	1 .....	10 ..	" 20 ..
1 .....	5 6	" 10 6	1 .....	10 11	" 20 ..
1 .....	5 9	" 9 6	13 .....	20 to Life.	
1 .....	6 ..	" 8 ..			
2 .....	6 ..	" 12 ..	Total indeterminate sentences 234		

## SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWENTY-ONE FEMALE

## PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

No. of Prisoners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.	No. of Prisoners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.
1 .....	1 ..	to 1 2	1 .....	2 1	" 4 2
1 .....	1 ..	" 2 3	1 .....	3 ..	" 5 ..
1 .....	1 ..	" 2 4	1 .....	3 ..	" 6 6
1 .....	1 ..	" 2 6	1 .....	3 ..	" 9 6
1 .....	1 3	" 2 8	1 .....	5 ..	" 6 8
1 .....	1 ..	" 4 2	1 .....	5 ..	" 9 6
1 .....	1 10	" 3 ..	1 .....	5 ..	" 10 ..
2 .....	2 ..	" 4 ..	1 .....	10 ..	" 19 6
1 .....	2 ..	" 4 8	2 .....	20 to Life	
1 .....	2 ..	" 4 6	Total indeterminate sentences 21		

**SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND  
SEVENTY-EIGHT MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON  
ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE NINE  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916**

No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.	No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.
1 .....	1 ..	to 1 2	25 .....	5 ..	" 10 ..
6 .....	1 ..	" 1 6	1 .....	5 4	" 10 6
1 .....	1 ..	" 1 10	1 .....	6 ..	" 11 ..
1 .....	1 3	" 2 ..	2 .....	6 1	" 12 ..
1 .....	1 5	" 2 4	1 .....	6 6	" 10 ..
4 .....	1 6	" 2 8	1 .....	7 ..	" 8 9
1 .....	1 8	" 2 10	1 .....	7 7	" 11 6
1 .....	1 10	" 3 6	1 .....	8 ..	" 12 ..
15 .....	2 ..	" 4 ..	1 .....	8 6	" 13 4
1 .....	2 ..	" 4 7	1 .....	9 ..	" 14 6
16 .....	2 ..	" 5 ..	2 .....	10 ..	" 15 ..
4 .....	2 4	" 5 8	6 .....	10 ..	" 20 ..
4 .....	2 5	" 6 2	1 .....	10 6	" 16 6
42 .....	2 6	" 5 ..	1 .....	11 6	" 15 ..
2 .....	2 8	" 5 6	1 .....	12 6	" 16 ..
4 .....	3 ..	" 5 ..	1 .....	14 ..	" 18 ..
1 .....	3 3	" 5 2	2 .....	15 ..	" 19 ..
1 .....	3 9	" 7 ..	1 .....	16 ..	" 20 ..
4 .....	4 ..	" 6 ..	1 .....	17 ..	" 20 ..
1 .....	4 6	" 5 ..	14 .....	20 to Life.	
1 .....	5 ..	" 7 ..			
1 .....	5 ..	" 8 6			

Total indeterminate sentences 178

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE SIX HUNDRED EIGH-  
TEEN MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO GREAT MEADOW PRISON ON  
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

No. of Pris- oners	Minimum		Maximum		No. of Pris- oners	Minimum		Maximum	
	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.		Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
3	1	..	1	4	1	1	6	5	8
11	1	..	1	6	1	1	6	6	8
1	1	..	1	7	1	1	6	6	6
1	1	..	1	8	1	1	7	3	..
1	1	..	1	9	1	1	7	3	8
1	1	..	1	10	1	1	8	3	6
35	1	..	1	2	2	1	8	3	8
1	1	..	2	1	1	1	8	4	..
1	1	..	2	5	1	1	9	3	6
5	1	..	2	6	1	1	9	3	8
5	1	..	3	..	1	1	10	3	10
2	1	..	3	5	1	2	..	2	4
5	1	..	4	6	1	2	..	2	6
1	1	..	4	8	13	2	..	3	..
10	1	..	5	..	11	2	..	3	6
1	1	..	5	6	1	2	..	3	8
1	1	..	9	6	33	2	..	4	..
2	1	..	9	10	1	2	..	4	2
1	1	..	11	..	1	2	..	4	3
5	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	4	5
1	1	2	1	6	16	2	..	4	6
1	1	2	2	..	1	2	..	4	8
1	1	2	2	4	1	2	..	4	9
2	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	4	10
1	1	3	3	..	1	2	..	4	11
2	1	3	1	8	15	2	..	5	..
3	1	3	2	..	2	2	..	5	6
5	1	3	2	2	1	2	..	6	..
2	1	3	2	3	2	2	..	6	6
1	1	3	2	5	2	2	..	9	6
22	1	3	2	6	2	2	..	10	..
1	1	3	4	6	2	2	..	10	6
2	1	4	1	7	1	2	..	11	..
2	1	4	2	8	2	2	1	4	2
1	1	4	3	9	2	2	3	4	4
2	1	4	4	..	1	2	3	3	3
1	1	5	2	10	1	2	3	3	8
5	1	6	2	..	2	2	3	4	6
1	1	6	2	3	1	2	3	4	8
11	1	6	2	6	1	2	3	5	..
6	1	6	3	..	1	2	4	3	4
2	1	6	3	2	1	2	4	3	6
2	1	6	3	4	1	2	4	3	8
2	1	6	3	5	1	2	4	4	6
9	1	6	3	6	1	2	4	4	8
2	1	6	4	..	1	2	5	4	4
1	1	6	4	2	2	2	5	4	10
1	1	6	4	4	2	2	6	3	..
1	1	3	4	8	3	2	6	3	6
1	2	1	3	6	1	2	6	3	8
1	1	6	4	5	1	2	6	3	9
1	1	6	4	6	4	2	6	4	..
2	1	6	4	8	1	2	6	4	4
1	1	6	4	9	2	2	6	4	5

## Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Great Meadow, (Continued)

No. of Prisoners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.	No. of Prisoners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.
38	2 6	4 6	1	4 2	10 2
1	2 6	4 7	1	4 4	7 4
6	2 6	4 8	2	4 4	8 8
3	2 6	4 9	1	4 5	8 10
1	2 6	4 11	1	4 6	6 6
37	2 6	5 ..	1	4 6	8 ..
2	2 6	5 6	3	4 6	8 6
1	2 6	6 ..	1	4 6	12 2
1	2 6	7 ..	4	5 ..	7 ..
1	2 6	9 ..	1	5 ..	7 6
1	2 6	9 6	1	5 ..	7 8
1	2 6	14 6	1	5 ..	8 ..
1	2 6	19 ..	1	5 ..	8 6
1	2 10	4 6	1	5 ..	8 9
1	8 ..	4 ..	1	5 ..	9 4
1	2 8	6 4	18	5 ..	9 6
1	2 2	8 2	1	5 ..	9 7
1	3 7	9 6	1	5 ..	9 11
2	3 ..	4 6	19	5 ..	10 ..
4	3 ..	5 ..	1	5 ..	10 5
3	3 ..	5 6	2	5 ..	10 6
8	3 ..	6 ..	2	5 ..	14 6
1	3 ..	6 4	1	5 ..	15 ..
2	3 ..	7 ..	2	5 6	10 6
2	3 ..	7 6	1	6 ..	8 6
1	3 ..	9 6	1	6 ..	9 ..
1	3 ..	9 8	1	6 ..	14 6
1	3 ..	10 ..	1	6 ..	15 ..
2	3 3	6 6	1	7 ..	8 6
1	3 4	6 9	1	7 ..	10 ..
1	3 4	7 6	1	7 ..	14 ..
1	3 5	7 5	1	7 4	10 4
1	3 5	7 6	1	7 4	18 ..
1	3 6	6 ..	1	7 6	14 6
2	3 6	6 6	3	7 6	15 ..
5	3 6	7 ..	1	4 ..	10 ..
2	3 6	7 6	1	4 6	9 6
1	3 6	8 ..	1	4 11	9 10
1	3 6	8 4	1	8 ..	10 ..
1	3 6	9 ..	2	8 ..	15 ..
1	3 6	9 2	1	8 6	14 6
1	3 6	9 5	1	9 ..	19 ..
1	3 6	12 ..	1	9 ..	19 6
1	3 8	5 8	1	9 1	12 ..
3	4 ..	5 ..	1	9 5	15 1
1	4 ..	5 8	1	9 6	19 6
1	4 ..	6 4	1	9 10	19 8
2	4 ..	6 6	1	10 ..	18 ..
4	4 ..	7 ..	1	10 ..	18 9
2	4 ..	7 6	1	10 ..	19 ..
7	4 ..	8 ..	1	10 ..	19 8
1	4 ..	9 ..	2	10 ..	20 ..
1	4 ..	9 6	1	10 3	12 3
1	4 ..	9 8	3	20 to Life.	
1	4 ..	12 6			
1	4 2 to	8 6			

Total indeterminate sentences 618

**SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-  
FOUR MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO SING SING PRISON ON  
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE NINE MONTHS  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.**

No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mos.	No. of Pris- oners	Minimum Yrs. Mos.	Maximum Yrs. Mo.
2	1 ..	to 1 4	2	2 5	" 4 10
7	1 ..	" 1 6	4	2 6	" 3 6
2	1 ..	" 1 9	1	2 6	" 4 ..
20	1 ..	" 2 ..	33	2 6	" 4 6
6	1 ..	" 2 6	9	2 6	" 4 8
1	1 ..	" 2 11	4	2 6	" 4 10
3	1 ..	" 3 ..	22	2 6	" 5 ..
3	1 ..	" 3 5	4	2 6	" 5 6
5	1 ..	" 4 6	1	2 6	" 7 6
1	1 ..	" 4 8	2	2 6	" 9 6
7	1 ..	" 5 ..	1	2 6	" 14 6
1	1 ..	" 5 6	2	2 6	" 19 6
2	1 ..	" 9 ..	1	2 7	" 4 8
4	1 ..	" 9 10	1	2 10	" 3 ..
1	1 ..	" 11 ..	2	2 10	" 4 6
1	1 ..	" 19 6	2	3 ..	" 5 ..
6	1 1	" 2 2	6	3 ..	" 6 ..
5	1 2	" 2 4	1	3 ..	" 6 4
2	1 3	" 2 ..	1	3 ..	" 7 ..
3	1 3	" 2 8	1	3 ..	" 7 5
23	1 3	" 2 6	1	3 ..	" 8 ..
1	1 3	" 2 9	2	3 ..	" 8 6
1	1 3	" 4 ..	2	3 ..	" 9 6
2	1 3	" 4 9	1	3 ..	" 10 ..
3	1 4	" 3 9	1	3 3	" 6 6
2	1 5	" 2 10	4	3 4	" 7 3
9	1 6	" 2 6	3	3 6	" 7 ..
1	1 6	" 3 ..	1	3 6	" 9 5
6	1 6	" 3 6	1	3 6	" 12 ..
1	1 6	" 4 ..	1	3 8	" 5 8
5	1 6	" 4 8	6	4 ..	" 8 ..
2	1 6	" 5 8	1	4 ..	" 9 6
2	1 6	" 6 6	1	4 ..	" 19 6
3	1 7	" 3 2	1	4 1	" 7 4
1	1 7	" 3 8	1	4 1	" 8 2
3	1 9	" 3 8	1	4 3	" 8 6
1	1 10	" 2 10	1	4 6	" 7 6
2	1 10	" 3 10	2	5 ..	" 6 6
1	1 10	" 4 5	1	5 ..	" 7 ..
7	2 ..	" 3 ..	1	5 ..	" 8 6
14	2 ..	" 4 ..	3	5 ..	" 9 ..
12	2 ..	" 4 6	11	5 ..	" 9 6
10	2 ..	" 5 ..	4	5 ..	" 9 8
2	2 ..	" 4 11	7	5 ..	" 10 ..
2	2 ..	" 5 6	1	5 ..	" 14 ..
6	2 ..	" 9 6	1	5 5	" 10 10
3	2 ..	" 10 ..	1	5 6	" 11 1
1	2 ..	" 19 6	2	6 ..	" 10 1
4	2 1	" 4 2	2	6 ..	" 10 6
2	2 2	" 4 4	2	6 ..	" 12 ..
6	2 3	" 4 8	1	6 ..	" 19 6
1	2 4	" 3 8	1	6 6	" 10 6

## Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Sing Sing, (Continued)

No. of Pris- oners	Minimum		Maximum		No. of Pris- oners	Minimum		Maximum	
	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.			Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	
1 .....	6	6	" 13	..	1 .....	8	..	" 15	..
1 .....	7	..	" 10	..	1 .....	8	3	" 16	6
1 .....	7	..	" 14	..	1 .....	8	3	" 17	..
3 .....	7	..	" 14	6	1 .....	8	4	" 18	8
1 .....	7	..	" 15	..	1 .....	10	..	" 19	5
1 .....	7	..	" 10	6	3 .....	10	..	" 19	9
1 .....	7	..	" 20	..	1 .....	10	..	" 19	11
1 .....	7	3	" 14	6	4 .....	10	..	" 20	..
1 .....	7	6	" 12	..	1 .....	12	..	" 15	6
1 .....	7	6	" 15	1	16 .....	20 to Life.			
1 .....	7	6	" 18	..					
1 .....	8	..	" 13	6					

Total indeterminate sentences 484



## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Age	Auburn		Omn- ton		Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	Male	M	F
Sixteen years.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Seventeen years.....	1	..	2	3	2	8	..	..
Eighteen years.....	25	..	6	15	17	63	..	..
Nineteen years.....	26	1	16	33	32	107	1	..
Twenty years.....	13	1	16	28	44	101	1	..
Twenty-one years.....	28	..	38	40	46	152	..	..
Twenty-two years.....	35	..	39	51	57	182	..	..
Twenty-three years.....	25	..	33	54	65	177	..	..
Twenty-four years.....	35	3	22	40	57	154	3	..
Twenty-five years.....	27	1	38	30	40	175	1	..
Twenty-six years.....	19	..	32	37	39	127	..	..
Twenty-seven years.....	27	..	17	39	43	126	..	..
Twenty-eight years.....	32	..	15	30	41	118	..	..
Twenty-nine years.....	14	1	15	24	29	82	1	..
Thirty years.....	17	..	12	17	33	79	..	..
Thirty-one years.....	12	..	13	20	18	63	..	..
Thirty-two years.....	23	1	24	27	34	108	1	..
Thirty-three years.....	9	8	10	15	22	56	3	..
Thirty-four years.....	9	..	13	20	29	71	..	..
Thirty-five years.....	7	..	14	19	15	55	..	..
Thirty-six years.....	12	1	17	17	21	67	1	..
Thirty-seven years.....	11	1	13	14	12	50	1	..
Thirty-eight years.....	13	2	15	15	24	67	2	..
Thirty-nine years.....	4	1	13	14	10	41	1	..
Forty years.....	10	..	10	12	13	45	..	..
Forty-one years.....	6	..	13	8	13	40	..	..
Forty-two years.....	5	1	6	3	10	24	1	..
Forty-three years.....	6	1	5	4	7	22	1	..
Forty-four years.....	1	1	3	4	4	12	1	..
Forty-five years.....	6	..	5	6	7	24	..	..
Forty-six years.....	4	..	4	5	9	22	..	..
Forty-seven years.....	4	..	2	4	4	14	..	..
Forty-eight years.....	2	1	3	2	4	11	1	..
Forty-nine years.....	2	..	2	5	5	14	..	..
Fifty years.....	2	1	4	4	6	16	1	..
Fifty-one years.....	3	1	3	1	2	9	1	..
Fifty-two years.....	3	..	2	4	6	15	..	..
Fifty-three years.....	2	..	2	2	1	7	..	..
Fifty-four years.....	5	1	1	3	2	11	1	..
Fifty-five years.....	..	1	3	3	4	10	1	..
Fifty-six years.....	3	..	2	2	1	8	..	..
Fifty-seven years.....	2	..	1	2	2	7	..	..
Fifty-eight years.....	1	..	1	2	2	6	..	..
Fifty-nine years.....	11	1	1	1	2	15	1	..
Sixty years.....	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..
Sixty-one years.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Sixty-two years.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Sixty-three years.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Sixty-four years.....	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	..
Sixty-five years.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Sixty-seven years.....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Sixty-eight years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Seventy-four years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Seventy-five years.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Seventy-eight years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total .....	510	26	511	635	839	2,545	26	..

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## SHOWING PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Auburn		Olm- Great		Sing	Total	
	M	F	ton	M'dow	Sing	M	F
Accountants .....	4	..	1	4	2	11	..
Actors .....	2	1	2	5	1	10	1
Agents .....	2	..	6	1	..	9	..
Architects .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Artists .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Authors .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Awning makers.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Bakers .....	7	..	17	8	10	42	..
Bankers .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Barbers .....	15	..	9	10	24	58	..
Bartenders .....	1	..	4	3	3	11	..
Bellboys .....	1	..	2	..	4	7	..
Billposter .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths .....	7	..	5	3	6	21	..
Boat builder.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Boatman .....	..	..	2	2	1	5	..
Boiler makers.....	1	..	3	1	..	5	..
Bookbinders .....	1	..	1	..	3	5	..
Bookkeepers .....	2	..	18	7	20	47	..
Bootblacks .....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Bottlers .....	..	..	3	1	..	4	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Crassworkers .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Bricklayers .....	2	..	11	9	11	33	..
Brokers .....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Broom makers.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Brushmaker .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Builders .....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Butchers .....	5	..	4	7	9	25	..
Butlers .....	..	..	2	2	1	5	..
Button makers.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Cabinet makers .....	6	..	7	2	..	15	..
Candy makers .....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..
Canvassers .....	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
Cap makers .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Carders .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Carpenters .....	18	..	5	8	15	41	..
Carpet layer .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cashiers .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Caulkers .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Carver .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cement workers .....	..	..	1	3	..	4	..
Chair caners .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Chair maker .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Chauffeurs .....	7	..	2	22	21	53	..
Cheesemakers .....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Cigar makers .....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Civil engineers .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Clergymen .....	1	..	..	1	1	3	..
Clerks .....	18	..	21	29	35	103	..
Cloakmakers .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc....	2	..	2	1	..	5	..
Coachmen .....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Coal passers .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Collectors .....	..	..	3	..	1	4	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, ETC., (Continued)

	Auburn		Olin-		Great Sing		Total	
			ton		M'dow Sing			
	M	F	Male	Male	Male		M	F
Commercial travelers .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Compositors .....	..	..	2	1	1		4	..
Confectioners .....	..	..	1	..	2		3	..
Contractors .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Cooks .....	11	1	14	18	19		57	1
Coopers .....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Coremakers .....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Craneman .....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Currier .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Cutler .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Cutters .....	..	..	2	..	1		3	..
Deckhands .....	..	..	..	..	2		2	..
Decorator .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Dentists .....	1	..	..	1	2		4	..
Designer .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Detectives .....	..	..	..	2	1		3	..
Dishwashers .....	..	..	2	2	1		5	..
Domestic .....	..	1	..	..	..		..	1
Draughtsman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Dredgeman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Dressmaker .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Drillers .....	..	..	1	..	1		2	..
Drivers .....	10	..	9	85	62		116	..
Druggist .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Dyers .....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Electricians .....	5	..	2	9	16		32	..
Elevatormen .....	1	..	2	2	1		6	..
Engineers .....	8	..	2	6	12		28	..
Engravers .....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Errand boys .....	..	..	1	..	2		3	..
Expressmen .....	..	..	2	1	1		4	..
Farmers .....	24	..	14	28	12		78	..
Finisher .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Firemen .....	7	..	8	15	17		47	..
Fisherman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Florists .....	1	..	1	2	1		5	..
Foremen .....	..	..	2	4	1		7	..
Fruit dealers .....	..	..	2	2	1		5	..
Furriers .....	..	..	1	..	1		2	..
Galvanizer .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Gardeners .....	1	..	4	8	6		14	..
Gasfitters .....	..	..	2	..	1		3	..
Gatemen .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Glassworkers .....	2	..	5	..	..		7	..
Glaziers .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Glovecutter .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Glove finisher .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Glove maker .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Gold beater .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Grinders .....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Grocers .....	..	..	8	2	..		5	..
Guide .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Gunsmiths .....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Hackman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Hall boys .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, ETC., (Continued)

	Auburn		Chen- ton		Great M'dow		Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F		
Harness maker .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Hatters .....	2	..	2	2	2	8	..		
Horsemen .....	3	..	4	1	1	9	..		
Horseshoer .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Hospital orderlies .....	..	..	1	..	3	4	..		
Hostlers .....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..		
Hotel clerks .....	..	..	1	1	3	5	..		
Hotel keepers .....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..		
Houseworkers .....	..	10	..	..	..	..	10		
Hucksters .....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..		
Iceman .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Inspector .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Insurance agents .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..		
Iron workers .....	2	..	1	10	8	21	..		
Janitors .....	..	..	1	2	6	9	..		
Jewelers .....	..	..	1	..	6	7	..		
Junkmen .....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..		
Kitchen man .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Knitter .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Laborers .....	112	1	20	187	115	394	1		
Lathers .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..		
Laundrymen .....	3	..	2	3	7	15	..		
Laundress .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Lawyers .....	2	..	..	2	..	4	..		
Leather workers.....	1	..	1	1	..	3	..		
Lineman .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Liquor dealers.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..		
Lithographers .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..		
Liveryman .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Locksmiths .....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..		
Longshoremen .....	1	..	2	5	7	15	..		
Lumberman .....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..		
Lunchmen .....	..	..	1	..	4	5	..		
Machinists .....	16	..	..	..	29	45	..		
Managers .....	..	..	2	1	..	3	..		
Manufacturers .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..		
Marble worker.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Masons .....	1	..	3	4	3	11	..		
Mattress makers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..		
Meat cutter.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Mechanical Engineers.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..		
Mechanics .....	3	..	4	16	2	30	..		
Merchants .....	6	..	1	2	3	12	..		
Messengers .....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..		
Metal workers.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..		
Midwife .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Milkmen .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..		
Miller .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Millhands .....	4	1	1	1	..	6	1		
Millwrights .....	..	..	1	2	..	3	..		
Miners .....	2	..	1	..	..	3	..		
Miscellaneous .....	2	3	1	19	19	41	3		
Motorman .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
Moulders .....	7	..	1	2	..	10	..		
Motion picture operators.....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..		

## Showing Terms of Sentence, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Omn-		Great Sing		Total	
			ton		M'dow Sing			
	M	F	Male	Male	Male		M	F
Movers .....	..	..	1	..	1		2	..
Musicians .....	2	..	2	2	7		13	..
Newsboys .....	..	..	1	..	1		2	..
Newdealers .....	..	..	1	..	3		4	..
Newspapermen .....	..	..	1	2	1		4	..
No occupation.....	7	..	..	22	6		35	..
Nurseryman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Nurses .....	2	2	1	2	2		7	2
Office boy.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Oiler .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Operators .....	..	..	2	6	..		8	..
Orderlies .....	..	..	2	1	..		3	..
Oysterman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Packers .....	..	..	1	1	1		3	..
Painters .....	22	..	14	12	24		72	..
Paperhanger .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Papermakers .....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Pattern maker.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Peddlers .....	1	..	1	2	3		7	..
Photographers .....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Physicians .....	..	..	1	..	2		3	..
Piano maker.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Piano tuner.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Pipecutters & fitters.....	..	..	1	..	2		3	..
Plasterers .....	4	..	3	3	..		10	..
Platers .....	..	..	..	..	6		6	..
Plumbers .....	7	..	3	10	20		40	..
Police men .....	..	..	..	2	..		2	..
Polishers .....	1	..	2	..	..		3	..
Porters .....	7	..	2	10	11		30	..
Potter .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Pressers .....	1	..	1	3	3		8	..
Pressmen .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Printers .....	7	..	2	6	12		27	..
Promoter .....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Publisher .....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Railroad men.....	7	..	1	7	4		19	..
Real estate dealers .....	..	1	..	2	5		7	1
Restaurant keeper.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Riggers .....	1	..	1	2	1		5	..
Riveter .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Roofers .....	2	..	2	6	..		10	..
Ropemaker .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Rubber worker.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Sailmaker .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Sailors .....	1	..	2	7	2		12	..
Salesmen .....	15	..	5	10	16		46	..
Saloon keepers.....	1	..	1	2	..		4	..
Saw filer .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Sawmaker .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Sawyer .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Shirt ironer.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Shirtmaker .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Show cutters.....	..	..	1	..	3		4	..
Shoemakers .....	4	..	5	12	10		31	..
Showman .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..

## Showing Indeterminate Sentences, Auburn, (Continued)

	Auburn		Om- ton		Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male		M	F
Signal man.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Singers .....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Slater .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Smelter .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Soapmaker .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Soldier .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Solicitors .....	..	..	3	..	..		3	..
Spinners .....	1	..	1	..	..		2	..
Stablemen .....	..	..	2	..	..		2	..
Stagehand .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Steamfitters .....	4	..	5	6	11		26	..
Steeple jacks.....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Steel worker.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Stenographers .....	..	..	2	..	3		5	..
Stereotyper .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Stevedores .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Stowards .....	4	..	..	1	..		5	..
Stonecutters .....	1	..	1	2	2		6	..
Stonemason .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Storekeeper .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Tailors .....	18	..	6	19	52		90	..
Teamsters .....	11	..	4	8	2		25	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	1	1	3		5	..
Telephone operators.....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Tile maker.....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Tilesetters .....	1	..	1	..	1		3	..
Time keepers.....	..	..	1	..	1		2	..
Tinsmiths .....	7	..	2	2	2		13	..
Tooldresser .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Truckmen .....	..	..	8	1	1		10	..
Undertaker .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Unholsterers .....	2	..	1	2	1		6	..
Ushers .....	..	..	..	1	1		2	..
Valet .....	..	..	1	..	..		1	..
Varnisher .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Veterinary .....	..	..	..	..	1		1	..
Waiters .....	18	..	14	20	26		78	..
Waitresses .....	..	2	..	..	..		..	2
Watchmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..		1	..
Watchman .....	..	..	..	1	2		3	..
Weavers .....	..	..	..	1	2		3	..
Woodworkers .....	4	..	..	..	1		5	..
Total .....	510	26	511	685	839		2,545	26

Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prisons to which  
They Were Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
First time.....	468	24	447	686	687	2282	34
Second time.....	41	2	49	.	108	198	2
Third time.....	6	.	11	.	80	47	.
Fourth time and over..	.	.	4	.	14	18	.
Total.....	516	26	511	686	889	2645	26

Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending  
June 30, 1916, Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
Prisons.....	106	.	282	17	86	441	.
Penitentiaries.....	.	5	102	106	253	461	5
Reformatories.....	146	2	73	40	250	509	2
Refuges.....	.	.	14	13	51	78	.
Jails.....	.	7	32	41	56	129	7
Workhouses.....	.	.	54	26	90	170	.
Miscellaneous institutions.....	121	.	27	2	57	207	.
Total.....	373	14	584	245	793	1965	14

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Year Ending September 30, 1916, and the Nine Months Ending June 30th, 1916, and the number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	AUBURN						CLINTON				GREAT MEADOW				BING SING			
	1916			1915			1916		1915		1916		1915		1916		1915	
	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Female	Number employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number in Custody Female	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male
October	1,309	99	1,259	91	1,439	117	1,393	112	1,428	1,125	1,396	1,069	566	591	907	896	1,507	1,342
November	1,344	101	1,296	98	1,446	118	1,395	116	1,408	1,167	1,387	1,086	566	592	894	887	1,502	1,415
December	1,413	106	1,302	97	1,432	115	1,378	108	1,427	1,087	1,374	1,087	563	544	906	884	1,494	1,376
January	1,456	108	1,412	100	1,492	118	1,393	109	1,386	1,087	1,376	1,087	564	594	908	888	1,503	1,410
February	1,394	113	1,385	98	1,454	118	1,395	108	1,441	1,062	1,385	1,073	564	594	908	888	1,493	1,376
March	1,432	112	1,378	105	1,449	119	1,393	102	1,465	1,062	1,409	1,045	563	593	903	885	1,494	1,376
April	1,432	112	1,398	108	1,439	119	1,393	102	1,465	1,062	1,409	1,045	563	593	903	885	1,494	1,376
May	1,432	117	1,381	110	1,431	115	1,378	110	1,461	1,062	1,409	1,045	563	593	903	885	1,494	1,376
June	1,419	118	1,377	112	1,401	115	1,378	111	1,461	1,062	1,409	1,045	563	593	903	885	1,494	1,376
July	1,476	115	1,372	108					1,466	1,102	1,466	1,110	568	597	923	907	1,738	1,618
August	1,476	115	1,394	104					1,466	1,102	1,466	1,110	568	597	923	907	1,738	1,618
September	1,442	116	1,380	99					1,462	1,089	1,466	1,110	562	591	907	896	1,500	1,402



**Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1914.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Married.....	188	16	201	279	347	1,615	16
Single.....	289	8	289	282	442	1,624	8
Widowed.....	16	6	8	23	46	98	6
Divorced.....	6	1	2	1	4	13	1
Total.....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26

**Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1914.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Collegiate.....	12	1	8	2	3	20	1
Academic.....	50	1	12	1	3	65	1
Common school.....	289	1	50	87	108	516	1
Can read and write.....	38	15	312	481	608	1,674	15
Cannot read or write.....	60	8	124	120	121	454	8
Can read only.....				5	10	15	
Total.....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine  
Months Ending June 30, 1914.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	43	1	162	73	73	291	1
Used liquor moderately...	359	9	279	561	442	1,651	9
Did not use liquor.....	108	16	130	21	324	586	16
Total.....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26
Used tobacco.....	478	3	468	668	778	2,387	3
Did not use tobacco.....	22	23	43	22	61	158	23
Total.....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26

**Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1914.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
White.....	477	24	417	618	773	2,285	24
Negroes.....	31	2	96	66	66	256	2
Mongolian.....			1	1		2	
Red.....	2					2	
Total.....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1914.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Roman Catholic.....	206	13	211	365	412	1,254	13
Greek Catholic.....				8	10	18	
Protestant.....	222	8	238	233	255	988	8
Hebrew.....	15	5	61	76	153	305	5
Pagan.....				1	2	3	
No religious beliefs and miscellaneous.....	7		11	2	7	27	
Total.....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26

**NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1916**

UNITED STATES	Auburn		Om- ton	Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F
Alabama .....	..	..	1	2	1	4	..
Arizona .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Arkansas .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
California .....	..	..	2	1	3	6	..
Colorado .....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Connecticut .....	2	..	5	4	8	19	..
Delaware .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
District of Columbia .....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..
Florida .....	..	..	3	3	3	9	..
Georgia .....	2	..	2	1	3	8	..
Idaho .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Illinois .....	6	1	2	6	6	20	1
Indiana .....	1	..	3	..	..	4	..
Iowa .....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Kansas .....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Kentucky .....	..	..	1	1	3	5	..
Louisiana .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Maine .....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..
Maryland .....	..	..	2	4	1	7	..
Massachusetts .....	10	..	6	7	11	34	..
Michigan .....	8	..	1	..	4	8	..
Minnesota .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Mississippi .....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Missouri .....	2	..	1	5	2	10	..
Montana .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Nebraska .....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Nevada .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
New Hampshire .....	2	..	2	..	1	5	..
New Jersey .....	5	1	5	8	16	34	1
New Mexico .....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
New York .....	299	8	313	281	394	1,292	8
North Carolina .....	2	..	2	7	8	19	..
North Dakota .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Ohio .....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..
Oregon .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Pennsylvania .....	23	..	3	15	10	51	..
Rhode Island .....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..
South Carolina .....	2	..	1	5	5	13	..
South Dakota .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Tennessee .....	..	2	1	2	2	5	2
Texas .....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Vermont .....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Virginia .....	6	1	3	21	13	43	1
Washington .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
West Virginia .....	..	..	2	..	3	5	..
Wisconsin .....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..
Total .....	874	13	897	377	511	1,659	13

**TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS**

	Auburn		Om- ton	Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F
Hawaii .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Philippine Islands .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Porto Rico .....	..	..	..	2	3	5	..
Total .....	..	..	..	3	4	7	..

## FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Chm- Great Sing		ton M'dow Sing		Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F	
Africa .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Austria .....	10	3	5	38	32	85	3	
Belgium .....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
Bermuda .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	
Brazil .....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	
British Columbia.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	
Canada .....	16	..	3	6	4	29	..	
China .....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	
Cuba .....	2	..	..	2	2	6	..	
Denmark .....	2	..	1	2	..	5	..	
England .....	2	..	3	7	6	18	..	
Finland .....	..	..	1	3	2	6	..	
France .....	2	1	3	1	1	7	1	
Germany .....	3	1	9	15	40	67	1	
Gibraltar .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Greece .....	1	..	1	6	7	15	..	
Guiana .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	
Holland .....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	
Hungary .....	..	..	2	5	2	9	..	
Ireland .....	4	3	3	10	6	23	3	
Italy .....	64	3	42	133	120	359	3	
Newfoundland .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Norway .....	..	..	1	3	2	6	..	
Nova Scotia .....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	
Poland .....	6	..	1	14	2	23	..	
Portugal .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Roumania .....	1	..	1	2	6	10	..	
Russia .....	8	2	21	45	73	147	2	
Scotland .....	8	..	3	2	1	14	..	
Servia .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Spain .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Sweden .....	4	..	2	2	1	9	..	
Switzerland .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Syria .....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Turkey .....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	
West Indies.....	1	..	..	3	3	7	..	
Total.....	186	13	114	305	324	879	13	

## RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Chm- ton		Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M	F	
United States .....	374	13	397	377	511	1,659	13	
Territories and Possessions.....	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	
Foreign born .....	136	13	114	305	324	879	13	
Grand total .....	510	26	511	685	839	2,545	26	

Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each Month in the Year  
Ending September 30, 1915, and During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

MONTH	AUBURN		CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1915		1916		1915		1916		1915		1916	
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
October .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	7	..
November .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	1	7	..	..
December .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	..
January .....	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	5	..
February .....	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	1	7	..	2	..
March .....	..	4	3	1	..	3	2	..	6	..	8	..
April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
May .....	3	2	4	2	..	..	..	5	7	..	9	..
June .....	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	..
July .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
August .....	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..
September .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total .....	6	9	18	10	1	4	19	16	45	39	..	..

Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Nine Years  
Ending September 30, 1915, and the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female				Male	Female
1907 .....	278	38	125	..	786	1,199	38
1908 .....	378	46	168	..	1,697	1,633	46
1909 .....	342	66	192	..	1,068	1,637	66
1910 .....	336	50	155	..	1,022	1,512	50
1911 .....	315	50	139	..	914	1,368	50
1912 .....	285	39	160	..	1,123	1,678	39
1913 .....	374	35	171	..	1,049	1,594	35
1914 .....	366	37	146	..	1,298 1/2	1,805	37
1915 .....	365	56	200	..	1,473	2,068	56
1916 .....	335	26	187	..	839	1,311	26
Total .....	3,468	443	1,598	..	10,699 1/2	15,765	444

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, WERE CONVICTED.

	Auburn	Chn- ton	Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male	M F
Albany .....	..	..	47	25	..	72 ..
Allegany .....	4	..	3	4	..	11 ..
Bronx .....	20	..	..	47	77	144 ..
Broome .....	5	..	1	1	..	7 ..
Cattaraugus .....	20	..	..	6	..	26 ..
Cayuga .....	10	..	..	1	..	11 ..
Chautauqua .....	11	..	1	2	..	14 ..
Chemung .....	10	..	2	2	..	14 ..
Chenango .....	9	..	2	..	..	11 ..
Clinton .....	..	..	2	..	..	2 ..
Columbia .....	2	..	3	5	..	10 ..
Cortland .....	3	..	..	1	..	4 ..
Delaware .....	3	..	..	3	..	6 ..
Dutchess .....	2	..	..	7	8	17 ..
Erle .....	69	1	15	18	1	103 1
Essex .....	..	..	5	2	..	7 ..
Franklin .....	..	..	1	1	..	2 ..
Fulton .....	..	..	2	1	..	3 ..
Genesee .....	5	..	1	2	1	9 ..
Greene .....	1	..	6	2	..	9 ..
Herkimer .....	6	..	..	4	..	10 ..
Jefferson .....	28	..	4	10	..	42 ..
Kings .....	31	5	53	71	147	302 5
Lewis .....	2	..	..	3	..	5 ..
Livingston .....	1	..	2	3	..	6 ..
Madison .....	1	..	1	..	..	2 ..
Monroe .....	24	..	2	5	1	32 ..
Montgomery .....	1	..	3	2	..	6 ..
Nassau .....	1	..	3	11	15	30 ..
New York .....	85	11	231	288	496	1100 11
Niagara .....	6	..	2	3	..	11 ..
Oneida .....	32	2	5	20	1	58 2
Onondaga .....	39	..	4	9	..	52 ..
Ontario .....	12	..	1	5	..	18 ..
Orange .....	..	..	3	9	21	33 ..
Oswego .....	16	..	3	3	..	22 ..
Otsego .....	7	..	1	4	..	12 ..
Queens .....	5	1	13	24	27	69 1
Rensselaer .....	..	..	22	8	..	30 ..
Richmond .....	2	..	2	2	10	16 ..
Rockland .....	..	..	1	2	5	8 ..
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	12	3	..	15 ..
Saratoga .....	..	..	10	6	..	16 ..
Schenectady .....	..	..	9	4	..	13 ..
Schoharie .....	..	..	4	2	..	6 ..
Schuyler .....	1	..	..	..	..	1 ..
Seneca .....	6	..	..	5	..	11 ..
Steuben .....	7	1	1	3	..	11 1
Suffolk .....	..	..	1	7	7	15 ..
Sullivan .....	..	..	2	9	..	11 ..
Tioga .....	4	..	..	4	..	8 ..
Tompkins .....	6	..	1	1	..	8 ..
Ulster .....	..	..	5	3	..	8 ..
Warren .....	..	..	2	1	..	3 ..

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING THE COUNTIES, ETC., (Continued)

	Auburn		Oln- ton		Great M'dow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	Male	Male	Male		M	F
Washington .....	1	1	6	1	..		8	1
Wayne .....	1	1	..	..	..		1	1
Westchester .....	7	3	9	16	22		54	3
Wyoming .....	4	..	1	3	..		8	..
Yates .....	..	..	1	1	..		2	..
Total .....	510	28	511	685	839	2,545	28	

## STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1916.....	75
Number of Prisoners Received During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	83
Number of Prisoners Discharged During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	24
Number of Prisoners Paroled During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	22
Number of Prisoners on Parole but not Discharged on June 30, 1916,	37
Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	2
Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one Time During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	89
Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one Time During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	60
Average Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.....	71
Capacity of Institution.....	52 rooms

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### SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, WERE CONVICTED

Intoxication .....	32
Violation of Section 887 C. C.....	1
Total .....	33

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### SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Thirty years.....	1
Thirty-six years.....	3
Thirty-eight years.....	3
Thirty-nine years.....	2
Forty years.....	3
Forty-two years.....	5
Forty-four years.....	2
Forty-five years.....	1
Forty-seven years.....	3
Forty-eight years.....	1
Forty-nine years.....	2
Fifty years.....	1
Fifty-four years.....	2
Fifty-six years.....	2
Fifty-nine years.....	1
Sixty-one years.....	1
Total .....	33

**SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING  
THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916**

Collar turners.....	1
Cooks, .....	2
Domestics .....	12
Dressmakers .....	1
Glovmakers .....	2
Hatters, .....	1
Houseworkers .....	10
Laundresses .....	2
Proof reader.....	1
Teachers .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>33</b>

**SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONFINED IN  
OTHER INSTITUTIONS**

Penitentiaries .....	18
Reformatories .....	10
Jails .....	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>33</b>

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY ON THE FIRST WORKING DAY OF EACH  
MONTH DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915 AND THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, AND THE NUMBER**

**EMPLOYED ON THE SAME DATES**

	1915 Number in Custody	1915 Number Employed	1916 Number in Custody	1916 Number Employed
October .....	6	6	72	72
November .....	18	18	71	71
December .....	31	31	65	65
January .....	36	36	63	63
February .....	39	39	60	60
March .....	48	48	63	63
April .....	53	53	77	77
May .....	56	56	89	89
June .....	60	60	75	75
July .....	65	65	..	..
August .....	71	71	..	..
September .....	66	66	..	..

**NUMBER OF CASES OF INSANITY OCCURRING DURING THE NINE MONTHS  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1916**

December .....	1
May .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2</b>



## SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Married .....	17
Single .....	2
Widowed .....	14
Total.....	<u>33</u>

## EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Academic .....	4
Common School .....	27
Can Read and Write .....	2
Total.....	<u>33</u>

## HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Used liquor freely .....	33
Used tobacco .....	19
Did not use tobacco .....	14
Total.....	<u>33</u>

## COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

White .....	32
Negro .....	1
Total.....	<u>33</u>

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

Roman Catholics .....	18
Protestants .....	15
Total.....	<u>33</u>

## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

## UNITED STATES

Connecticut .....	1
New York .....	25
North Carolina .....	1
Vermont .....	1
Total.....	<u>28</u>

## FOREIGN BORN

Ireland .....	5
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## RECAPITULATION

United States .....	28
Foreign Born .....	5
Total.....	33

..SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, WERE CONVICTED

Albany .....	4
Dutchess .....	1
Erie .....	8
Fulton .....	2
Monroe .....	9
Onondaga .....	2
Schenectady .....	2
Westchester .....	5
Total.....	33

## REFORMATORIES

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### Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1911 and June 30, 1916

	1915	1916
Eastern New York .....	376	328
New York State .....	1,279	988
Total .....	<u>1,655</u>	<u>1,316</u>

### Number of Prisoners Received During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

Eastern New York .....	292
New York State .....	760
Total .....	<u>1,052</u>

### Number of Prisoners Discharged During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

Eastern New York .....	340
New York State .....	1,051
Total .....	<u>1,391</u>

### Number of Prisoners Paroled During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

Eastern New York .....	290
New York State .....	780
Total .....	<u>1,070</u>

### Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

Eastern New York .....	53
New York State .....	93
Total .....	<u>146</u>

### Number of Prisoners on Parole but Not Discharged on June 30, 1916

Eastern New York .....	184
New York State .....	633
Total .....	<u>817</u>

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

Eastern New York .....	5
New York State .....	10
Total .....	<u>15</u>

## Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

Eastern New York .....	-
New York State .....	3
Total .....	<u>3</u>

## Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

Eastern New York .....	440
New York State .....	1,311
Total .....	<u>1,751</u>

## Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one Time During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

Eastern New York .....	320
New York State .....	968
Total .....	<u>1,288</u>

## Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

Eastern New York .....	382
New York State .....	1,145
Total .....	<u>1,427</u>

## Statistics Relating to Federal Prisoners

	No. received during 9 months	No. discharged during 9 months	No. in custody June 30, 1916
Eastern New York ..	..	..	..
New York State .....	6	6	6
Total .....	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

## Capacity of Institutions—Number of Cells

	Single	Double	Triple	Total
Eastern New York .....	496	..	..	496
New York State .....	1,272	136	32	1,440
Total .....	<u>1,768</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1,936</u>

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, WERE CONVICTED

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Abandonment .....	..	2	2
Abduction .....	2	2	4
Arson, first degree.....	..	1	1
Arson, second degree.....	..	1	1
Arson, third degree.....	..	6	6
Assault, first degree.....	..	5	5
Assault, second degree.....	27	73	100
Assault second degree, second offense.....	1	..	1
Attempt abduction.....	..	1	1
Attempt arson, third degree.....	..	3	3
Attempt assault, second degree.....	2	4	6
Attempt assault, second offense.....	..	1	1
Attempt burglary, first degree.....	2	..	2
Attempt burglary, third degree.....	10	19	29
Attempt forgery, first degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt forgery, second degree.....	1	..	1
Attempt grand larceny, first degree.....	3	2	5
Attempt grand larceny, second degree.....	8	28	36
Attempt rape, first degree.....	1	1	2
Attempt rape, second degree.....	1	..	1
Attempt rape, second degree and assault, first and second degrees .....	..	1	1
Attempt robbery, first degree.....	2	4	6
Attempt robbery, second degree.....	..	2	2
Attempt robbery, third degree.....	..	4	4
Bigamy .....	2	2	4
Bringing stolen property into State.....	..	2	2
Burglary, first degree.....	1	1	2
Burglary, first degree and grand larceny, sec- ond degree.....	..	1	1
Burglary, second degree.....	3	6	9
Burglary, second degree and petit larceny.....	..	3	3
Burglary, third degree.....	99	192	291
Burglary, third degree and grand larceny, first degree .....	..	1	1
Burglary, third degree and grand larceny, second degree .....	..	18	18
Burglary, third degree, grand larceny, second de- gree and receiving stolen property.....	..	2	2
Burglary, third degree, and petit larceny.....	..	49	49
Burglary, third degree, petit larceny and receiv- ing stolen property.....	..	11	11
Carrying concealed weapons.....	7	14	21
Compulsory prostitution.....	1	3	4
Destroying railroad property.....	1	..	1
Escaping from prison.....	1	..	1
Extortion .....	..	1	1
Forgery, second degree.....	12	24	36
Forgery, second degree and grand larceny, second degree .....	..	2	2
Forgery, second degree and petit larceny.....	..	1	1
Forgery, third degree.....	2	4	6
Grand larceny, first degree.....	9	18	27
Grand larceny, first degree, robbery first degree and assault, second degree.....	..	1	1

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING CRIMES WHEN CONVICTED, (*Continued*)

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Grand larceny, first degree and receiving stolen property .....	..	1	1
Grand larceny, second degree.....	52	108	158
Grand larceny, second degree and receiving stolen property .....	..	4	4
Incest .....	1	1	2
Injuring railroad property.....	..	2	2
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1	12	13
Manslaughter, second degree.....	..	1	1
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	1	..	1
Perjury .....	..	1	1
Petit larceny, second offense.....	..	5	5
Possessing burglar's tools.....	1	..	1
Possessing narcotics.....	1	..	1
Rape, first degree.....	1	4	5
Rape, second degree.....	4	10	14
Rape, second degree and abduction.....	..	2	2
Receiving stolen property.....	14	35	49
Riot .....	1	4	5
Robbery, first degree.....	4	17	21
Robbery, first degree and grand larceny, first degree .....	..	1	1
Robbery, second degree.....	6	7	13
Robbery, third degree.....	4	11	15
Seduction .....	..	1	1
Sodomy .....	2	10	12
Violation, penal law.....	1	2	3
Violation, U. S. statutes.....	..	6	6
	<b>202</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,052</b>

**Showing the Determinate Sentences of Prisoners Admitted to the New York  
State Reformatory During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

One year.....	1
One year and one month.....	1
One year and six months.....	3
Three years.....	<u>1</u>
Total.....	6

**Showing the Maximum Terms of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916, Under Indeterminate Sentences.**

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
One year and six months.....	1	..	1
Two years.....	..	12	12
Two years and six months.....	24	50	74
Five years.....	201	508	709
Seven years.....	9	13	22
Seven years and six months.....	..	5	5
Ten years.....	41	100	141
Fifteen years.....	6	14	20
Twenty years.....	10	50	60
Twenty-five years.....	..	1	1
Forty years.....	..	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total.....	<u>258</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>1,046</u>

SHOWING THE AGES WHEN CONVICTED OF THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Sixteen years .....	1	21	22
Seventeen years .....	1	79	80
Eighteen years .....	10	112	122
Nineteen years .....	20	96	116
Twenty years .....	25	88	108
Twenty-one years.....	27	81	108
Twenty-two years.....	30	78	108
Twenty-three years.....	20	37	57
Twenty-four years.....	25	39	64
Twenty-five years.....	21	27	48
Twenty-six years.....	30	26	56
Twenty-seven years.....	35	38	73
Twenty-eight years.....	25	29	54
Twenty-nine years.....	11	15	26
Thirty years.....	4	1	5
Thirty-one years.....	4	3	7
Thirty-two years.....	2	..	2
Thirty-nine years.....	1	..	1
	292	760	1,052



## SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE

NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Accountant .....	1	..	1
Awning maker.....	1	..	1
Bakers .....	7	9	16
Bag maker .....	1	..	1
Barbers .....	7	18	25
Bartenders .....	3	4	7
Bellboys .....	1	..	1
Blacksmiths .....	1	5	6
Boiler makers.....	..	1	1
Bookbinders .....	2	2	4
Bookkeepers .....	..	9	9
Brassworker .....	..	1	1
Bricklayer .....	1	4	5
Brushmakers .....	1	..	1
Butchers .....	1	3	4
Carpenter .....	1	10	11
Cartoonist .....	1	..	1
Chauffeurs .....	5	18	23
Clerks .....	13	54	67
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.....	4	..	4
Coal passers.....	1	..	1
Cooks .....	5	11	16
Deckhands .....	1	..	1
Dentists .....	..	1	1
Dishwashers .....	..	1	1
Draughtsmen .....	..	1	1
Drivers .....	36	54	90
Electricians .....	4	8	12
Elevator men.....	3	..	3
Engineers .....	1	..	1
Errand boys.....	2	20	22
Farmers .....	17	33	50
Firemen .....	7	17	24
Foremen .....	1	..	1
Furriers .....	2	..	2
Glassworkers .....	2	..	2
Ironworkers .....	2	..	2
Jewelers .....	1	5	6
Laborers .....	60	279	339
Lathers .....	1	..	1
Laundrymen .....	1	1	2
Lawyer .....	..	1	1
Machinists .....	5	..	5
Manager .....	1	..	1
Mechanics .....	2	33	35
Messengers .....	1	2	3
Millhands .....	3	..	3
Miscellaneous .....	2	10	12
Moulders .....	3	7	10
Musicians .....	2	4	6
Newsboys .....	1	4	5
No occupation.....	2	3	5
Nurses .....	1	2	3
Office boys.....	..	1	1
Other .....	..	1	1

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (*Continued*)

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Operators .....	2	..	2
Painters .....	12	23	35
Papermakers .....	1	..	1
Peddlers .....	..	5	5
Photographers .....	..	1	1
Plasterer .....	..	1	1
Plumbers .....	7	23	30
Porters .....	8	2	5
Pressmen .....	1	..	1
Printers .....	3	13	16
Roofers .....	1	..	1
Sailors .....	3	6	9
Salesmen .....	6	17	23
Secretary .....	1	..	1
Shoe finisher .....	1	..	1
Shoemakers .....	5	6	11
Soldier .....	1	..	1
Solicitor .....	1	..	1
Steamfitters .....	5	..	5
Student .....	1	..	1
Tailors .....	5	7	12
Telephone operators.....	2	..	2
Tile setters.....	1	..	1
Tinsmiths .....	3	5	8
Upholsterers .....	1	..	1
Veterinaries .....	..	1	1
Waiters .....	4	13	17
Watchmaker .....	1	..	1
	<b>202</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,052</b>

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the  
Institution to Which They Were Admitted During the  
Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
First time .....	288	667	955
Second time.....	4	93	97
Third time.....	..	..	..
Total.....	292	760	1,052

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916, Who Have Previously Been Confined in  
Other Institutions**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Prisons.....	3	4	7
Penitentiaries.....	81	73	154
Reformatories.....	36	65	101
Refuges.....	23	100	123
Jails.....	47	48	95
Miscellaneous.....	190	..	190
Total.....	380	290	670

Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Day in Each Month During the Year Ending September 30, 1915, and the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	EASTERN NEW YORK				NEW YORK STATE			
	NUMBER IN CUSTODY		NUMBER EMPLOYED		NUMBER IN CUSTODY		NUMBER EMPLOYED	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
October .....	463	376	440	359	1225	1280	1191	1221
November .....	445	407	425	390	1339	1260	1282	1215
December .....	431	429	402	406	1382	1218	1335	1152
January .....	447	402	428	377	1386	1216	1338	1163
February .....	421	359	404	334	1395	1115	1341	1062
March .....	447	384	436	359	1400	1106	1340	1052
April .....	459	355	442	335	1391	1087	1333	1041
May .....	493	324	480	306	1340	1090	1287	1030
June .....	456	350	445	329	1365	991	1306	940
July .....	478		468		1334		1290	
August .....	447		436		1322		1279	
September .....	409		399		1287		1239	

**Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Married .....	43	77	119
Single.....	250	683	933
Total.....	292	760	1,052

**Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Academic.....	..	35	35
Common school.....	..	500	500
Can read and write.....	254	138	392
Can read only.....	2	68	70
Cannot read or write.....	36	19	55
Total.....	292	760	1,052

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Used liquor freely.....	98	524	622
Used liquor moderately.....	112	..	112
Did not use liquor.....	82	236	318
Total.....	292	760	1,052
Used tobacco.....	264	..	264
Did not use tobacco.....	28	..	28
Total.....	292	..	292

**Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
White.....	277	732	1,009
Negroes.....	14	23	37
Mongolians.....	..	3	3
Red.....	1	2	3
Total.....	292	760	1,052

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Roman Catholic.....	179	446	625
Protestant.....	76	230	306
Hebrew.....	37	84	121
Total.....	292	760	1,052

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Nativity of the Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916

## UNITED STATES

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
California .....	..	2	2
Colorado .....	..	1	1
Connecticut .....	5	7	12
District of Columbia .....	1	..	1
Georgia .....	2	3	5
Illinois .....	..	2	2
Louisiana .....	..	1	1
Maryland .....	1	2	3
Massachusetts .....	6	4	10
Michigan .....	1	3	3
Minnesota .....	2	1	3
Missouri .....	..	2	2
Nebraska .....	..	1	1
New Hampshire .....	1	1	2
New Jersey .....	3	12	15
New York .....	189	399	588
North Carolina .....	..	1	1
Ohio .....	3	5	8
Oklahoma .....	1	1	2
Pennsylvania .....	4	18	22
South Carolina .....	2	2	4
Tennessee .....	..	1	1
Virginia .....	1	..	1
Wisconsin .....	..	2	2
Total .....	222	470	692

## TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Phillipine Islands .....	1	1	2
Porto Rico .....	1	1	2
Total .....	2	2	4

## FOREIGN BORN

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Austria .....	6	16	22
Barbados .....	..	1	1
Canada .....	4	6	10
Cuba .....	..	3	3
England .....	3	2	5
Finland .....	..	1	1
France .....	..	2	2
Germany .....	5	13	18
Greece .....	2	3	5
Holland .....	1	4	5
Hungary .....	1	1	2
Ireland .....	3	6	9

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## NATIVITY, (Continued)

### FOREIGN BORN

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Italy.....	29	60	92
Norway.....	1	1	2
Nova Scotia.....	..	1	1
Poland.....	..	4	4
Russia.....	18	36	53
Sweden.....	1	3	4
Turkey.....	..	2	2
Total.....	69	174	242

### RECAPITULATION

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
United States.....	222	470	692
Territories and Possessions.....	2	2	4
Foreign? Born.....	69	174	242
Grand Total.....	292	646	938

\*Does not include 96 prisoners returned for violation of parole and 21 prisoners returned for other causes.

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each Month in the Year Ending  
September 30, 1915, and Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916**

MONTH	Eastern New York		New York State		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
October .....	3	..	..	..	3	..
November .....	..	..	2	1	2	1
December .....	1	..	2	1	3	1
January .....	1	2	..	2	1	4
February .....	..	1	..	51	..	2
March .....	..	..	2	..	2	..
April .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
May .....	2	2	..	3	2	5
June .....	4	..	1	2	5	2
July .....	2	..	..	..	2	..
August .....	..	..	1	..	1	..
September .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>



**Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1906, Were Convicted**

County	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Albany	6	20	26
Allegany	1	3	4
Brent	6	20	26
Broome	2	6	8
Cattaraugus	..	5	5
Cayuga	1	7	8
Chautauque	3	6	9
Chemung	6	9	15
Chemango	1	1	2
Clinton	..	4	4
Columbia	4	7	11
Cortland	2	1	3
Delaware	1	3	4
Dutchess	5	7	12
Erie	20	52	62
Essex	1	3	4
Franklin	1	2	3
Fulton	1	3	4
Genesee	..	3	3
Greene	..	1	1
Hamilton	..	..	..
Herkimer	1	4	5
Jefferson	2	10	12
Kings	26	100	126
Lewis	1	3	4
Livingston	1	2	3
Madison	..	3	3
Monroe	14	22	36
Montgomery	5	9	14
Nassau	1	..	1
New York	100	246	346
Niagara	4	3	7
Oneida	2	24	26
Onondaga	9	40	49
Ontario	..	9	9
Orange	3	..	3
Orleans	1	3	4
Oswego	1	9	10
Otsego	2	1	3
Putnam	..	..	..
Queens	6	13	19
Rensselaer	..	..	..
Richmond	2	5	7
Rockland	..	2	2
St. Lawrence	7	12	19
Saratoga	5	4	9
Schenectady	2	6	8
Schoharie	..	2	2
Schuyler	..	..	..
Seneca	3	5	8
Steuben	4	10	14
Suffolk	1	9	10
Sullivan	1	2	3
Tioga	..	1	1
Tompkins	1	4	5
Ulster	..	4	4
Warren	..	..	..
Washington	..	1	1
Wayne	1	..	1
Westchester	3	9	12
Wyoming	..	..	..
Yates	..	1	1
U. S. Prisoners	..	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,062</b>

## PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody Sept. 30, 1915			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1916		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	188	10	198	158	8	166
Erie .....	738	29	767	746	24	770
Monroe .....	309	26	335	252	21	273
New York .....	1,354	..	1,354	930	..	930
Onondaga .....	353	21	374	309	30	339
Total .....	2,942	86	3,028	2,395	83	2,478

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the nine months ending June 30, 1916			Number of Prisoners Discharged During the nine months ending June 30, 1916		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	625	14	639	655	16	671
Erie .....	5,974	181	6,155	5,966	186	6,152
Monroe .....	1,565	66	1,631	1,622	71	1,693
New York .....	3,193	103	3,296	3,617	103	3,720
Onondaga .....	1,057	65	1,122	1,101	56	1,157
Total .....	12,414	429	12,843	12,961	432	13,393

**Total Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the Year 1915 and the nine months ending June 30, 1916**

COUNTY	1915			1916		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	3	..	3	1	..	1
Erie .....	10	1	11	5	..	5
Monroe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York .....	34	..	34	19	..	19
Onondaga .....	4	..	4	6	..	6
Total .....	51	1	52	31	..	31

**Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year 1915 and the nine months ending June 30, 1916**

COUNTY	1915			1916		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	3	..	3	2	..	2
Erie .....	10	..	10	10	..	10
Monroe .....	1	..	1	..	..	..
New York .....	5	..	5	3	..	3
Onondaga .....	2	..	2	3	..	3
Total .....	21	..	21	18	..	18

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any One Time During the  
nine months ending June 30, 1916**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	342	11	353
Erie .....	844	23	867
Monroe .....	389	16	405
New York .....	1,352	..	1,352
Onondaga .....	426	18	444
Total .....	3,353	68	3,421

**Least Number of Inmates in Custody at Any One Time During the  
nine months ending June 30, 1916**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	151	2	153
Erie .....	638	36	674
Monroe .....	223	15	238
New York .....	924	..	924
Onondaga .....	273	21	294
Total .....	2,209	74	2,283

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the  
nine months ending June 30, 1916**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	251	5	256
Erie .....	743	29	772
Monroe .....	306	16	322
New York .....	1,119	..	1,119
Onondaga .....	364	22	386
Total .....	2,783	72	2,855

**Cell Capacity of Institutions - Number of Cells**

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany .....	360	--	360
Erie .....	693	..	693
Monroe .....	514	..	514
New York .....	1,104	..	1,104
Onondaga .....	4	306	310
Total .....	2,675	306	2,981

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the nine months Ending June 30, 1916, Were Convicted

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abandoning child.....	1	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	7	...
Abandonment.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Abduction.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Adultery.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...
Arson.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Assault and battery.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Assault and robbery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Assault, first degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Assault, second degree.....	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Assault, third degree.....	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Attempt abduction.....	27	...	130	...	48	...	...	...	1	...	111	...
Attempt burglary, second degree.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	...
Attempt grand larceny, second degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Attempt petit larceny.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Attempt rape, second degree.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Attempt suicide.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...
Begging.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bribery.....	...	...	80	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Breach of peace.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Breaking seal in car.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Burglary, second degree.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	...
Burglary, third degree.....	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	221	...
Burglary, third degree, larceny, second degree and receiving stolen property.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	83	...
Burglary, third degree and grand larceny.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Burglary, third degree and petit larceny.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Burglary, third degree, petit larceny and receiving stolen property.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burglary and larceny.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Carrying burglars' tools.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Carrying concealed weapons.....	...	...	48	...	9	...	19	...	...	...	20	...
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	10	...	...	...	2	...	41	...	1	...	53	...
Conspiracy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	72	...
Creating a disturbance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Cruelty to animals.....	1	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the nine months Ending June 30, 1916, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Defrauding boardinghouse keeper.....	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..	..	..	10	..
Disorderly acts and language.....	..	..	508	15	3	..	3	..	1	..	22	..
Disorderly conduct.....	11	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	332	16
Disorderly conduct on public conveyance.....	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	3	..	8	..
Disorderly and nonsupport.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Disorderly persons.....	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Drunk and disorderly.....	5	..	12	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	29	..
Embezzlement.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endangering child's life.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endangering child's morals.....	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Escaping from prison or jail.....	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
Extortion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Failure to file bond.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery, second degree.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	3	..	20	..
Forgery, third degree.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	6	..
Fraud.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Gambling.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Grand larceny, and receiving stolen property.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand larceny, first degree.....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Grand larceny, second degree.....	..	..	5	..	4	..	178	5	1	..	187	5
Habitual drunkard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Impersonating an officer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Importing women for immoral purposes.....	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indecent exposure.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	2	..	31	..
Injuring property.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..
Intoxication.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intoxication and petit larceny.....	38	6	3417	73	736	29	4	3	434	41	4674	151
Intoxication, and assault, third degree.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Keeping disorderly house.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Keeping house of ill fame.....	2	..	4	..	2	8	7	..	3	6	16	..
Larceny.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..
Living on earnings of prostitute.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malicious mischief.....	..	..	6	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	21	..

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the nine months Ending June 30, 1915, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Misdemeanor.....	...	...	1	...	11	...	8	...	2	1	12	1
Miscellaneous.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	11	...
Murder, third degree.....	...	...	22	...	...	...	11	...	13	...	121	...
Non-support.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Omitting to provide for child.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Operating automobile while intoxicated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Perjury.....	...	...	...	...	...	43	4	43	133	5	1261	81
Petit larceny.....	77	...	202	37	120	7	549	...	1	...	1	...
Petit larceny, second offence.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Playing policy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	4	1	121	...
Possessing narcotics.....	...	...	5	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Public nuisance.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	12	...
Rape, second degree.....	...	...	8	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	24	...
Receiving stolen property.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Residing in house of prostitution.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Resisting an officer.....	...	...	2	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riding on railroad trains illegally.....	23	...	81	...	50	...	23	...	34	...	200	...
Rioting.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	25	...
Robbery, first degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Robbery, second degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Robbery, third degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seduction.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
Selling cocaine.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Selling liquor to Indians.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sending false fire alarm.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodomy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Soliciting for prostitution.....	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tramps.....	317	1	600	...	120	...	80	...	222	...	1223	...
Trespassing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...
Unlawful entry.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful intrusion.....	...	...	145	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	146	...
Vagrancy.....	28	3	313	23	250	2	141	...	16	5	752	43
Vagrancy and disorderly conduct.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violating city ordinances.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violation of conservation law.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	19	...
Violation of education law.....	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	12	1

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the nine months Ending June 30, 1915, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Violation of excise law .....	...	...	2	1	7	1	...	...	8	...	17	2
Violation of health law .....	...	...	4	2	...	...	21	...	2	...	22	25
Violation of highway law .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Violation of motor vehicle law .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Violation of parole law .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Violation of penal law .....	...	...	27	1	2	1	...	...	8	...	44	5
Violation of probation law .....	7	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Violation of U. S. Statutes .....	...	...	3	...	15	...	64	2	1	...	87	2
Waiting on railroad tracks .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Total .....	625	14	8974	121	1605	65	2305	168	1097	65	11206	439

## SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCES OF PRISONERS

ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under six months.....	528	10	5,445	141	1,472	60	539	35	866	52	8,945	298
Six months and under one year.....	88	3	382	35	92	6	486	21	170	11	1,168	76
One year and under two years.....	8	1	64	3	1	..	235	23	20	2	328	29
Two years and under three years.....	6	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	2
Four years and over.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Indeterminate .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,154	24	..	..	1,154	24
Total.....	625	14	5,895	181	1,565	66	2,365	103	1,057	65	11,507	429

In Erie county 69 males were sentenced for payment of fines ranging from \$10.00 to \$2,612.45. These are included in the above table computing one day for each dollar. Seventy-nine male prisoners were held for failure to give bond.



## SHOWING AGES OF PRISONERS

Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916.

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sixteen years .....	..	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Seventeen years....	..	..	28	..	4	1	38	..	6	..	76	1
Eighteen years....	6	..	98	1	15	1	61	..	24	3	204	5
Nineteen years....	11	..	132	..	24	1	119	..	14	..	300	1
Twenty years.....	7	..	105	2	22	..	105	..	21	..	260	2
Twenty-one years..	15	..	136	6	27	..	103	..	36	1	317	7
Twenty-two years..	20	..	188	6	31	2	197	..	34	..	470	8
Twenty-three years	14	..	167	9	27	..	141	..	26	3	375	12
Twenty-four years..	8	1	176	8	36	1	73	..	28	3	321	13
Twenty-five years..	20	2	159	6	27	1	95	2	18	3	319	14
Twenty-six years..	17	..	173	9	24	1	91	1	27	2	332	13
Twenty-seven years	26	1	198	5	34	1	83	3	22	1	358	11
Twenty-eight years	20	..	206	6	57	3	87	..	24	2	391	11
Twenty-nine years..	12	1	162	7	40	2	57	3	34	1	305	14
Thirty years.....	15	1	191	13	52	5	69	..	37	3	364	22
Thirty-one years..	10	1	127	4	34	2	49	13	17	1	237	21
Thirty-two years..	24	..	170	10	46	5	57	2	36	3	333	20
Thirty-three years..	14	..	139	7	28	2	53	1	29	4	263	14
Thirty-four years..	15	..	165	4	33	1	26	..	26	1	265	6
Thirty-five years..	23	1	200	5	49	2	51	..	32	5	355	13
Thirty-six years..	16	..	147	8	51	2	34	3	28	2	276	15
Thirty-seven years	9	2	142	4	30	5	37	9	33	3	251	23
Thirty-eight years..	27	1	183	7	47	5	29	32	35	3	321	48
Thirty-nine years..	21	1	119	8	39	3	55	..	29	1	263	13
Forty years.....	11	1	164	5	69	..	53	6	28	3	325	15
Forty-one years...	10	..	134	..	33	2	27	..	22	1	226	3
Forty-two years...	17	..	150	7	60	3	42	..	25	..	294	10
Forty-three years..	18	..	116	6	44	1	47	..	25	1	250	8
Forty-four years...	8	..	112	2	38	3	49	..	23	3	230	8
Forty-five years...	12	..	149	1	38	1	38	18	23	1	260	21
Forty-six years....	3	..	123	2	30	1	11	..	19	3	196	6
Forty-seven years..	9	..	112	3	36	..	27	..	34	2	218	5
Forty-eight years..	11	..	122	3	33	2	27	..	19	..	212	5
Forty-nine years...	11	..	98	1	29	..	38	7	20	1	191	9
Fifty years.....	13	..	124	2	40	1	27	..	21	..	225	3
Fifty-one years...	5	..	85	1	19	..	4	..	13	2	126	3
Fifty-two years...	13	..	125	2	27	2	19	2	18	..	202	6
Fifty-three years..	10	..	88	1	27	2	8	..	24	1	157	4
Fifty-four years...	11	..	61	..	41	..	8	..	9	..	130	..
Fifty-five years...	7	..	88	3	29	1	23	1	17	..	164	5
Fifty-six years....	15	..	78	1	30	..	30	..	12	..	165	1
Fifty-seven years..	9	..	67	..	17	..	27	..	12	..	132	..
Fifty-eight years...	10	..	67	1	25	..	26	..	10	..	188	1
Fifty-nine years...	11	..	48	..	12	1	4	..	5	..	80	1
Sixty years.....	16	1	75	..	29	..	4	..	14	2	138	3
Sixty-one years...	3	..	30	1	8	..	13	..	6	..	60	1
Sixty-two years...	3	..	33	..	9	..	8	..	6	..	59	..
Sixty-three years...	3	..	29	..	9	..	13	..	7	..	61	..
Sixty-four years...	5	..	22	..	5	..	11	..	6	..	49	..
Sixty-five years...	6	..	36	1	18	..	11	..	4	..	70	1
Sixty-six years....	7	..	23	..	9	..	23	..	6	..	68	..
Sixty-seven years..	2	..	22	1	6	..	8	..	3	..	41	1
Sixty-eight years...	2	..	22	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	33	..
Sixty-nine years...	1	..	8	1	7	..	13	..	3	..	32	1
Seventy years.....	..	..	11	..	3	..	8	..	1	..	23	..

SHOWING AGES, ETC., (*Continued*)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Seventy-one years.	3	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	12	..
Seventy-two years.	1	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Seventy-three years	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
Seventy-four years	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Seventy-five years.	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Seventy-six years.	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Seventy-seven years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seventy-eight years	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1
Seventy-nine years	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Eighty years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Eighty-one years..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Eighty-four years..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Eighty-five years..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	108	1,657	65	11,596	429

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION												
	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Actors .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	19	..	5	1	82	1
Agents .....	..	..	88	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
Architects .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Artists .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Axe makers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bakers .....	2	..	87	..	12	..	12	..	8	..	116	..
Barbers .....	10	..	114	..	26	..	81	..	25	..	206	..
Bartenders .....	2	..	78	..	7	..	12	..	1	..	100	..
Basket makers....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bellboys .....	..	..	17	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	..
Billposters .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	15	..
Blacksmiths .....	6	..	121	..	9	..	12	..	9	..	157	..
Boarding-house keepers .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Boat builders.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Boatmen .....	..	..	11	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	19	..
Boiler makers....	..	..	106	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	122	..
Bookbinders .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	10	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	16	..
Bootblacks .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..
Bottlers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Brassworkers.....	2	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	67	..	5	..	20	..	..	..	92	..
Brickmakers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Bridgebuilders ...	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Broommakers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Brushmakers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Buffers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Buildrs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Butchers .....	2	..	32	..	15	..	20	..	4	..	73	..
Butlers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Button makers....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cabinet makers...	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..
Candy makers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..
Canvassers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
Car builders.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carpenters .....	9	..	108	..	30	..	49	..	23	..	214	..
Carriage makers..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Carvers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cement workers...	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Chair caners.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chambermaids .....	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Chauffeurs .....	8	..	22	..	7	..	46	..	8	..	81	..
Chemists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Cigar makers....	3	..	32	..	2	..	4	..	8	2	49	2
Clerks .....	3	..	98	..	12	..	114	..	6	1	233	1
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.,	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Coachmen .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Coal passers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Compositors .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..
Confectioners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Concrete workers..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..
Contractors .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cooks .....	8	1	145	..	34	5	38	..	19	..	244	6
Coopers .....	..	..	17	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	30	..

**PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, ETC., (Continued)**

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga	Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F
Coppersmith .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Core makers .....	1	..	88	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	45
Cranemen .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Curriers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cutters .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Deckhands .....	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Decorators .....	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Dentists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Detectives .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Dishwashers .....	..	..	18	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	..
Domestics .....	..	..	..	..	18	..	40	..	60	..	118
Dredgemen .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Drillers .....	..	..	18	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	..
Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	159	..	..	..	159	..
Dyers .....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Electricians .....	1	..	55	..	3	..	38	..	5	..	102
Elevator men .....	..	..	11	..	..	23	..	..	..	34	..
Engineers .....	2	..	46	..	7	..	7	..	5	..	67
Engravers .....	..	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	..
Errand boys .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Expressmen .....	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Farmers .....	18	..	97	..	122	..	7	..	1	..	245
Finishers .....	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	..
Firemen .....	18	..	239	..	81	..	49	..	22	..	359
Fishermen .....	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	10	..
Florists .....	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..
Foremen .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4
Furriers .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Gardeners .....	2	..	2	..	11	..	7	..	..	22	..
Gasfitters .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Glass blowers .....	..	..	13	..	5	..	..	1	..	19	..
Glass cutters .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Glass workers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Glaziers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Glove makers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grinders .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Guides .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Harness makers .....	..	..	20	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	33
Hatters .....	4	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	18	..
Horsemen .....	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
Horseshoers .....	..	..	16	..	..	..	12	..	..	28	..
Hospital orderlies .....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Hostlers .....	6	..	7	..	12	..	4	..	5	..	34
Hotel keepers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	7	..
Hotel runners .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
House keepers .....	..	..	24	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	61
House workers .....	..	12	78	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	153
Hucksters .....	..	..	18	..	6	..	..	..	..	24	..



Showing previous occupations, etc., (*Continued*)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pressmen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Printers .....	5	..	38	..	14	..	23	..	10	..	90	..
Publishers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Quarrymen .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Railroad men.....	7	..	146	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	168	..
Real estate dealers	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
Riggers .....	2	..	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	22	..
Roofers .....	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Riveters .....	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Rubber workers...	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Sailors .....	5	..	250	..	8	..	11	..	6	..	280	..
Salesmen .....	3	..	38	..	6	..	34	..	6	..	87	..
Saloon keepers...	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
Sawyers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
School boys.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seamstresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ship builders.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shoe cutters.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Shoe makers.....	2	..	32	..	50	..	4	..	26	..	114	..
Showmen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Soap makers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Solicitors .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Spinners .....	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Stablemen .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..
Stage hands .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Steamfitters .....	8	..	20	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	49	..
Steeple jacks.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Steelworkers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Stenographers ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	5	1
Stonecutters .....	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Stonemasons .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Storekeepers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Tailors .....	11	..	32	..	11	..	11	..	10	..	75	..
Tanners .....	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Teamsters .....	16	..	294	..	64	..	..	..	54	..	428	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
Telephone oper'trs	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Tilesetters .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tinsmiths .....	2	..	29	..	10	..	15	..	4	..	60	..
Tool dressers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tool makers.....	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Trimmers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Umbrella menders	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	25	..	8	..	4	..	2	..	34	..
Ushers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Varnishers .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Waiters .....	5	..	71	..	12	..	66	..	5	..	159	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Weavers .....	8	..	10	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	33	..
Whitewashers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Window trimmers.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Wire workers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Wood workers.....	1	..	17	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	108	1,067	65	11,586	429

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Showing the number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916, Were Detained in the Institution in Which They were Confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	310	6	3,406	115	734	41	1,958	95	498	53	6,908	295
Second time.....	92	3	194	29	235	8	276	5	171	11	1,948	66
Third time.....	43	3	483	13	166	4	74	3	85	5	851	23
Fourth time.....	180	2	1,091	24	870	13	57	..	253	11	1,981	50
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,395	103	1,067	65	11,536	439

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1916, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	188	8	619	21	231	20	129	..	274	27	1,391	76
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1916, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	11	..	120	2	21	1	31	..	23	2	211	5
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1916, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State.....	9	..	4	..	..	..	17	..	4	1	34	1
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1916, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	..	..	3	1	..	..	22	..	3	..	28	1
Total.....	158	8	746	24	253	21	580	..	309	30	1,864	83

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the nine months ending June 30, 1916, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	604	13	5,787	177	1,535	64	804	48	1,008	62	9,728	384
Number of prisoners received during the nine months ending June 30, 1916, sentenced for more than six months from the courts of this State.....	15	1	171	3	29	2	339	29	41	2	595	36
Number of prisoners received during the nine months ending June 30, 1916, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State.....	6	..	6	1	1	..	4	..	3	..	20	1
Number of prisoners received during the nine months ending June 30, 1916, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	..	..	10	1	..	..	64	2	5	1	79	4
Indeterminate sentences.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,154	24	..	..	1,154	24
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,865	103	1,057	65	11,595	429



	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1916.....	21	..	379	4	15	..	16	..	5	..	490	4
Number of prisoners idle from other causes than lack of work on June 30, 1916.....	1	..	95	4	15	..	16	..	5	..	116	4
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	80 days		41 days		60 days		6 months		100% days		.....	
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1916, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located.....	42	5	665	23	143	12	694	..	180	14	1,725	54
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1916, sentenced from other counties.....	116	3	80	1	109	9	230	..	129	16	664	29
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	391	2	729	..	178	1	789	7	249	..	2,496	10
Contract price per week for board of United States prisoners	..	..	\$2.80	..	\$3.15	..	\$4.69	..	\$3.15	..	.....	.....
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties.....	\$3.00	..	\$3.00	..	\$3.15	..	\$4.69	..	\$3.00	..	.....	.....

## RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	NEW YORK	ONONDAGA	TOTAL
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	\$ 13,633 26	\$ 11,132 55	\$ 7,361 90	\$ 37,552 68	\$ 10,531 91	\$ 80,202 30
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	1,533 62	9,133 60	11,970 33	23,666 90	14,141 42	60,455 87
Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	.....	396 66	21 60	2,934 71	242 25	3,506 22
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	.....	7,233 31	.....	.....	.....	7,233 31
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the nine months ending June 30, 1916.....	40,000 00	.....	14,539 08	.....	.....	54,539 08
Income from all other sources.....	424 01	5,167 00	10,366 66	.....	5,289 54	21,217 21
Total .....	\$ 55,536 39	\$ 33,118 12	\$ 44,279 57	\$ 64,154 29	\$ 30,175 12	\$ 227,322 99

## EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	NEW YORK	ONONDAGA	TOTAL
Per provisions and supplies.....	\$ 23,332 53	\$ 33,894 56	\$ 16,131 87	\$ 104,579 87	\$ 22,866 02	\$ 200,794 36
For salaries.....	16,508 76	40,219 44	11,408 22	106,321 68	23,387 50	203,745 59
For other expenditures for maintenance.....	15,986 13	22,636 37	18,935 88	76,789 69	22,706 04	153,963 11
Expenditures for all other purposes.....	.....	11,238 19	.....	.....	.....	11,238 19
Total .....	\$ 55,777 42	\$106,008 56	\$ 46,475 97	\$ 288,691 14	\$ 80,948 65	\$ 577,801 74



Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	NEW YORK COUNTY						ONONDAGA COUNTY					
	Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed		
	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
October.....	1,319	..	1,296	1,296	..	1,296	374	22	263	371	22	355
November.....	1,409	..	1,267	1,267	..	1,267	387	30	376	385	23	371
December.....	1,445	..	1,217	1,217	..	1,217	425	30	411	395	30	371
January.....	1,467	..	1,237	1,237	..	1,237	478	28	458	434	22	402
February.....	1,501	..	1,161	1,161	..	1,161	506	26	480	476	22	402
March.....	1,716	..	1,069	1,069	..	1,069	489	22	467	504	26	412
April.....	1,819	..	1,015	1,015	..	1,040	486	18	467	489	21	401
May.....	1,839	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,001	486	18	467	486	18	340
June.....	1,743	..	963	963	..	965	365	19	341	383	19	353
July.....	1,667	..	..	..	..	947	344	14	329	354	19	326
August.....	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	376	23	..	354	14	..
September.....	1,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	23	..

Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married.....	101	12	1,827	104	387	37	823	65	813	41	2,304	359
Single.....	517	2	3,708	53	1,110	13	1,313	31	744	24	7,382	133
Widowed.....	7	...	630	19	113	2	118	4	...	...	593	32
Divorced.....	...	...	9	...	5	...	8	3	...	...	23	6
Total.....	635	14	5,974	181	1,595	66	2,365	103	1,057	65	11,593	439

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	571	11	5,704	172	1,436	53	2,163	97	980	59	10,917	397
Cannot read or write.....	48	3	270	9	64	8	199	6	75	6	656	32
Can read only.....	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	13	...
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	103	1,057	65	11,593	439

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	600	6	4,138	121	1,549	64	403	3	970	56	7,715	250
Used liquor moderately.....	25	8	1,181	23	...	...	1,137	22	...	...	2,308	45
Did not use liquor.....	...	...	600	37	16	2	835	78	87	9	1,563	134
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	103	1,057	65	11,593	439

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White	598	10	5,828	167	1,533	57	2,232	77	1,012	59	11,196	360
Negroes	29	4	122	21	31	9	121	26	29	6	332	66
Mongolian	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Red	..	..	29	3	1	..	4	..	16	..	50	3
Total	626	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	103	1,057	65	11,586	429

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic	409	6	3,794	102	979	36	1,414	61	973	33	7,939	223
Greek Catholic	..	..	13	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	113	..
Protestant	212	8	2,069	76	553	30	535	23	376	32	3,525	173
Hebrew	..	..	43	3	11	..	247	14	..	..	314	17
Pagan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Nones or Miscellaneous	4	..	24	1	11	..	16	..	..	..	55	1
Total	626	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	103	1,057	65	11,586	429

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916—United States

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama	...	...	No	Record	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
Arizona	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	9	1
Colorado	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Connecticut	15	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	...	...	60	...
Delaware	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	...
District of Columbia	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	14	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Georgia	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	6	...	...	...	17	...	19	...	...	...	46	...
Indiana	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Iowa	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	3	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	26	...
Michigan	40	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Minnesota	3	...	...	...	60	...	53	...	...	...	173	...
Mississippi	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
Montana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Nebraska	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Nevada	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	30	...	44	...	...	...	96	...
New York	402	9	...	...	846	37	1163	53	...	...	3060	122
North Carolina	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	11	...
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	24	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	17	...	...	...	84	...	42	...	...	...	127	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...	...	...	34	...
South Dakota	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	50	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...

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Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916—United States (Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tennessee.....	1	...	No	Record	1	...	11	...	...	...	13	...
Texas.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	8	...
Utah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	13	1	...	...	7	...	3	...	3	...	26	1
Virginia.....	7	...	...	...	10	3	34	10	8	...	54	13
Washington.....	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
West Virginia.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	549	13			1156	51	1505	71	762	48	3972	153



Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916—Foreign Born

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Argentina Republic.....	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	6	13
Austria.....	17	...	459	17	25	1	73	...	40	...	614	...
Australia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Belgium.....	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bermuda.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bohemia.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...
Brasil.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Canada.....	12	...	134	10	38	2	15	...	37	2	238	14
China.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Cuba.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...
Denmark.....	...	...	7	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	24	...
England.....	1	...	106	6	32	4	38	...	11	3	190	13
Finland.....	2	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
France.....	...	...	11	...	4	...	4	...	2	1	21	1
Germany.....	1	...	341	13	54	1	102	4	21	...	519	17
Gibraltar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Greece.....	...	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	13	...
Holland.....	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Hungary.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	1	...	31	4
Ireland.....	2	...	366	9	131	6	103	15	6	6	663	57
Italy.....	15	...	100	5	43	1	232	45	45	2	434	8
Newfoundland.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Norway.....	...	...	21	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	41	...
Nova Scotia.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Portugal.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	20	...	23	...
Romania.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia.....	16	...	405	11	29	...	171	5	26	1	647	17
Scotland.....	3	...	67	2	12	...	4	...	3	1	94	3
Servia.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Spain.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	11	1
Sweden.....	...	...	48	...	14	...	12	...	5	...	79	...
Switzerland.....	...	...	10	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	15	...
Syria.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Turkey.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Wales.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
West Indies.....	...	...	13	...	3	...	8	...	3	...	26	...
Total.....	76	1	2133	73	409	15	850	33	236	17	3773	137

**Native—Recapitulation**

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		NEW YORK		ONONDAGA		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States .....	549	13	3,841	109	1,166	51	1,505	71	782	48	7,813	292
Foreign born .....	76	1	2,133	72	409	15	860	32	296	17	3,773	137
Grand Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	103	1,077	65	11,586	429

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, WERE CONVICTED

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	181	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	9
Allegany .....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Bronx .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	36	..
Broome .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	16	72	16	..
Cattaraugus .....	..	..	111	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	8
Cayuga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	61	1	..
Chautauqua .....	..	..	101	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	1
Chemung .....	..	..	..	..	63	8	..	..	..	..	63	8
Chenango .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
Clinton .....	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4
Columbia .....	58	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	1
Cortland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..
Delaware .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Dutchess .....	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..
Erie .....	..	..	5,605	172	1	..	..	..	..	..	5,605	172
Essex .....	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Franklin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	2	..
Fulton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29	..	..
Genesee .....	..	..	..	..	36	8	..	..	..	..	36	8
Greene .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	40	1	..
Jefferson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5	42	5	..
Kings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	23	..	..	665	23
Lewis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Livingston .....	..	..	..	..	47	2	..	..	..	..	47	2
Madison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	..	..
Monroe .....	..	..	..	..	1,140	47	..	..	..	..	1,140	47
Montgomery .....	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..
Nassau .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	1	..	..	164	1
New York .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,019	35	..	..	1,019	35
Niagara .....	..	..	150	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	5
Oneida .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..
Onondaga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	789	40	789	40	..
Ontario .....	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
Orange .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	29	1
Orleans .....	..	..	..	..	82	1	..	..	..	..	82	1
Oswego .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..
Otsego .....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Putnam .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..
Queens .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	8	..	..	78	8
Rensselaer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Richmond .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	..
Rockland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saratoga .....	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..
Schenectady .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Schoharie .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Schuyler .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca .....	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	1	..	..	23	..
Steuben .....	..	..	..	..	39	6	..	..	..	..	39	6
Suffolk .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	21	2
Sullivan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tioga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Tompkins .....	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	..

## SHOWING THE COUNTIES, ETC., (Continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		New York		Onondaga		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ulster .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Warren .....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Washington .....	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
Wayne .....	..	..	..	..	46	8	..	..	..	..	46	8
Westchester .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	805	88	..	..	805	88
Wyoming .....	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Yates .....	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	12	1
Total.....	625	14	5,974	181	1,565	66	2,365	108	1,057	65	11,596	429

# COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody, June 30, 1916

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	15	2	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	6
Allegany.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Brazz.....	41	4	16	.....	3	.....	2	.....	62	4
Broome.....	4	.....	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	27	2
Cattaraugus..	5	.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	2
Cayuga.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Chautauqua..	3	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1
Chemung.....	5	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1
Chenango.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Clinton.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Columbia.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Cortland.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Delaware.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Dutchess.....	9	.....	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2
Erie.....	54	4	15	.....	.....	1	2	.....	71	5
Essex.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Franklin.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Fulton.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Hamilton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	2
Jefferson.....	13	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1
Kings.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	8	1
Lewis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Livingston...	8	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1
Madison.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Monroe.....	33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	2
Montgomery..	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Nassau.....	15	2	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	5
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	18	1
Niagara.....	15	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2
Oneida, Rome	3	.....	41	1	1	.....	.....	.....	45	1
Oneida, Utica	3	.....	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2
Onondaga.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Ontario.....	6	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1
Or'ge, Coxsen	4	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3
Or'ge, N'burgh	2	.....	14	.....	.....	1	2	.....	16	.....
Orleans.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oswego, Os'go	6	.....	33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	2
Oswego, P'ski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	2	4	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6
Putnam.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rensselaer...	7	1	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	4
Richmond.....	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Rockland.....	4	.....	15	4	.....	.....	1	.....	22	4
St. Lawrence..	4	.....	22	1	.....	.....	1	.....	27	1
Saratoga.....	3	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Schenectady..	5	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Schuyler.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Seneca, Ovid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca, W'loo	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
Steuben.....	2	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1
Suffolk.....	13	.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	1
Sullivan.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Tioga.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Tompkins.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1
Ulster.....	4	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1
Warren.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Washington...	5	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Wayne.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1
Westchester..	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Peekskill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Pl'n's	30	7	22	1	3	5	.....	.....	55	13
Wyoming.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	409	32	300	39	8	9	31	2	1,367	63

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, During the Nine Months Ending June 30 1916

County	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1,377	91	1,408	91	..	..
Allegany.....	57	..	52	..	..	..
Bronx.....	1,510	97	1,510	97	..	..
Broome.....	608	17	684	16	1	..
Cattaraugus.....	321	11	330	12	..	..
Cayuga.....	274	11	289	12	..	..
Chautauque.....	268	18	275	12	..	..
Chemung.....	1,456	40	1,459	41	3	..
Chemango.....	102	18	102	18	..	..
Clinton.....	284	30	308	34	1	..
Columbia.....	199	5	192	5	2	..
Cortland.....	249	12	252	14	..	..
Delaware.....	64	2	62	1	..	..
Dutchess.....	722	43	767	42	..	..
Erie.....	1,987	365	2,012	364	..	..
Essex.....	61	5	98	6	..	..
Franklin.....	208	29	210	32	..	..
Fulton.....	94	10	96	10	..	..
Genesee.....	218	5	225	5	..	..
Greene.....	488	5	496	6	..	..
Hamilton.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	164	7	172	6	..	..
Jefferson.....	330	18	350	17	..	..
Kings.....	168	17	168	19	..	..
Lewis.....	64	8	67	8	..	..
Livingston.....	167	4	161	4	..	..
Madison.....	308	4	314	7	..	..
Monroe.....	1,334	177	1,350	180	..	..
Montgomery.....	287	1	236	1	..	..
Nassau.....	818	34	804	37	1	..
New York.....	234	3	245	2	..	..
Niagara.....	630	42	645	48	..	..
Oneida, Rome.....	509	10	529	11	..	..
Oneida, Utica.....	1,321	48	1,382	62	1	1
Onondaga.....	364	30	382	22	..	..
Ontario.....	277	4	278	5	..	..
Orange, Cochen.....	330	40	347	38	..	..
Orange, Newburgh.....	349	20	350	20	..	..
Orleans.....	248	5	263	5	..	..
Oswego, Oswego.....	550	18	564	14	..	..
Oswego, Pulaski.....	134	..	149	..	..	..
Otsego.....	131	11	141	6	..	..
Putnam.....	152	..	151	..	..	..
Queens.....	11	2	11	2	..	..
Rensselaer.....	732	82	762	88	..	..
Richmond.....	455	35	496	39	..	..
Rockland.....	146	20	154	19	..	..
St. Lawrence.....	274	9	235	10	..	..
Saratoga.....	643	17	669	18	..	..
Schenectady.....	896	97	918	98	1	..
Schoharie.....	28	3	36	4	..	..
Schuyler.....	54	5	54	5	..	..
Seneca, Ovid.....	24	..	24	..	..	..
Seneca, Waterloo.....	343	3	342	3	..	..
Steuken.....	289	18	329	14	2	..
Suffolk.....	296	16	328	22	1	..
Sullivan.....	90	2	98	2	..	..
Tioga.....	66	1	80	2	..	..
Tompkins.....	220	11	221	11	..	..
Ulster.....	264	18	278	17	..	..
Warren.....	92	4	100	4	..	..
Washington.....	239	3	276	3	..	..
Wayne.....	98	3	97	2	..	..
Westchester Peekskill.....	732	20	779	20	1	..
Westchester White Plains.....	1,524	225	1,533	227	1	..
Wyoming.....	135	2	134	2	1	..
Yates.....	23	5	23	5	..	..
Total.....	27,379	1,384	27,996	1,915	16	1

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Married		Single		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	398	25	979	66	1877	91
Allegany .....	19	..	38	..	57	..
Bronx .....	627	52	883	45	1510	97
Broome .....	214	9	394	8	608	17
Cattaraugus .....	151	10	170	1	321	11
Chautauque .....	111	7	168	4	274	11
Chemung .....	124	7	242	6	366	13
Chenango .....	1116	26	340	14	1456	40
Columbia .....	41	10	61	3	102	13
Cortland .....	141	17	148	13	284	30
Crawford .....	57	3	132	2	189	5
Delaware .....	100	10	149	2	249	12
Dutchess .....	24	1	40	1	64	2
Durham .....	212	23	540	20	752	43
Essex .....	823	218	1164	152	1987	365
Franklin .....	39	2	52	3	91	5
Herkimer .....	96	10	107	8	208	29
Madison .....	87	5	57	19	94	10
Montgomery .....	42	4	176	5	218	5
Orleans .....	77	3	406	1	483	5
Rensselaer .....	1	..	..	2	1	..
Saratoga .....	45	5	119	..	164	7
Schoharie .....	89	9	241	2	330	18
Schoyler .....	89	11	79	9	168	17
Ulster .....	17	1	47	6	64	3
Livingston .....	87	1	180	2	267	4
Madison .....	32	3	271	3	303	4
Monroe .....	483	105	851	1	1334	177
Montgomery .....	56	1	231	72	287	1
Nassau .....	163	22	655	..	818	34
New York .....	168	1	66	12	234	3
Albany .....	188	24	442	2	630	42
Albany-Rome .....	110	10	399	18	509	10
Albany-Utica .....	336	29	985	..	1321	48
Albany .....	113	13	251	19	364	20
Albany .....	220	4	57	7	277	4
Albany-Goshen .....	109	24	221	..	330	40
Albany-Newburgh .....	145	11	204	16	349	20
Albany .....	40	5	208	9	248	5
Albany-Oswego .....	134	4	416	..	550	18
Albany-Pulaski .....	11	..	128	9	139	..
Albany .....	42	5	89	..	131	11
Albany .....	20	..	132	6	152	..
Albany .....	10	2	1	..	11	2
Albany .....	238	44	494	..	732	82
Albany .....	212	17	243	38	455	35
Albany .....	46	14	100	18	146	20
Albany .....	133	6	141	6	274	9
Albany .....	140	4	503	8	643	17
Albany .....	239	62	657	13	806	97
Albany .....	17	3	11	36	28	3
Albany .....	15	3	39	..	54	5
Albany-Ovid .....	10	..	14	2	24	..
Albany-Waterloo .....	48	2	300	1	348	3

## SOCIAL RELATIONS, ETC., (Continued)

	Married		Single		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Steuben .....	57	5	232	8	289	13
Suffolk .....	72	7	224	9	296	16
Sullivan .....	36	..	54	2	90	2
Tioga .....	17	..	49	1	66	1
Tompkins .....	78	8	142	8	220	11
Ulster .....	92	8	172	10	264	18
Warren .....	40	4	52	..	92	4
Washington .....	72	1	217	2	289	3
Wayne .....	81	1	67	2	98	3
Westchester-Peekskill..	155	15	627	5	782	20
Westchester-						
White Plains.....	478	85	1046	143	1524	228
Wyoming .....	25	1	160	1	185	2
Yates .....	14	2	14	3	28	5
Total .....	9367	1019	18,012	865	27,379	1884



SHOWING EDUCATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	1252	79	125	12	..	..	1377	91
Allegany .....	51	..	6	..	..	..	57	..
Bronx .....	1448	89	62	8	..	..	1510	97
Broome .....	586	17	42	..	..	..	608	17
Cattaraugus .....	286	11	35	..	..	..	321	11
Cayuga .....	253	11	21	..	..	..	274	11
Chautauqua .....	360	13	..	..	6	..	366	13
Chemung .....	1406	40	30	..	20	..	1456	40
Chenango .....	92	13	10	..	..	..	102	13
Clinton .....	230	24	54	6	..	..	284	30
Columbia .....	183	3	6	1	..	1	189	5
Cortland .....	287	12	11	..	1	..	299	12
Delaware .....	51	1	13	1	..	..	64	2
Dutchess .....	712	42	39	1	1	..	752	43
Erie .....	1751	322	236	43	..	..	1987	365
Essex .....	71	2	20	3	..	..	91	5
Franklin .....	154	25	49	3	..	1	203	29
Fulton .....	74	10	20	..	..	..	94	10
Genesee .....	205	5	13	..	..	..	218	5
Greene .....	455	5	28	..	..	..	483	5
Hamilton .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	144	7	20	..	..	..	164	7
Jefferson .....	298	16	32	1	..	1	330	18
Kings .....	163	15	5	2	..	..	168	17
Lewis .....	57	3	7	..	..	..	64	3
Livingston .....	161	3	6	1	..	..	167	4
Madison .....	303	4	..	..	..	..	303	4
Monroe .....	1231	165	103	12	..	..	1334	177
Montgomery .....	259	..	28	1	..	..	287	1
Nassau .....	753	34	18	..	47	..	813	34
New York .....	204	3	30	..	..	..	234	3
Niagara .....	581	40	32	2	17	..	630	42
Oneida-Rome .....	495	10	14	..	..	..	509	10
Oneida-Utica .....	1220	45	101	3	..	..	1321	48
Onondaga .....	388	18	26	2	..	..	364	20
Ontario .....	256	4	21	..	..	..	277	4
Orange-Goshen .....	267	33	63	2	..	..	330	40
Orange-Newburgh .....	312	19	34	1	3	..	349	20
Orleans .....	239	5	9	..	..	..	248	5
Oswego-Oswego .....	511	9	39	4	..	..	550	13
Oswego-Pulaski .....	130	..	4	..	..	..	134	..
Otsego .....	124	10	7	1	..	..	131	11
Putnam .....	143	..	4	..	..	..	152	..
Queens .....	11	2	..	..	..	..	11	2
Rensselaer .....	669	77	63	5	..	..	732	82
Richmond .....	403	34	52	1	..	..	455	35
Rockland .....	129	20	16	..	1	..	146	20
St. Lawrence .....	247	8	11	..	16	1	274	9
Saratoga .....	620	17	22	..	1	..	643	17
Schenectady .....	826	80	70	17	..	..	906	97
Schoharie .....	24	3	4	..	..	..	28	3
Schuyler .....	54	5	..	..	..	..	54	5

## EDUCATION OF PERSONS, ETC., (Continued)

	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Seneca-Ovid .....	22	..	2	..	..	..	24	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	341	3	2	..	..	..	343	3
Steuben .....	273	12	16	1	..	..	289	13
Suffolk .....	230	14	16	2	..	..	246	16
Sullivan .....	80	2	9	..	1	..	90	2
Tioga .....	63	1	..	..	3	..	66	1
Tompkins .....	186	11	11	..	23	..	220	11
Ulster .....	244	12	6	..	14	6	264	18
Warren .....	92	4	..	..	..	..	92	4
Washington .....	231	3	53	..	..	..	289	3
Wayne .....	90	2	8	1	..	..	98	3
Westchester-Peekskill .....	731	17	51	3	..	..	782	20
Westchester-White Plains ....	1370	203	154	20	..	..	1524	223
Wyoming .....	131	2	4	..	..	..	135	2
Yates .....	28	5	..	..	..	..	28	5
Total .....	25,227	1714	1993	160	154	10	27,379	1,834

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	Used liquor freely		Used liquor moderately		Did not use liquor		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Allegany .....	16	..	87	..	4	..	87	..
Broome .....	410	18	195	4	3	..	608	17
Cattaraugus .....	280	1	40	10	1	..	321	11
Cayuga .....	138	3	116	6	20	2	274	11
Chautauqua .....	341	18	25	..	..	..	366	18
Chemung .....	301	20	1079	17	76	3	1456	40
Chenango .....	97	7	1	..	4	6	102	13
Clinton .....	166	5	65	15	50	10	234	30
Cortland .....	200	8	..	..	49	4	249	12
Dutchess .....	669	35	48	5	5	3	732	43
Erie .....	328	44	65	20	1594	301	1987	365
Essex .....	68	..	9	..	14	5	91	5
Franklin .....	43	1	144	1	16	27	208	29
Genesee .....	69	3	122	..	27	2	218	5
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	154	3	..	..	10	4	164	7
Jefferson .....	265	9	38	4	27	5	330	18
Montgomery .....	271	1	..	..	16	..	287	1
Onelda-Rome .....	498	8	..	..	11	2	509	10
Onelda-Utica .....	1158	30	..	..	163	18	1321	48
Onondaga .....	269	15	..	..	95	5	364	20
Orange-Goshen .....	298	27	..	..	32	13	330	40
Orange-Newburgh .....	325	15	..	..	24	5	349	20
Orleans .....	104	1	138	4	6	..	248	5
Oswego-Oswego .....	532	11	..	..	18	2	550	13
Oswego-Pulaski .....	131	..	..	..	3	..	134	..
Otsego .....	121	5	..	..	10	6	131	11
Queens .....	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	2
Richmond .....	10	4	409	31	36	..	455	35
Rockland .....	82	..	30	5	84	15	146	20
St. Lawrence .....	150	..	105	4	19	5	274	9
Saratoga .....	594	12	..	..	49	5	643	17
Schoharie .....	18	2	10	1	..	..	28	3
Schuyler .....	36	1	15	..	3	4	54	5
Seneca-Ovid .....	18	..	..	..	11	..	24	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	340	8	..	..	3	..	343	8
Suffolk .....	277	12	..	..	19	4	296	16
Sullivan .....	35	..	23	1	32	1	90	2
Tioga .....	31	..	21	1	14	..	66	1
Tompkins .....	123	6	86	2	11	3	220	11
Warren .....	90	..	..	4	2	..	92	4
Washington .....	179	2	22	..	88	1	239	3
Westchester-Peekskill .....	276	9	364	6	142	5	782	20
Wyoming .....	118	1	..	..	67	1	185	2
Yates .....	28	1	..	..	2	4	28	5
Total .....	9,638	331	3,218	148	2,961	471	15,712	945

NOTE: In the counties not mentioned in the above table, no records showing habits of life were kept.

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

493

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS

ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	1,814	66	63	25	1,877	91
Allegany .....	52	..	5	..	57	..
Bronx .....	1,471	91	39	6	1,510	97
Broome .....	591	17	17	..	608	17
Cattaraugus .....	302	9	19	2	321	11
Cayuga .....	269	11	5	..	274	11
Chautauqua .....	364	11	2	2	366	13
Chemung .....	1,406	36	50	4	1,456	40
Chenango .....	100	13	2	..	102	13
Clinton .....	280	29	4	1	284	30
Columbia .....	167	4	22	1	189	5
Cortland .....	248	12	1	..	249	12
Delaware .....	61	2	3	..	64	2
Dutchess .....	689	25	63	18	752	43
Erle .....	1,931	388	56	27	1,987	365
Essex .....	90	5	1	..	91	5
Franklin .....	196	29	7	..	203	29
Fulton .....	91	10	3	..	94	10
Genesee .....	215	5	3	..	218	5
Greene .....	467	4	16	1	483	5
Hamilton .....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer .....	159	7	5	..	164	7
Jefferson .....	326	18	4	..	330	18
Kings .....	164	16	4	1	168	17
Lewis .....	62	8	2	..	64	3
Livingston .....	157	4	10	..	167	4
Madison .....	298	4	5	..	303	4
Monroe .....	1,298	159	36	18	1,334	177
Montgomery .....	285	1	2	..	287	1
Nassau .....	786	26	32	8	818	34
New York .....	232	8	2	..	234	3
Niagara .....	621	41	9	1	630	42
Oneida-Rome .....	496	9	13	1	509	10
Oneida-Utica .....	1,290	39	31	9	1,321	48
Onondaga .....	346	17	18	3	364	20
Ontario .....	272	4	5	..	277	4
Orange-Goshen .....	295	23	35	12	330	40
Orange-Newburgh .....	302	16	47	4	349	20
Orleans .....	244	2	4	3	248	5
Oswego-Oswego .....	545	13	5	..	550	13
Oswego-Pulaski .....	134	..	..	..	134	..
Otsego .....	131	9	..	2	131	11
Putnam .....	152	..	..	..	152	..
Queens .....	11	2	..	..	11	2
Rensselaer .....	699	65	33	17	732	82
Richmond .....	410	30	45	5	455	35
Rockland .....	113	9	33	11	146	20
St. Lawrence .....	260	8	14	1	274	9
Saratoga .....	630	11	13	6	643	17
Schenectady .....	883	95	13	2	896	97
Schoharie .....	27	3	1	..	28	3
Schuyler .....	52	5	2	..	54	5
Seneca-Ovid .....	22	..	2	..	24	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	338	3	5	..	343	3
Steuben .....	286	13	3	..	290	13

## COLOR OF PRISONS, ETC., (Continued)

	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Suffolk .....	264	11	32	5	296	16
Sullivan .....	80	1	1	1	80	2
Tioga .....	62	1	4	..	66	1
Tompkins .....	215	11	5	..	220	11
Ulster .....	246	17	18	1	264	18
Warren .....	92	4	..	..	92	4
Washington .....	289	8	..	..	289	8
Wayne .....	95	2	3	1	98	3
Westchester-Peekskill ..	760	16	22	4	782	20
Westchester - W. Plains	1,406	126	121	102	1,524	228
Wyoming .....	182	2	8	..	185	2
Yates .....	28	5	..	..	28	5
Total.....	26,856	1,579	1,023	805	27,379	1,884

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

495

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE MONTHS  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

County	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1,025	69	382	22	1,377	91
Allegany.....	46	.....	11	.....	57	.....
Bronx.....	843	58	667	44	1,510	97
Broome.....	452	16	154	1	606	17
Cattaraugus.....	249	9	72	2	321	11
Cayuga.....	205	8	69	3	274	11
Chautauqua.....	249	9	117	4	366	13
Chemung.....	1,166	40	290	.....	1,456	40
Chemungo.....	84	13	18	.....	102	13
Clinton.....	267	26	17	4	284	30
Columbia.....	143	4	46	1	189	5
Cortland.....	202	8	47	4	249	12
Delaware.....	53	1	11	1	64	2
Dutchess.....	590	28	162	5	752	33
Erie.....	1,377	301	710	64	1,967	365
Essex.....	70	3	21	2	91	5
Franklin.....	163	37	40	2	203	39
Fulton.....	62	7	32	3	94	10
Genesee.....	159	5	59	.....	218	5
Greene.....	372	5	110	.....	482	5
Hamilton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	109	6	55	1	164	7
Jefferson.....	211	10	119	8	330	18
King.....	72	9	96	8	168	17
Lewis.....	51	3	13	.....	64	3
Livingston.....	121	2	36	2	157	4
Madison.....	249	4	54	.....	303	4
Monroe.....	551	139	363	38	1,334	177
Montgomery.....	235	.....	32	1	267	1
Nassau.....	380	25	435	9	815	34
New York.....	70	.....	164	3	234	3
Niagara.....	405	35	225	9	630	42
Oswego, Rome.....	247	4	163	6	410	10
Oswego, Utica.....	321	37	400	21	1,321	48
Oneida.....	269	13	95	7	364	20
Ontario.....	224	4	63	.....	277	4
Orange, Goshen.....	240	35	90	2	330	40
Orange, Newburgh.....	263	16	86	4	349	20
Orleans.....	203	4	45	1	248	5
Oswego, Oswego.....	470	4	80	9	550	13
Oswego, Pulaski.....	110	.....	34	.....	144	.....
Otsego.....	110	9	21	2	131	11
Putnam.....	78	.....	74	.....	152	.....
Queens.....	4	.....	7	2	11	2
Rensselaer.....	604	73	128	9	732	82
Richmond.....	221	25	234	10	455	35
Rockland.....	127	18	19	2	146	20
St. Lawrence.....	192	2	82	7	274	9
Saratoga.....	536	17	197	.....	733	17
Schenectady.....	616	50	290	47	906	97
Schoharre.....	23	3	5	.....	28	3
Schuyler.....	51	5	3	.....	54	5
Seneca, Ovid.....	21	.....	3	.....	24	.....
Seneca, Waterloo.....	213	3	30	.....	243	3
Steuben.....	241	12	48	1	289	13
Suffolk.....	172	14	124	2	296	16
Sullivan.....	51	2	39	.....	90	2
Tioga.....	63	1	3	.....	66	1
Tompkins.....	175	3	45	3	220	11
Ulster.....	222	13	32	.....	254	13
Warren.....	85	4	7	.....	92	4
Washington.....	261	3	33	.....	294	3
Wayne.....	75	2	23	1	98	3
Westchester, Peekskill.....	572	14	210	6	782	20
Westchester, White Plains.....	597	178	637	55	1,234	233
Wyoming.....	148	2	37	.....	185	2
Yates.....	25	4	3	1	28	5
Total.....	19,473	1,445	7,906	439	27,379	1,884

# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Showing Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None and misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	906	31	423	47	21	2	23	11	1177	91
Allegheny	18		35				4		57	
Bronx	332	67	307	19	316	9	5	2	1510	97
Broome	331	4	253	18	8		21		608	17
Cattaraugus	175	5	143	6			8		321	11
Cayuga	183	6	91	5					274	11
Chautauqua	146	3	220	10					366	13
Chemung	744	23	698	14	9		5	3	1456	40
Chenango	39	5	62	8	1				102	13
Clinton	196	11	96	18		1	3		284	30
Columbia	95	1	92	4	2	1			189	
Cortland	86	2	163	10					249	12
Delaware	19	1	45	1					64	
Dutchess	415	13	325	30	4		3		752	45
Erie	1,376	204	553	184	50	6	3	21	1967	365
Essex	57	4	30	1			4		91	5
Franklin	157	23	46	1					208	29
Fulton	36	4	58	5		1			94	10
Genesee	183	2	74	3	4		2		218	5
Greene	274	1	206	4	2		1		483	
Hamilton	1								1	
Herkimer	97	1	61	6			6		164	7
Jefferson	189	10	139	8	2				330	18
Kings	74	13	40	2	47		7	2	163	17
Lewis	31	1	33	2					64	3
Livingston	71	3	95	1			1		167	4
Madison	163	2	140					2	303	4
Monroe	695	67	564	106	53	5	22		1234	177
Montgomery	204	1	79		3		1		287	1
Nassau	627	12	185	21	5	1	1		818	34
New York	64	1	43	1	115	1	4		234	3
Niagara	419	17	301	24	1		9	1	690	42
Oneida-Rome	333	5	122	5	1		3		509	10
Oneida-Utica	995	26	309	22	8		9		1321	46
Onondaga	233	12	128	8			3		364	20
Ontario	172		99	4			6		277	4
Orange-Goshen	170	7	159	23		1	1		330	40
Orange-Newburgh	118	7	207	11			24	2	349	20
Orleans	165	1	83	4					248	5
Oswego-Oswego	362	8	183	5					550	13
Oswego-Pulaski	95		39						134	
Otsego	50	3	81	8					131	11
Putnam	106		45		1				153	
Queens	7	2	3		1				11	2
Rensselaer	545	50	161	30	10		16	2	732	32
Richmond	268	21	124	14	13		45		455	35
Rockland	77	8	66	12	2		1		146	20
St. Lawrence	164	4	98	3			12	2	274	9
Saratoga	330	4	253	13			10		643	17
Schenectady	533	67	299	29	11		13	1	896	97
Schoharie	13		15	3					28	3
Schuyler	22		32	5					54	5
Seneca-Ovid	6		18						24	
Seneca-Waterloo	243	2	100	1					343	3
Steuben	127	2	157	10			5	1	289	13
Suffolk	175	4	115	13	6				296	16
Sullivan	51		36	2			3		90	2
Tioga	19		47	1					66	1
Tompkins	169	2	110	9	1				280	11
Ulster	114	5	136	13	10		4		264	18
Warren	74	4	13						92	4
Washington	117	1	159	2			13		289	3
Wayne	46		5	3					56	3
Westchester										
Peekskill	471	6	281	13	19	1	11		792	20
Westchester										
White Plains	957	106	493	122	40	2		1	1534	226
Wyoming	99		32		3				135	2
Yates	13	2	14	3	1				23	5
Total	16,438	899	9,812	905	773	29	356	51	27,379	1,384

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916

COUNTY	Under six- teen years of age		Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	2	..	114	2	441	88	820	51	1877	91
Allegany	..	1	1	..	19	..	37	..	57	..
Bronx	..	1	349	80	659	25	502	41	1510	97
Broome	..	..	35	5	187	8	406	4	608	17
Cattaraugus	..	..	19	8	95	6	207	2	321	11
Cayuga	..	..	24	..	71	8	179	8	274	11
Chautauque	..	..	19	..	90	8	257	10	366	13
Chemung	12	8	107	2	410	18	927	17	1456	40
Chemango	1	1	2	1	29	5	70	6	102	13
Clinton	..	..	25	11	76	10	183	9	284	30
Columbia	..	..	15	..	41	2	133	3	189	5
Cortland	..	..	15	1	76	6	151	5	249	12
Delaware	7	..	11	..	22	1	31	1	64	..
Dutchess	..	..	104	4	187	14	461	25	752	43
Erie	..	..	414	72	865	157	708	136	1987	365
Essex	1	1	11	1	28	2	51	1	91	..
Franklin	2	..	14	18	54	3	133	8	208	29
Fulton	..	..	9	2	24	3	61	5	94	10
Genesee	..	..	42	1	63	..	113	4	218	5
Greene	3	..	16	..	111	2	353	3	483	..
Hamilton	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer	..	1	6	1	46	1	112	4	164	7
Jefferson	..	..	22	3	76	4	232	11	330	18
Kings	..	..	19	4	70	6	70	7	168	17
Lewis	..	1	3	..	18	..	43	2	64	3
Livingston	..	..	12	8	34	..	121	1	167	4
Madison	..	..	8	..	96	2	284	2	308	4
Monroe	..	..	176	28	485	58	673	96	1334	177
Montgomery	..	..	21	..	59	..	207	1	287	1
Nassau	..	..	40	4	110	10	668	20	818	34
New York	..	..	15	..	89	..	130	3	234	3
Niagara	..	..	24	3	146	14	460	25	630	42
Oneida, Rome	1	..	40	1	159	4	318	5	509	10
Oneida, Utica	..	..	110	8	367	14	854	28	1321	48
Onondaga	..	..	64	5	143	5	167	10	364	20
Ontario	..	..	14	..	56	8	207	1	277	4
Orange, Cochen	1	1	24	4	113	16	192	19	330	40
Orange, Newburgh	1	..	17	1	101	6	230	13	349	20
Orleans	..	..	11	..	36	1	201	4	243	5
Oswego, Oswego	..	..	19	2	94	2	437	9	550	13
Oswego, Pulaski	..	..	..	..	22	..	112	..	134	..
Otsego	..	..	2	8	36	4	98	4	131	11
Putnam	..	..	2	..	10	..	140	..	152	..
Queens	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	2	11	2
Rensselaer	..	..	43	5	192	38	497	39	732	82
Richmond	..	..	56	5	188	4	211	26	455	35
Rockland	..	..	15	4	33	7	98	9	146	20
St. Lawrence	..	..	24	..	94	7	156	2	274	9
Saratoga	..	..	25	2	125	7	498	8	643	17
Schenectady	..	..	125	11	236	45	475	41	896	97
Schoharie	..	..	..	..	2	1	26	2	28	3
Schuyler	..	..	3	2	7	..	44	3	54	5
Seneca, Ovid	..	..	4	..	7	..	13	..	24	..
Seneca, Waterloo	1	..	22	1	71	..	249	2	343	3
Steuben	2	3	10	4	71	3	306	3	339	13
Suffolk	..	..	18	1	68	6	215	9	296	16
Sullivan	..	..	5	1	19	..	66	1	90	..
Tioga	..	..	11	1	24	..	31	..	66	1
Tompkins	..	..	21	1	54	4	145	6	220	11
Ulster	..	..	30	9	69	4	165	5	264	13
Warren	..	..	..	..	4	2	88	2	92	4
Washington	..	..	10	1	32	1	247	1	289	3
Wayne	..	..	10	..	18	..	70	3	98	3
Westchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peekskill	19	..	78	2	162	9	523	9	782	20
Westchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White Plains	27	14	145	24	431	112	921	..	1524	228
Wyoming	8	..	23	1	63	1	106	..	185	2
Yates	..	..	1	8	5	..	22	2	29	5
Total	83	28	2,670	301	7,847	702	16,779	855	27,379	1,884



## SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE ADMISSION

	Albany		Allegany		Bronx		Broome		Cattaraugus		Cayuga	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actors .....	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Agents .....	2	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Architects .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artist .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auctioneer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bakers .....	8	..	..	..	21	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
Bankers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers .....	23	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	6	1	6	..
Bar-tenders .....	11	..	..	..	21	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
Bellboys .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	18	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	3	..	2	..
Boatbuilder .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatmen .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roller makers.....	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Bookbinders .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	5	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Bottlers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boxmakers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brassworkers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	9	..	..	..	19	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
Brushmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers .....	11	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Cabinet makers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Canvasser .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Car builder.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	35	..	1	..	26	..	18	..	6	..	3	..
Carpet layers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriage maker....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cashier .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattleman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Caulkers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cement worker....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chairmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chambermaids .....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	9	..	..	..	51	..	5	..	..	..	3	..
Cigar makers.....	2	..	..	..	3	..	13	1	2	..	1	..
Civil engineer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	27	..	..	..	109	3	9	..	3	..	1	..
Cloakmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal passer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collar turners....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Collectors .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Contractors .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks .....	34	4	..	..	12	1	5	..	4	1	2	..
Coopers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coremakers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Cowboy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Craneman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cutlery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cutters .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dentists .....	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Designers .....	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Detectives .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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**Albany Allegany Bronx Broome Catta-  
rangus Cayuga**

	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Domestics .....	..	6	..	..	..	71	..	2	..	..	..	..
Draughtsmen .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dredgeman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drillers .....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Drivers .....	26	..	..	..	109	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Druggist .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Electricians .....	18	..	..	..	22	..	4	..	4	..	1	..
Elevators .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embroiderer .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers .....	9	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Engravers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Errand boys .....	8	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmers .....	45	..	7	..	2	..	24	..	28	..	88	..
Finishers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Firemen .....	16	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	8	..	2	..
Florist .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Foremen .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furriers .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardeners .....	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gasfitters .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gatemen .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glassblowers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
Glasscutter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Glassworker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glazier .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grooms .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gunsmith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hall boys.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harness makers..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hatters .....	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsemen .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
Horseshoers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hostlers .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel keepers.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Housekeepers .....	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	10
Houseworkers .....	..	58	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Huckster .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Icemen .....	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Inspectors .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Insurance agents .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers .....	16	..	..	..	11	..	10	..	8	..	..	..
Janitors .....	5	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Junkmen .....	..	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Laborers .....	594	..	34	..	255	..	256	..	146	..	170	..
Lathers .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Laundrymen .....	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundresses .....	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linemen .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	4	..
Lithographer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Longshoremen .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbermen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Machinists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Managers .....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marble worker...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Albany		Allegany		Bronx		Broome		Cattaraugus		Cayuga	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Masons .....	2	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	2	..	2	..
Meat cutters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mechanics .....	52	..	1	..	8	..	13	..	7	..	5	..
Merchants .....	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messengers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Metal workers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Midwives .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milkman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milliner .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	112	3	..	..	1	1	2	..
Motormen .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	3	..
Musicians .....	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Newsboys .....	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newsdealers .....	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newspapermen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
No occupation....	7	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurses .....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Operators .....	1	..	..	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .....	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Painter .....	26	..	4	..	39	..	26	..	5	..	2	..
Paperhangers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Papermakers .....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern makers ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pavers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	7	..	..	..	58	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Photographers .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Physician .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Piano makers....	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe cutters and fitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Plasterers .....	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	8	..	..	..	25	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Policemen .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polishers .....	9	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porters .....	9	..	..	..	30	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Pressers .....	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	10	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Puddler .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad men....	25	..	..	..	26	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
Real estate dealers	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riggers .....	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Roofers .....	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sailmakers .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	4	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	16	..	1	..	59	..	7	..	..	..	2	..
Saloon keepers....	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School boys and girls .....	4	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamstresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shirt ironer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe cutters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Shoemakers .....	10	..	..	..	12	..	40	2	2	..	2	..

## 501

	Albany		Allegany		Bronx		Broome		Cattaraugus		Cayuga	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Signalmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stablemen .....	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stagehands .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitters .....	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stenographers .....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonecutters .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
Storekeepers .....	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors .....	6	..	..	..	20	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Tanners .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
Teachers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	34	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	3	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
Tool makers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Trimmers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truckman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella menders .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Undertakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waiters .....	28	4	..	..	19	1	5	3	3	..	2	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers .....	14	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Wireworkers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworkers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Woolsorters .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	1,377	91	57	..	1,510	97	608	17	321	11	274	11

[illegible]



**PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)**

	Chau- tauqua		Che- mung		Chen- ango		Clin- ton		Colum- bia		Cort- land	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lawyer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather workers..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Linemen .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Liveryman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lumbermen .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	7	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Mattress maker...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat cutters.....	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics .....	18	..	94	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	3	..
Merchants .....	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal workers....	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milkman .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .....	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Millwrights .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	1	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ....	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Moulders .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Musician .....	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newspaperman ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No occupation....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .....	44	..	35	..	9	..	9	..	6	..	8	..
Paperhanger .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papermakers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Piano tuners.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipecutters and fitters .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	3	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Polishers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Porters .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pressmen .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Puddler .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad men.....	1	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rigger .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roofers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	5	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..
Saloon keepers....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School boys and girls .....	1	..	10	..	1	..	13	4	8	..	5	..
Shipbuilder .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Showman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Slaters .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Stablemen .....	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitters .....	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel workers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stenographer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

Stevedore .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone cutter .....	..	..	8	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tanner .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	..	..	22	..	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	..
Telephone operator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tilemakers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timekeepers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tooldressers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella mender. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walter .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Watchman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers .....	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wireworkers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Woodman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	866	18	1,456	40	102	18	284	80	189	5	249	12

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Delaware		Dutchess		Erie		Essex		Franklin		Fulton	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actors .....	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agents .....	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artist .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers .....	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bankers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers .....	..	..	6	..	20	..	1	..	8	..	4	..
Bartenders .....	..	..	5	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellboys .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	1	..	5	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Boarding - house keepers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatmen .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler makers .....	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	1	..	1	..	12	2	3	..	1	..	..	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brassworkers .....	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brickmaker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgebuilder .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulldozer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers .....	..	..	5	..	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Cabinet makers .....	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candy makers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canemakers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Car builders .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	..	..	9	..	48	..	..	8	..	1	..	..
Carvers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Delaware		Dutchess		Erie		Essex		Franklin		Fulton	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cattleman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chambermaid .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	1	..	5	..	36	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Cheesemakers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemists .....	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar makers .....	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil engineer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	..	..	13	..	45	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
Coal passers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collector .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confectioner .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concrete worker ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contractors .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cooks .....	..	..	1	..	23	7	..	..	8	..	2	..
Coopers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coppermiths .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coremaker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranemen .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters .....	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deckhands .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decorators .....	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dentist .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dishwasher .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domestics .....	..	..	..	32	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draughtsman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drillers .....	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians .....	1	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers .....	..	..	4	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Farmers .....	2	..	20	..	30	..	2	..	16	..	5	..
Finishers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Firemen .....	..	..	5	..	51	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Fishermen .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florists .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit dealer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furriers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardeners .....	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasfitter .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass cutters .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glaziers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glovecutters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Glove finishers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Glove makers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grinders .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hackmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Harness makers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hatters .....	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseshoer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hostlers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel clerks .....	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel keepers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Housekeepers .....	..	2	..	7	..	278	..	4	..	8	..	..
Houseworkers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	2



## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Delaware		Dutchess		Erie		Essex		Franklin		Fulton	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hucksters .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspectors .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance agents .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers .....	1	..	4	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Janitors .....	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jockeys .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junkmen .....	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers .....	89	..	417	..	606	..	48	..	114	..	48	..
Lathers .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundrymen .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundresses .....	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather workers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Linemen .....	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithographers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liveryman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbermen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbershovers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Malsters .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	..	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mattress makers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat cutters .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics .....	1	..	1	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants .....	8	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messengers .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal workers .....	..	..	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .....	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milliners .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millwrights .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Motormen .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders .....	..	..	7	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mover .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musicians .....	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newsboys .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newspapermen .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
No occupation .....	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	1	..	14	..	..
Nurses .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office boys .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .....	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orderlies .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .....	2	..	18	..	44	..	1	..	6	..	4	..
Paperhangers .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papermakers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	..	..	6	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Photographers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physicians .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Piano maker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piano tuners .....	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piledrivers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe cutters and fitters .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plasterers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Delaware		Dutchess		Erie		Essex		Franklin		Fulton	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Plumbers .....	..	..	7	..	8	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Polishers .....	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porters .....	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressmen .....	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	..	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puddler .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad men ....	..	..	4	..	88	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate dealers	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riggers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riveters .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roofers .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber workers..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailmakers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	..	..	8	..	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	1	..	6	..	46	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Saleswomen .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saloon keepers...	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saw filers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sawmaker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School boys & girls	..	..	12	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Seamstresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Shipbuilders .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirt ironer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtmaker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe cutter .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	7	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	8	..
Showman .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Signalmen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silversmith .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slater .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solicitors .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stableman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitters .....	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steeple jacks .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel workers ....	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stenographers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stevedores .....	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steward .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stoker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone cutters .....	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonemasons .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Storekeepers .....	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Students .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Tailors .....	..	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanners .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	1	..	25	..	46	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone opera- tors .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timekeeper .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Genesee		Greene		Hamilton		Herkimer		Jefferson		Kings	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Druggists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dyer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Engineers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Farmers .....	3	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..
Firemen .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	1	..
Foremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Furriers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Glazier .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Grocers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Guide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Harness makers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Hatter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Horsemen .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
Horsehoer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hostlers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel clerks .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel keepers .....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Hotel runners .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeepers .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	3
Houseworkers .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Iceman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Insurance agent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ironworkers .....	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Janitor .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Jewelers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Junkman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Laborers .....	118	..	393	..	1	..	73	..	195	..	17	..
Lathers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundryman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lawyer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Leather worker ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lineman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Longshoremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Lumbermen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Manager .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manufacturers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Masons .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
Mechanics .....	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	14	..	1	..
Merchant .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Metal workers .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	5	..
Motorman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Moulders .....	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Mover .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Musicians .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Newsdealer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
No occupation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Nurses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Oilers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Genesee		Greene		Hamilton		Herkimer		Jefferson		Kings	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Operators .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Painters .....	9	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	18	..	2	..
Papermakers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Peddler .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Physicians .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pipecutters and fitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Plasterers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Plumbers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Porters .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pressman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Printers .....	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate dealers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Rubber worker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
Saloon keeper.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
School boys and girls .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Shoe cutter.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sprinklers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stewards .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Storekeepers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Students .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tailors .....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	..
Teamsters .....	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Telegrapher .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone operator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Timekeepers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Truckmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Umbrella menders. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undertaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Walters .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whipmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wireworkers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Woodsmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Woodworkers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	218	5	483	5	1	..	164	7	330	18	168	17

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Lewis		Livingston		Madison		Monroe		Montgomery		Nassau	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Agents .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Auctioneers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Lewis		Livingston		Madison		Monroe		Montgomery		Nassau	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bakers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
Bankers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barbers .....	1	..	2	..	1	..	22	..	2	..	2	..
Bartenders .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	31	..	1	..	1	..
Bellboys .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	..	..	4	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Boatmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
Boller makers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Bootblack .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bottlers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brewers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	8	..
Bridgebuilders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Broker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bookmaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Butchers .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	3	..
Butler .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet makers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Cement worker... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chambermaids .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	1	..	7	..
Cigar makers .....	..	..	2	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	76	5	..	..	3	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Coachmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Collectors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial travel- ers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	16	7	..	3	1
Cutler .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Decorator .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Domestics .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	3	..
Electricians .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..
Engineers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Engravers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Farmers .....	5	..	9	..	..	..	87	..	7	..	1	..
Firemen .....	2	..	..	..	5	..	19	..	1	..	2	..
Gardeners .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Glassblowers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Grazier .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grocer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hackmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Harness makers..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Horseshoers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
Hostlers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hotel clerk .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel keepers .....	..	..	2	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	2	..
Housekeepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	89	..	..	..	..
Houseworkers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	31

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Lewis		Living- ston		Madison		Monroe		Mont- gomery		Nassau	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hucksters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Icemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Inspectors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	3	..
Junkmen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Laborers .....	43	..	91	..	244	..	534	..	219	..	651	..
Laundrymen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Laundresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Letter carriers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Mail clerk.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Managers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Mechanics .....	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Merchant .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhand .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Millknives .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Millwrights .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Motormen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Moulders .....	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musicians .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Newspaperman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
No occupation.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nurseryman .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Operator .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Packers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .....	3	..	6	..	12	..	29	..	8	..	16	..
Papermakers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	2	..
Plumbers .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	5	..
Policeman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Porters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..
Printers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Railroad men.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Real estate dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Roofers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Sailors .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Saleswomen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saloon keepers....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
School boys and girls .....	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamstresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe cutters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	..	3	..	..	..
Solicitors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stablemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Steamfitters .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Stenographers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Stewards .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Students .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	4	..

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Lewis		Livingston		Madison		Monroe		Montgomery		Nassau	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tanner .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teamsters .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Telephone operator ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Trappers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Undertaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walters .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	3	..
Weavers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Woodsmen .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworkers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	64	3	167	4	303	41,834	177	287	1	818	34	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	New York		Niagara		Oneida Rome		Oneida Utica		Onondaga		Ontario	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actors .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Agents .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Author .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers .....	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
Barbers .....	4	..	3	..	5	..	15	..	11	..	3	..
Bartenders .....	2	..	3	..	1	..	9	..	4	..	1	..
Basket maker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellboy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	2	..	2	..	6	..	11	..	6	..	2	..
Boarding house keeper .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler makers .....	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Boxmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgebuilder .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brokers .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broommaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brushmaker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulldozer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers .....	5	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
Candy maker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cap maker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	1	..	16	..	3	..	22	..	5	..	..	..
Carpet layer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caulker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chambermaid .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	11	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Cigar makers .....	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	8	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	24	..	1	..
Clothing cleaners,												





## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	New York		Niagara		Oneida Rome		Oneida Utica		Onondaga		Ontario	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lumbermen .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Machinists .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Managers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturers .....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	..	..	6	..	2	..	23	..	5	..	5	..
Meat cutter .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics .....	1	..	16	..	12	..	30	..	10	..	1	..
Merchants .....	17	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Messenger .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Metal worker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Milkman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .....	..	..	1	..	3	..	94	8	..	..	..	..
Millwrights .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Miscellaneous .....	11	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Moulders .....	..	..	7	..	6	..	16	..	4	..	1	..
Musicians .....	2	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Newspapermen .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No occupation .....	8	..	..	..	1	..	18	3	..	..	..	..
Nurses .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Operators .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Opticians .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .....	4	..	22	..	9	..	21	..	12	..	7	..
Paperhangers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Papermakers .....	1	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern makers .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	2	..	1	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	1	..
Photographers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Piledrivers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pipecutters and fitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Plasterer .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plater .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
Polishers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..
Porters .....	2	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	..	..
Pressers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pressmen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Printers .....	7	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	1	1	..	..
Publisher .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puddler .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad men .....	2	..	5	..	2	..	9	..	14	..	..	..
Real estate dealers .....	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Restaurant keepers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roofers .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rubber worker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sailmaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
Salesmen .....	15	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	2	..
Saleswoman .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saloon keepers .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Seamstresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Shirtmakers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe cutters .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Signalmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..



## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Orange Goshen		Orange Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego Oswego		Oswego Pulaski		Otsego	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brewer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Buffer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers .....	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Butler .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabinet maker.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Candy makers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Canvasser .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	2	..	11	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	8	..
Chambermaids .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar maker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	3	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Coal passer.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks .....	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..
Coopers .....	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Coremaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Cutler .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Domestics .....	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driller .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drivers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Druggist .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
Engineers .....	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Farmers .....	1	..	4	..	7	..	17	..	..	..	28	..
Finisher .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firemen .....	8	..	4	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	1	..
Fisherman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gardener .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glassblowers .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass cutters.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunsmith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Harness makers...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Hatters .....	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Horseshoers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Hostlers .....	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Hotel keepers.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housekeepers .....	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..
Houseworkers .....	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Insurance agent..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigator .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers .....	1	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Jockeys .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junkman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers .....	229	..	184	..	191	3	290	..	101	..	48	..
Lathers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Laundresses .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawyers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Linemen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Liverymen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longshoremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbermen .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Orange		Orange		Orleans		Oswego		Oswego		Otsego	
	Goshen		Newburgh				Oswego		Pulaski			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Machinists .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturer .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical engin'r .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics .....	1	..	12	..	4	..	11	..	1	..	4	..
Merchants .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Metal workers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motorman .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	1	..
Musicians .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No occupation .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	4	4
Painters .....	10	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Papermakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	..
Pattern maker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddler .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pipecutter and fit- ter .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Polisher .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Porters .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	2	..
Railroadmen .....	3	..	9	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Roofers .....	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	2	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Saloon keepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sawyer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Showman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Silversmith .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitters .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..
Stonecutters .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stonemason .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Student .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
Tinsmiths .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
Tool maker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trapper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella menders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
Undertaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Valet .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagon maker .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiters .....	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers .....	1	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total .....	330	40	349	20	248	5	550	13	134	..	131	11

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Actor .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agents .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Awning-maker....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
Banker .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	1	..	6	..
Bartenders .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	11	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
Boat builders....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Boatmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler makers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bootblacks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Brewer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Brushmakers .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers .....	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Canvasser .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	5	..	..	..	12	..	18	..	..	..	5	..
Cashiers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar makers....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	..	..	2	..	5	..	10	..	2	..	..	..
Coachman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal passers....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collar turners....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collectors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
Contractor .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooks .....	1	..	..	..	13	..	4	..	8	..	2	..
Cooper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Coremakers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deckhands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Dentists .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domestics .....	..	..	..	..	..	51	8	..	13	..	9	..
Dredgemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driller .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers .....	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	3	..
Expressman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Farmers .....	..	..	..	..	24	..	7	..	2	..	8	..
Firemen .....	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	1	..	8	..
Florists .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gardeners .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gatemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Guides .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Harness maker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Horseshoer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hostler .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel clerks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
Hotel keepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Housekeepers .....	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..
Houseworkers ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	21	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Inspectors .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers .....	..	..	1	..	19	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jockey .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junkmen .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Knitters .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers .....	123	..	2	..	315	..	207	..	111	7	200	..
Lather .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundrymen .....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Liquor dealers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Liveryman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .....	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Managers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	4	..	1	..	9	..	4	..	4	..	3	..
Mechanics .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	2	..
Merchants .....	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal workers....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milkmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Miller .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miners .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motormen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders .....	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Musicians .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Orderly .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .....	7	..	..	..	19	..	9	..	2	..	2	..
Papermakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pavers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Photographer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Physician .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pipecutters and fitter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plasterer .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Polishers .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Potter .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Railroad men....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Riggers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	..	..	1	..
School boys & girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Shirtmakers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Snowman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Solicitors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Spinners .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitters .....	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Steeple jacks.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone cutters.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Telegrapher .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone operators .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Valet .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Walters .....	..	..	..	..	9	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers .....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Wireworker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodsmen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworkers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total .....	152	..	11	2	782	82	455	85	146	20	274	9

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Saratoga		Schenectady		Schoharie		Schuyler		Seneca Ovid		Seneca Waterloo	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Actors .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agents .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bakers .....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barbers .....	8	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
Bartenders .....	..	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Basket makers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	4	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Boatmen .....	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler makers .....	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	2	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bottler .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brassworkers .....	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Buffers .....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers .....	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Candy makers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvasser .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carter .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	4	..	11	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
Cement worker....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chauffeurs .....	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigar makers.....	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks .....	4	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contractors .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cooks .....	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coremakers .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Currier .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decorators .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dentist .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..





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	Saratoga		Schenectady		Schoharie		Schuylers		Seneca Ovid		Seneca Waterloo	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Porter .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potter .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressman .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Railroadmen .....	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roofers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saleswomen .....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saloon keepers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School boys and girls .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners .....	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Steamfitters .....	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Steeple jacks.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonecutters .....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors .....	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanners .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	21	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone operator ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Truckmen .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella menders..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiters .....	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Weavers .....	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total.....	643	17	806	97	28	3	54	5	24	..	343	3

[illegible]



## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Steuben		Suffolk		Sullivan		Tioga		Tompkins		Ulster	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Plumbers .....	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Polisher .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Porters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Printers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Quarryman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railroad men.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Sailors .....	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
School boys & girls	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Steamfitters .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stenographers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Students .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Tailor .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanner .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters .....	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Telegraphers .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Umbrella menders	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Veterinary .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiters .....	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wireworker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	289	13	296	16	90	2	66	1	220	11	264	18

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Warren		Wash- ington		Wayne		Westch'r Peekskill		Westch'r Wh. Pl.		Wyom- ing	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Actors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..
Agents .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Architects .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Artist .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bakers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	1	..
Barbers .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	11	..	..	..
Bartenders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
Bellboys .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Billposter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Blacksmiths .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	19	..	3	..
Boarding house Keepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Boatmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
Boiler makers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Bookbinders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Bottler .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	..	..
Bridgebuilders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Brokers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Buffer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Warren		Wash- ington		Wayne		Westch'r Peekskill		Westch'r Wh. Pl.		Wyom- ing	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Builders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Butchers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	1	..
Butlers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Button maker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cabinet maker.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Carpenters .....	..	..	1	..	3	..	9	..	38	..	3	..
Chauffeurs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	..	..	..
Cigar makers.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Clerks .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	31	..	1	..
Cooks .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	20	6	1	..
Coopers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Cutler .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dentists .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Designer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dishwashers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Domestics .....	..	4	..	3	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Drillers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..
Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	68	..	..	..
Druggists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Electricians .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..
Elevatorman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	11	..	..	..
Engraver .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Errand boys.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Expressmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Farmers .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	22	..	10	..
Firemen .....	1	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	8	..	5	..
Florists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Foremen .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Gardeners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	33	..	..	..
Gasfitter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Glassblower .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Glaziers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Grocer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gunsmith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Harness maker...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hatters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	1	..
Horsemen .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseshoers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Hospital orderlies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Hostlers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Hotel clerks.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Housekeepers .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	179	..	1	..
Houseworker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ironworkers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Janitors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Junkmen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Kitchen men.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Laborers .....	72	..	281	..	57	..	412	..	760	..	97	..
Lathers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Laundrymen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Laundresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Lawyers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Leather worker...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Warren		Wash- ington		Wayne		Westch'r Peekskill		Westch'r Wh. Pl.		Wyom- ing	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Linemen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	3	..
Locksmith .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Longshoremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Lumberman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	26	..	..	..
Managers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Marble worker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .....	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..	1	..
Mattress makers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mechanics .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
Merchants .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Metal workers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	..	..
Miller .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Millhands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Millwright .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Miners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Motormen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Moulders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5	..	1	..
Musicians .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..
Newspapermen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
No occupation .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	3	39	20	4	1
Nurseryman .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
Operators .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	..
Painters .....	2	..	1	..	4	..	24	..	42	..	2	..
Paperhanger .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Papermaker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pavers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Peddlers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Photographer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Piano makers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pipefitters and fitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
Plasterers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	15	..	..	..
Police-men .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Pollshers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
Porters .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	4	..
Presses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pressman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	1	..
Railroad men .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..
Riggers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Roofers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Sailmaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	7	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	11	..	1	..
Saloon keepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
Shoemakers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	4	..
Silversmiths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Slaters .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Spinners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Stableman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stage hands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Warren		Wash- ington		Wayne		Westch'r Peekskill		Westch'r Wh. Pl.		Wyom- ing	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Steamfitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	2	..
Stenographers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Stewards .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
Stonemasons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Storekeepers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Tailors .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	3	..
Teamsters .....	1	..	..	..	1	..	38	..	10	..	1	..
Telegrapher .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typesetters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
Undertaker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Walters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	7	..	2	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Weavers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..
Wheelwright .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworker .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	92	4	289	8	98	3	782	20	1,524	228	185	2

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F
Accountants .....	..	..	9	..
Actors .....	..	..	34	12
Agents .....	..	..	62	..
Architects .....	..	..	5	..
Artists .....	..	..	4	..
Auctioneers .....	..	..	4	..
Author .....	..	..	1	..
Awning makers.....	..	..	2	..
Bakers .....	..	..	183	..
Bankers .....	..	..	6	..
Barbers .....	1	..	307	1
Bartenders .....	..	..	199	..
Basket makers .....	..	..	2	1
Bellboys .....	..	..	15	..
Billposter .....	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths .....	..	..	258	..
Boarding-house keepers .....	..	..	4	1
Boatbuilders .....	..	..	8	..
Boatmen .....	..	..	52	..
Roller makers.....	..	..	120	..
Bookbinders .....	..	..	8	..
Bookkeepers .....	..	..	62	5
Boothblacks .....	..	..	8	..
Bottlers .....	..	..	11	..
Boxmakers .....	..	..	12	1
Brassworkers .....	..	..	12	3
Brewers .....	..	..	7	..
Bricklayers .....	..	..	109	..
Brickmakers .....	..	..	3	..

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F
Bridgebuilders .....	..	..	17	..
Brokers .....	..	..	14	..
Broommakers .....	..	..	2	..
Brushmakers .....	..	..	9	..
Buffers .....	..	..	8	..
Bulldozers .....	..	..	22	..
Butchers .....	4	..	130	..
Butlers .....	..	..	4	..
Button maker .....	..	..	1	..
Cabinet makers .....	..	..	22	..
Candy makers .....	..	..	10	..
Canemakers .....	..	..	6	..
Canvassers .....	..	..	5	..
Cap maker .....	..	..	1	..
Car builders .....	..	..	4	..
Carder .....	..	..	1	..
Carpenters .....	..	..	530	..
Carpet layers .....	..	..	2	..
Carriage makers .....	..	..	3	..
Cashiers .....	..	..	3	..
Cattlemen .....	..	..	2	..
Caulkers .....	..	..	3	..
Carvers .....	..	..	6	..
Cement workers .....	..	..	4	..
Chair makers .....	..	..	2	..
Chambermaids .....	..	..	..	17
Chauffeurs .....	..	..	266	..
Cheesemakers .....	..	..	3	..
Chemists .....	..	..	5	1
Cigar makers .....	..	..	80	4
Civil engineers .....	..	..	7	..
Clerks .....	..	..	446	25
Cloakmakers .....	..	..	3	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. ....	..	..	19	..
Coachman .....	..	..	8	..
Coal passers .....	..	..	15	..
Collar turners .....	..	..	10	..
Collectors .....	..	..	30	..
Commercial traveler .....	..	..	2	..
Confectioners .....	..	..	3	..
Concrete workers .....	..	..	2	..
Contractors .....	..	..	19	..
Cooks .....	..	..	300	45
Coopers .....	..	..	26	..
Coppersmiths .....	..	..	7	..
Coremakers .....	..	..	30	..
Cowboy .....	..	..	1	..
Cranemen .....	..	..	7	..
Curriers .....	..	..	2	..
Cutlers .....	..	..	5	..
Cutters .....	..	..	31	..
Deckhands .....	..	..	5	..
Decorators .....	..	..	20	..
Dentists .....	..	..	17	..
Designers .....	..	..	11	..
Detectives .....	..	..	5	..
Dishwashers .....	..	..	8	..



## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F
Domestics .....	..	2	..	2
Draughtsmen .....	..	..	9	..
Dredgemen .....	..	..	4	..
Dressmakers .....	..	..	..	20
Drillers .....	..	..	43	2
Drivers .....	..	..	298	..
Druggists .....	..	..	11	..
Dyers .....	..	..	10	..
Electricians .....	..	..	166	..
Elevatormen .....	..	..	8	..
Embroiderer .....	..	..	..	1
Engineers .....	1	..	151	..
Engravers .....	..	..	8	..
Errand boys .....	..	..	29	..
Expressmen .....	..	..	7	..
Farmers .....	3	..	873	..
Finishers .....	..	..	21	..
Firemen .....	..	..	321	..
Fishermen .....	..	..	8	..
Florists .....	..	..	17	..
Foremen .....	..	..	19	..
Fruit dealers .....	..	..	5	..
Furriers .....	..	..	14	..
Gardeners .....	..	..	88	..
Gasfitters .....	..	..	5	..
Gatemen .....	..	..	6	..
Glass blowers .....	..	..	46	..
Glass cutters .....	..	..	7	..
Glass workers .....	..	..	11	..
Glaziers .....	..	..	8	..
Glovecutters .....	..	..	3	..
Glove finishers .....	..	..	3	..
Glovesmakers .....	..	..	..	3
Grooms .....	..	..	1	..
Grinders .....	..	..	7	..
Grocers .....	..	..	4	1
Guides .....	..	..	2	..
Gunsmiths .....	..	..	7	..
Hackmen .....	..	..	10	..
Hall boys .....	..	..	2	..
Harness makers .....	..	..	24	..
Hatters .....	..	..	40	..
Horsemen .....	..	..	43	..
Horseshoers .....	..	..	22	..
Hospital orderlies .....	..	..	5	..
Hostlers .....	..	..	56	..
Hotel clerks .....	..	..	21	1
Hotel keepers .....	..	..	64	3
Hotel runners .....	..	..	2	..
Housekeepers .....	..	..	..	789
Houseworkers .....	..	..	7	269
Hucksters .....	..	..	34	..
Ice man .....	..	..	19	..
Inspectors .....	..	..	28	..
Insurance agents .....	..	..	13	..
Investigator .....	..	..	1	..
Interpreter .....	..	..	1	..

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC.. (Continued)

	Yates	Total
Ironworkers .....	.. ..	234 ..
Janitors .....	.. ..	36 ..
Jewelers .....	.. ..	23 ..
Jockeys .....	.. ..	6 ..
Junkmen .....	.. ..	61 ..
Kitchen men .....	.. ..	2 ..
Knitters .....	.. ..	22 ..
Laborers .....	12 ..	13,699 10
Lathers .....	.. ..	19 ..
Laundrymen .....	.. ..	36 ..
Laundresses .....	.. ..	.. 38
Lawyers .....	.. ..	13 ..
Leather workers .....	.. ..	18 ..
Letter carriers .....	.. ..	4 ..
Linemen .....	.. ..	63 ..
Liquor dealers .....	.. ..	6 ..
Lithographers .....	.. ..	5 ..
Liverymen .....	.. ..	4 ..
Locksmith .....	.. ..	1 ..
Longshoremen .....	.. ..	18 ..
Lumbermen .....	.. ..	35 ..
Lumber shovers .....	.. ..	5 ..
Machinists .....	.. ..	221 ..
Mail clerk .....	.. ..	1 ..
Malsters .....	.. ..	2 ..
Managers .....	.. ..	17 ..
Manufacturers .....	.. ..	9 ..
Marble workers .....	.. ..	2 ..
Masons .....	.. ..	200 ..
Mattress makers .....	.. ..	4 ..
Meat cutters .....	.. ..	22 ..
Mechanical engineer .....	.. ..	1 ..
Mechanics .....	.. ..	563 ..
Merchants .....	2 ..	85 1
Messengers .....	.. ..	12 ..
Metal workers .....	.. ..	80 ..
Midwives .....	.. ..	.. 2
Milkmen .....	.. ..	8 ..
Millers .....	.. ..	7 1
Millhands .....	.. ..	143 7
Milliners .....	.. ..	.. 12
Millwrights .....	.. ..	24 ..
Miners .....	.. ..	67 ..
Miscellaneous .....	.. ..	179 25
Motormen .....	.. ..	24 ..
Moulders .....	1 ..	198 ..
Movers .....	.. ..	2 ..
Musicians .....	.. ..	58 8
Newsboys .....	.. ..	13 ..
Newsdealers .....	.. ..	7 ..
Newspapermen .....	.. ..	16 ..
No occupation .....	.. ..	153 58
Nurserymen .....	.. ..	4 ..
Nurses .....	.. ..	10 12
Office boys .....	.. ..	2 ..
Oilers .....	.. ..	12 ..
Operators .....	.. ..	38 14

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

ALL COUNTIES	Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F
Optician .....	..	..	1	..
Orderlies .....	..	..	5	..
Packers .....	..	..	27	2
Painters .....	..	..	714	..
Paperhangers .....	..	..	12	..
Papermakers .....	2	..	89	..
Pattern makers .....	..	..	10	..
Pavers .....	..	..	7	..
Peddlers .....	..	..	171	..
Photographers .....	..	..	12	..
Physicians .....	..	..	7	1
Piano makers .....	..	..	16	..
Piano tuners .....	..	..	13	..
Piledrivers .....	..	..	10	..
Pipe cutters and fitters .....	..	..	23	..
Plasterers .....	..	..	22	..
Plater .....	..	..	1	..
Plumbers .....	..	..	157	..
Police men .....	..	..	5	..
Pollabers .....	..	..	70	..
Porters .....	..	..	117	..
Potters .....	..	..	6	..
Pressers .....	..	..	15	..
Pressmen .....	..	..	35	..
Printers .....	..	..	164	1
Publishers .....	..	..	1	..
Puddlers .....	..	..	4	..
Quarrymen .....	..	..	1	..
Railroadmen .....	..	..	223	..
Real estate dealers .....	..	..	21	..
Restaurant keepers .....	..	..	6	..
Riggers .....	..	..	29	..
Riveters .....	..	..	5	..
Roofers .....	..	..	38	..
Rubber workers .....	..	..	4	..
Sailmakers .....	..	..	11	..
Sailors .....	..	..	170	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	282	..
Saleswomen .....	..	..	..	6
Saloon keepers ..	..	..	60	1
Saw filers .....	..	..	3	..
Sawmaker .....	..	..	1	..
Sawyers .....	..	..	3	..
School boys and girls .....	..	..	80	15
Seamstresses .....	..	..	..	10
Shipbuilders .....	..	..	6	..
Shirt ironers .....	..	..	2	..
Shirtmakers .....	..	..	17	..
Shoe cutters .....	..	..	17	..
Shoemakers .....	1	..	200	3
Showmen .....	..	..	4	..
Signalmen .....	..	..	6	..
Silversmiths .....	..	..	4	..
Slaters .....	..	..	6	..
Soldiers .....	..	..	57	..
Solicitors .....	..	..	29	..
Spinners .....	..	..	121	..

## PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ETC., (Continued)

	Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F
Stablemen .....	..	..	31	..
Stage hands .....	..	..	4	..
Steamfitters .....	..	..	104	..
Steeplejacks .....	..	..	8	..
Steel workers .....	..	..	10	..
Stenographers .....	..	..	14	5
Stevadores .....	..	..	11	..
Stewards .....	..	..	6	..
Stoker .....	..	..	1	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	69	..
Stonemasons .....	..	..	12	..
Storekeepers .....	..	..	29	..
Students .....	1	8	20	8
Tailors .....	..	..	181	2
Tanners .....	..	..	17	..
Teachers .....	..	..	3	..
Teamsters .....	..	..	388	..
Telegraphers .....	..	..	18	1
Telephone operators .....	..	..	7	3
Tilemakers .....	..	..	2	..
Tilesetters .....	..	..	2	..
Time keepers .....	..	..	5	..
Tinsmiths .....	..	..	75	..
Tooldressers .....	..	..	5	..
Toolmakers .....	..	..	15	..
Trappers .....	..	..	3	..
Trimmers .....	..	..	2	..
Truckmen .....	..	..	13	..
Trunkmakers .....	..	..	2	..
Umbrella menders .....	..	..	27	..
Undertakers .....	..	..	7	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	23	..
Ushers .....	..	..	1	..
Valets .....	..	..	3	..
Varnishers .....	..	..	3	..
Veterinaries .....	..	..	4	..
Wagon maker .....	..	..	1	..
Waiters .....	..	..	186	44
Watchmakers .....	..	..	8	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	16	..
Weavers .....	..	..	102	8
Wheelwright .....	..	..	1	..
Whipmaker .....	..	..	1	..
Window trimmer .....	..	..	1	..
Wireworker .....	..	..	14	..
Woodsmen .....	..	..	12	..
Woodworkers .....	..	..	88	..
Woolsorters .....	..	..	5	..
Total .....	28	5	27,379	1,884

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE NINE  
MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	49	13	62
Cattaraugus .....	12	1	13
Cayuga .....	21	4	25
Chemung .....	4	..	4
Chenango .....	2	..	2
Clinton .....	19	4	23
Erie .....	133	22	155
Franklin .....	8	1	9
Fulton .....	..	1	1
Kings .....	6	..	6
Monroe .....	30	7	37
Nassau .....	6	1	7
New York .....	2	..	2
Niagara .....	5	1	6
Oneida-Rome .....	1	..	1
Oneida-Utica .....	22	4	26
Onondaga .....	11	..	11
Rensselaer .....	6	1	7
St. Lawrence .....	11	4	15
Schenectady .....	2	..	2
Tompkins .....	1	..	1
Westchester-White Plains .....	1	..	1
Total .....	352	64	416

No Federal prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in the above table.

**Showing the Causes of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916.**

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction		Committed for Examination or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	650	32	811	82	3	9	4	..	..	..	1,481	123
Allegany	42	..	11	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	57	..
Bronx	326	21	1,073	69	5	7	28	..	114	..	1,546	97
Broome	515	12	77	1	6	4	9	..	1	..	608	17
Cattaraugus	268	9	45	..	6	1	..	..	2	1	321	11
Cayuga	97	2	127	6	2	3	..	..	48	..	274	11
Chautauqua	276	11	90	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	13
Chemung	661	13	796	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,458	40
Chenango	50	4	51	7	..	1	..	..	1	1	102	13
Clinton	112	7	67	13	3	3	..	..	102	7	284	30
Columbia	176	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	189	5
Cortland	78	2	150	10	..	..	..	..	21	..	249	2
Delaware	42	1	21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	64	12
Dutchess	297	9	498	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	795	43
Erie	217	29	1,574	241	67	24	28	4	101	67	1,987	365
Essex	39	..	35	3	2	1	3	1	12	..	91	5
Franklin	108	8	91	18	2	3	1	..	1	..	203	29
Fulton	59	4	29	1	..	3	1	..	5	2	94	10
Genesee	192	5	39	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	233	5
Greene	59	4	27	..	..	1	..	..	397	..	483	5
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer	132	5	30	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	164	7
Jefferson	221	13	77	1	5	..	..	..	27	4	330	18
Kings	..	..	..	..	49	18	51	4	68	..	168	17
Lewis	13	1	42	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	64	3
Livingston	130	..	37	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	167	4
Madison	296	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	303	..
Monroe	54	3	1,269	175	2	2	43	..	..	..	1,888	180
Montgomery	283	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	1
Nassau	629	10	205	24	4	..	2	..	..	..	840	24
New York	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	3	..	..	284	3
Niagara	363	22	192	12	1	..	3	..	71	7	630	42
Oneida, Rome	409	5	95	4	1	1	3	..	1	..	509	10
Oneida, Utica	804	18	480	30	11	..	11	..	15	..	1,321	45
Onondaga	..	..	358	16	3	4	1	..	2	..	364	20
Ontario	213	3	68	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	277	4
Orange, Goshen	205	25	123	10	2	5	..	..	..	..	330	40
Orange, Newburgh	147	12	195	6	1	2	3	..	3	..	349	20
Orleans	226	..	23	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	250	3
Oswego, Oswego	476	9	25	4	6	..	3	..	40	..	550	13
Oswego, Pulaski	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	134	..
Otsego	106	4	25	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	131	11
Putnam	149	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..
Queens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	11	2
Rensselaer	577	66	154	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	732	82
Richmond	183	12	268	22	10	1	4	..	..	..	455	35
Rockland	96	12	48	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	146	20
St. Lawrence	232	5	41	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	274	9
Saratoga	394	6	259	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	17
Schenectady	259	13	632	33	1	1	4	..	..	..	896	97
Schoharie	19	2	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	3
Schuyler	31	..	31	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	54	5
Seneca, Ovid	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	..
Seneca, Waterloo	154	..	158	3	..	..	1	..	30	..	343	3
Steuben	204	10	73	3	..	..	2	..	5	..	289	13
Suffolk	247	11	73	9	..	..	4	..	4	..	333	30
Sullivan	44	..	48	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	90	2
Tioga	36	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	1
Tompkins	138	2	76	5	..	..	1	..	5	4	230	11
Ulster	155	11	109	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	15
Warren	88	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	96	4
Washington	187	2	86	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	229	3
Wayne	64	2	33	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	98	2
Westchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peeckskill	446	2	334	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	782	20
Westchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White Plains	507	62	931	151	73	15	3	..	..	..	1,534	238
Wyoming	60	1	137	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	200	2
Yates	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	5
Total	13,267	537	12,433	1,160	232	113	406	13	1,135	98	27,703	1,921

## RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTIES	NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT	No. of day's work performed during the year.	Amount rec'd for labor of prisoners
Allegany	Care of buildings and grounds.....	....	....
Bronx	Institution work.....	....	....
Broome	Care of buildings and grounds and breaking stone.....	3,525	....
Cattaraugus	Buildings roads.....	....	....
Chautauqua	Institution work and care of county property .....	....	....
Chemung	Breaking stone.....	....	....
Chenango	Care of buildings and grounds.....	....	....
Columbia	Institution work.....	....	....
Dutchess	Institution work.....	822	....
Essex	Farming, lumbering and in stone quarry .....	257	....
Franklin	Institution work, painting and farming	795	....
Genesee	On county farm.....	70	....
Jefferson	Institution work and on hospital farm	....	....
Livingston	Care of county buildings and grounds and on streets.....	50	\$50.00
Madison	Farming and care of grounds.....	2,160	....
Montgomery	Care of buildings and grounds.....	....	....
Nassau	Care of buildings and grounds and breaking stone.....	....	....
Niagara	Breaking stone and at court house....	* 2,320	\$41.50
Ontario	Care of county buildings and grounds, on county farm and breaking stone	2,867½	....
Orange—Goshen	Institution work.....	1,510	....
Oswego—Oswego	Institution work and farming.....	....	....
Putnam	Institution work.....	....	....
Rensselaer	Weaving blankets and toweling.....	....	....
Richmond	Care of buildings and grounds and garden .....	1,872	....
St. Lawrence	Farming and breaking stone.....	2,915	\$724.90
Schenectady	Eight trustees and institution work...	2,192	....
Seneca—Waterloo	Care of buildings and grounds.....	....	....
Steuben	Care of buildings and grounds, breaking stone, grading and painting...	1,815	....
Suffolk	On highways and county lands.....	1,420	....
Tioga	On county farm.....	1,261	....
Tompkins	Institution work.....	....	....
Ulster	Care of buildings and grounds.....	....	....
Westchester	Institution work.....	....	....
Wyoming	Care of buildings and grounds.....	....	....
Yates	Care of buildings and grounds, and gardening .....	....	....

\* For seven months only.

In the counties not mentioned in the above table the prisoners are not employed.

## RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, ETC.

COUNTIES	Salaried or fee office	Salary re- ceived by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of board of prisoners per year
Albany .....	Salaried	\$4,000.00		
Allegany .....	"	1,700.00	2.92	\$1,128.92
Bronx .....	"	10,000.00	1.34	5,253.00
Broome .....	"	3,000.00	1.81	2,254.34
Cattaraugus .....	"	2,900.00	—	—
Cayuga .....	"	3,000.00	1.99	1,165.40
Chautauqua .....	"	5,000.00	1.97	3,272.78
Chemung .....	"	4,500.00	1.86	2,244.49
Chenango .....	"	2,500.00	1.75	854.20
Clinton .....	"	1,500.00	2.50	1,610.00
Columbia .....	"	3,000.00	2.29	1,323.17
Cortland .....	"	2,300.00	1.22	457.27
Delaware .....	"	2,000.00	2.87	996.75
Dutchess .....	"	4,000.00	1.44	1,802.81
Erie .....	"	5,000.00	2.10	6,617.10
Essex .....	"	1,500.00	2.21	1,901.49
Franklin .....	"	1,200.00	1.24	906.52
Fulton .....	"	2,000.00	—	—
Genesee .....	"	1,500.00	2.20	601.69
Greene .....	"	2,500.00	2.80	1,016.40
Hamilton .....	Fee	—	7.00	182.50
Herkimer .....	Salaried	3,000.00	2.54	993.14
Jefferson .....	"	3,000.00	*1.40	*1,700.00
Kings .....	"	15,000.00	*2.73	1,395.47
Lewis .....	"	1,800.00	1.12	125.60
Livingston .....	"	2,000.00	1.78	685.23
Madison .....	"	1,500.00	1.19	2,011.28
Monroe .....	"	4,000.00	—	—
Montgomery .....	"	4,200.00	—	—
Nassau .....	"	2,500.00	—	—
New York .....	"	12,000.00	2.73	1,854.84
Niagara .....	"	2,000.00	1.25	2,877.08
Oneida-Rome .....	"	—	1.36	2,861.30
Oneida-Utica .....	"	6,000.00	1.42	3,539.32
Onondaga .....	"	4,000.00	—	—
Ontario .....	"	2,000.00	1.35	1,200.62
Orange-Goshen .....	"	4,000.00	2.29	2,716.07
Orange-Newburgh .....	"	—	2.01	1,247.03
Orleans .....	"	2,000.00	2.07	1,304.83
Oswego .....	"	3,000.00	\$ 2.00	4,992.87
Otsego .....	Fee	—	3.01	1,700.65
Putnam .....	Salaried	1,200.00	3.50	2,791.00
Queens .....	"	10,000.00	5.25	17.50
Rensselaer .....	"	4,000.00	1.15	3,049.80



## RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, ETC.

COUNTIES	Salaried or fee office	Salary re- ceived by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of board of prisoners per year
	SALARIED			
Richmond .....	"	6,000.00	2.21	3,979.84
Rockland .....	"	2,000.00	3.01	2,556.79
St. Lawrence .....	"	1,500.00	.83	1,554.56
Saratoga .....	"	2,000.00	1.10	1,716.00
Schenectady .....	"	8,000.00	2.14	4,204.82
Schoharie .....	"	1,000.00	4.00	937.71
Schuyler .....	"	1,200.00	†2.84	—
Seneca .....	"	2,000.00	§ 2.50	1,794.75
Steuben .....	"	2,500.00	1.61	2,020.37
Suffolk .....	"	3,500.00	2.19	3,958.45
Sullivan .....	"	1,700.00	4.06	1,515.61
Tioga .....	"	1,750.00	1.98, court 2.80, Sentd.	prisoners } prisoners } 1,004.50
Tompkins .....	"	1,800.00	1.17	561.39
Ulster .....	"	3,500.00	1.75	1,732.50
Warren .....	"	2,200.00	2.10	984.90
Washington .....	"	2,000.00	.95	—
Wayne .....	"	1,800.00	—	—
Westchester, P. ....	"	—	3.15	2,160.90
Westchester, W. P..	"	10,000.00	1.40	5,241.62
Wyoming .....	"	1,500.00	*2.10	†1,079.06
Yates .....	"	1,000.00	3.75	—

\* Estimates

† Rate since January 1, 1916.

§ Includes both jails

† Includes sheriff's family

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

539

Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk and Disorderly, for the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	452	26	.....	.....	332	5	.....	.....
Allegany.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx.....	6	3	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....
Broome.....	410	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	151	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	166	3	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Chautauqua.....	197	8	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	1,104	21	15	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Clinton.....	153	5	9	.....	5	7	.....	.....
Columbia.....	86	2	23	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	125	3	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....
Delaware.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	396	27	1	.....	171	6	.....	.....
Erie.....	252	73	40	.....	85	76	.....	.....
Essex.....	30	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	76	1	.....	.....	12	30	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	69	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	81	1	241	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	86	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	173	10	.....	.....	3	2	10	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	21	1	36	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	72	.....	14	.....	16	1	.....	.....
Madison.....	213	1	.....	.....	55	3	.....	.....
Monroe.....	410	61	.....	.....	296	51	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	53	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Nassau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	259	18	1	.....	26	.....	5	1
Oneida-Rome.....	45	1	.....	.....	54	1	.....	.....
Oneida-Utica.....	465	31	212	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	80	4	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Ontario.....	157	2	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Orange-Corban.....	121	14	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....
Orange-Newburgh.....	.....	.....	3	.....	28	1	10	2
Orleans.....	166	1	2	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
Oswego-Oswego.....	271	3	8	.....	97	.....	1	.....
Oswego-Pulaski.....	71	.....	2	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	67	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....
Putnam.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	246	26	.....	.....	201	26	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....
Rockland.....	38	3	.....	.....	1	2	6	4
St. Lawrence.....	130	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	231	17	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	173	17	.....	.....	38	25	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	49	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca-Ovid.....	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	244	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Steuben.....	159	2	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	77	2	.....	.....	61	1	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	17	1	.....	.....	46	1	4	.....
Tioga.....	26	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	6	2	.....	.....	5	.....	100	4
Ulster.....	109	3	.....	.....	7	.....	9	.....
Warren.....	69	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	125	1	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	57	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Peekskill.....	141	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Westchester White Plains.....	231	30	238	2	134	33	147	15
Wyoming.....	36	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,995	463	1,305	6	2,273	236	294	96

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1916				Total		Number of Admissions During 9 Mos.		Number of Discharges During 9 Mos.		Number of Deaths During 9 Mos.	
	Awaiting Trial		Convicted of Crimes		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female								
City Prison, (The Tombs).....	183	7	238	40	451	47	10,677	903	10,724	904	..	2
Second District Prison.....	19	4	29	27	48	31	7,640	4,902	7,640	4,907	..	..
Third District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,141	427	4,141	437	..	..
Fourth District Prison.....	27	..	16	1	43	1	11,319	810	11,303	809	..	..
Fifth District Prison.....	21	3	32	6	53	8	5,023	651	5,009	651	..	..
Sixth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,355	96	1,355	96	..	..
Seventh District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,843	748	8,839	759	1	..
Eighth District Prison.....	4	..	22	..	..	..	661	40	661	40	..	..
Twelfth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,443	272	2,443	272	..	..
†Traffic Detention.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	146	..	..	..
New York Workhouse.....	..	..	705	652	705	652	9,722	3,697	9,637	3,593	33	8
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.....	..	..	691	42	691	42	1,863	112	1,869	136	23	2
Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island.....	..	..	439	..	439	..	1,435	..	1,749	..	..	..
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,080	..	787	..	..	..
New Hampton Farms.....	..	..	340	..	340	..	1,080	..	827	..	..	..
House of Detention.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	25	187	25	1	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	59	7	157	33	230	41	10,773	1,520	10,811	1,512	..	..
City Prison, Queens.....	31	2	60	87	246	89	1,517	356	1,633	378	..	..
Total.....	374	23	2,779	887	3,200	911	74,173	14,223	74,507	14,215	56	13

Witnesses.

\* Opened November 1, 1915

o Include 24 Witnesses

† Opened June 14, 1916

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By return of court		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, The Tombs .....	5,671	463	.....	.....	4	1	5,002	444	10,677	908
Second District Prison .....	4,769	4,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853	437	7,622	4,802
Third District Prison .....	3,069	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072	86	4,141	327
Fourth District Prison .....	11,006	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,13	166	11,219	810
Fifth District Prison .....	2,694	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,324	263	5,028	631
Sixth District Prison .....	1,002	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	21	1,265	96
Seventh District Prison .....	2,889	283	1	.....	.....	.....	953	465	3,843	748
Eighth District Prison .....	547	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	4	661	40
Ninth District Prison .....	1,927	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	81	2,442	272
Tenth District Prison .....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	148	.....
Eleventh District Prison .....	8,794	3,498	.....	1	.....	.....	928	170	9,722	3,667
New York Workhouse .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,367	112	1,968	112
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,825	.....	1,825	.....
Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	490	.....
New York City Reformatory .....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	.....	1,039	.....
New Hampton Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Detention .....	10,319	1,370	.....	.....	168	25	.....	.....	10,487	1,405
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	1,161	97	.....	.....	5	2	449	48	10,778	1,320
City Prison, Queens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	254	258	1,517	258
Total .....	54,321	11,624	1	1	179	23	15,667	2,565	74,176	14,328

† Opened November 1, 1915. † Opened June 14, 1916.

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	By expiration of sentence and interdepartmental transfer		By death		By transfer to state hospitals		By transfer to state prisons and reformatories		By payment of fine		By order of court		For other reasons		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs).....	9,315	815			13		878	24	450	82	73	2			10,734	934
Second District Prison.....	6,946	4,196		2			2	34	688	595					7,640	4,897
Third District Prison.....	3,453	350							683	77					4,141	427
Fourth District Prison.....	9,391	728					1		1,313	68					11,803	869
Fifth District Prison.....	4,276	523							733	123					5,009	641
Sixth District Prison.....	1,162	81							33	15					1,245	94
Seventh District Prison.....	3,237	434	1				4	2	540	273			1		3,883	749
Eighth District Prison.....	886	123							202	13					941	140
Ninth District Prison.....	2,337	189							79	86					2,443	273
Traffic Detention.....	16															
New York Workhouse.....	9,126	3,532	32	9	23	7			211	21	237	36	10	2	9,433	3,604
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.....	1,536	124	22	2									1,535		1,557	136
Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island.....																
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Island.....	736				1										736	
New Hudson Farms.....	806															
House of Detention.....																
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	9,712	1,166			1		250	50	843	106	187	33	30		10,331	1,332
City Prison, Queens.....	1,524	354					47	5	54	13	3				1,633	373
Total.....	64,987	12,560	56	13	37	7	1,177	115	5,973	1,461	516	68	1,357	2	74,883	14,315

\*Opened November 1, 1915.

†Opened June 14, 1916.

**Number of Federal Prisoners Admitted During the Nine Months Ending  
June 30, 1916.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison (The Tombs).....	330	11	341
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.....	1	..	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	98	2	98
Total .....	477	13	490

**Showing the Social Relations of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Married		Single		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs).....	2,674	366	2,997	92	5,671	458
Second District Prison.....	2,105	2,615	2,684	1,760	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison.....	1,061	202	2,008	139	3,069	341
Fourth District Prison.....	4,572	341	6,434	303	11,006	644
Fifth District Prison.....	1,145	283	1,549	85	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison.....	408	61	594	14	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison.....	1,168	176	1,721	107	2,889	283
Eighth District Prison.....	265	29	282	7	547	36
Twelfth District Prison.....	834	137	1,093	54	1,927	191
Traffic Detention.....	57	..	89	..	146	..
New York Workhouse.....	3,542	2,211	5,252	1,285	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Island.....	6	..	330	..	336	..
House of Detention.....	50	8	118	17	168	25
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	4,229	994	5,090	276	10,319	1,270
City Prison, Queens.....	572	65	589	32	1,161	97
Total.....	22,688	7,488	31,311	4,171	54,499	11,659

\*Opened November 1, 1915.    †Opened June 14, 1916.

**Showing the Education of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months Ending  
June 30, 1916**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs).....	5,199	307	472	151	.....	.....	5,671	458
Second District Prison.....	4,784	4,330	22	45	13	.....	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison.....	3,035	337	34	4	.....	.....	3,089	341
Fourth District Prison.....	10,799	644	307	.....	.....	.....	11,806	644
Fifth District Prison.....	2,236	368	458	.....	.....	.....	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison.....	987	79	15	5	.....	.....	1,032	75
Seventh District Prison.....	2,851	230	38	3	.....	.....	2,889	233
Eighth District Prison.....	464	27	83	9	.....	.....	547	36
*Twelfth District Prison.....	1,805	182	122	9	.....	.....	1,927	191
†Traffic Detention.....	145	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
New York Workhouse.....	8,599	3,411	191	85	4	.....	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Is	330	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	336	.....
§ House of Detention.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	9,484	1,134	332	136	3	.....	10,319	1,270
City Prison, Queens.....	354	82	199	15	8	.....	1,161	97
Total.....	51,623	11,172	2,680	462	28	.....	54,331	11,634

\*Opened November 1, 1915

†Opened June 14, 1916

§ No record

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

545

Showing the Habits of Life of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months Ending  
June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, The Tombs.....	156	72	3,760	63	1,755	323	5,671	458
Second District Prison .....	616	671	3,904	2,424	249	1,280	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison.....	144	84	813	85	2,112	222	3,009	341
Fourth District Prison.....	3,141	396	4,280	211	3,585	35	11,006	644
Fifth District Prison.....	503	144	1,185	83	1,006	141	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison.....	296	53	445	13	261	9	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison.....	143	79	1,467	67	1,279	137	2,869	288
Eighth District Prison.....	97	9	199	22	251	5	547	36
*Twelfth District Prison.....	114	57	905	59	906	75	1,927	191
†Traffic Detention.....	.....	.....	115	.....	31	.....	146	.....
New York Workhouse.....	2,791	1,137	4,193	1,516	1,810	843	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, H. I.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
N. Y. C. Reformatory, H. I.....	3	.....	139	.....	194	.....	336	.....
‡House of Detention.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	3,304	429	6,100	353	915	488	10,819	1,270
City Prison, Queens.....	87	11	745	43	329	43	1,161	97
TOTAL.....	11,396	3,094	28,250	4,939	14,685	3,601	54,331	11,634

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, The Tombs ....	5,392	84	379	374	5,671	458
Second District Prison .....	4,401	640	368	3,735	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison.....	2,946	152	123	189	3,069	341
Fourth District Prison.....	9,951	341	1,055	303	11,006	644
Fifth District Prison.....	2,439	62	265	306	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison.....	953	35	49	40	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison.....	2,529	62	360	221	2,889	288
Eighth District Prison.....	509	.....	33	36	547	36
*Twelfth District Prison.....	1,799	2	123	189	1,927	191
†Traffic Detention.....	139	.....	7	.....	146	.....
New York Workhouse.....	7,399	1,104	395	2,392	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, H. I.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
N. Y. C. Reformatory, H. I.....	297	.....	39	.....	336	.....
‡House of Detention.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	9,963	418	455	352	10,319	1,270
City Prison, Queens.....	1,082	42	79	55	1,161	97
TOTAL.....	50,090	2,942	4,241	8,692	54,331	11,634

\*Opened November 1, 1915

†Opened June 14, 1916

‡No Record.



## Showing the Color of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, (The Tombs) .....	5,832	486	187	23	152	.....	5,671	488
Second District Prison .....	4,410	3,874	353	501	6	.....	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison .....	3,047	341	19	.....	3	.....	3,069	341
Fourth District Prison .....	10,475	632	523	22	8	.....	11,006	644
Fifth District Prison .....	2,594	330	100	38	.....	.....	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison .....	996	71	7	4	.....	.....	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison .....	2,624	243	295	40	.....	.....	2,899	283
Eighth District Prison .....	526	36	21	.....	.....	.....	547	36
* Twelfth District Prison .....	1,596	56	323	135	3	.....	1,927	191
Traffic Detention .....	132	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
New York Workhouse .....	3,283	3,089	439	407	72	.....	5,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse Hart's Island .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Is	329	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	336	.....
House of Detention .....	163	21	5	4	.....	.....	168	25
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	9,924	1,127	383	143	12	.....	10,519	1,270
City Prison, Queens .....	1,130	79	23	18	3	.....	1,161	97
Total .....	51,561	10,324	2,684	1,335	254	.....	54,490	11,070

\* Opened November 1, 1915.

Opened June 14, 1916.

Showing the Religious Instruction of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months  
Ending June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		Various, and none		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs).....	2,496	224	3	6	1,070	98	1,711	180	137	1	44	...	5,671	488
Second District Prison.....	2,493	2,382	8	42	1,145	1,385	965	550	3	...	12	35	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison.....	1,004	144	8	4	637	83	1,310	140	1	...	9	...	3,069	341
Fourth District Prison.....	6,317	414	...	2	4,207	208	426	18	2	...	54	...	11,006	644
Fifth District Prison.....	1,632	134	42	4	464	124	640	101	3	...	13	5	2,684	368
Sixth District Prison.....	595	31	8	...	183	33	203	10	...	...	13	1	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison.....	1,637	190	69	...	853	73	331	14	1	...	48	6	2,889	233
Eighth District Prison.....	293	25	...	...	166	11	86	...	...	...	2	...	547	95
Ninth District Prison.....	862	83	43	...	639	81	379	26	...	...	4	1	1,927	191
Traffic Detention.....	72	...	1	...	42	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	146	...
New York Workhouse.....	5,182	2,143	133	21	2,689	1,069	83	228	21	7	106	28	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Is.	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	336	...
N.Y.C. Reformatory, Hart's Is.	232	...	3	...	1	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
House of Detention.....	...	...	...	No	Reco	rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	5,942	718	147	1b	2,778	404	1,337	127	21	...	54	6	10,319	1,270
City Prison, Queens.....	639	60	55	...	322	31	95	6	...	...	...	...	1,161	97
Total.....	29,401	6,628	918	94	15,133	3,670	8,378	1,350	189	8	362	84	54,831	11,634

\*Opened November 1, 1915.

†Opened June 14, 1916.

## Showing the Nativity of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs).....	2,511	173	3,160	285	5,671	458
Second District Prison.....	2,701	2,271	2,068	2,104	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison.....	838	77	2,231	264	3,069	341
Fourth District Prison.....	6,296	273	4,711	571	11,006	844
Fifth District Prison.....	1,427	155	1,267	218	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison.....	616	46	386	29	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison.....	1,912	173	977	110	2,889	283
Eighth District Prison.....	314	12	233	24	547	36
Twelfth District Prison.....	1,204	134	723	57	1,927	191
Traffic Detention.....	96	.....	50	.....	146	.....
New York Workhouse.....	5,111	1,861	3,683	1,635	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Island.....	270	.....	68	.....	336	.....
House of Detention.....	60	13	108	12	168	25
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	6,184	780	4,135	490	10,319	1,270
City Prison, Queens.....	707	70	454	27	1,161	97
Total.....	30,247	6,038	24,252	5,621	54,499	11,659

§Opened November 1, 1915

†Opened June 14, 1916

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

549

Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs) .....	812	12	2,243	120	2,616	326	7	458
Second District Prison .....	721	123	2,167	1,602	1,881	2,650	4,769	4,375
Third District Prison .....	393	58	1,176	121	1,500	162	3,069	341
Fourth District Prison .....	1,569	16	3,778	116	5,659	512	11,006	644
Fifth District Prison .....	580	41	1,094	110	1,020	217	2,694	368
Sixth District Prison .....	227	...	353	24	422	51	1,002	75
Seventh District Prison .....	422	42	1,279	99	1,188	142	2,889	283
Eighth District Prison .....	56	...	121	2	370	34	547	86
*Twelfth District Prison .....	237	11	908	74	782	106	1,927	191
†Traffic Detention .....	20	...	98	...	28	...	146	...
New York Workhouse .....	458	27	2,353	870	5,983	2,599	8,794	3,496
Branch Workhouse, H. I. ....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
N. Y. C. Reformatory, H. I. ....	85	...	251	...	...	...	336	...
House of Detention .....	18	7	75	8	75	10	168	25
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	1,769	111	3,961	336	4,589	823	10,319	1,270
City Prison, Queens .....	214	13	508	30	439	54	1,161	97
Total .....	7,582	461	20,365	3,512	26,552	7,686	54,499	11,659

Showing the Cause of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Sentenced to imprisonment after conviction		Committed for examination or trial		Detained as witnesses		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs) .....	4,173	526	6,498	377	6	...	10,677	903
Second District Prison .....	1,869	3,211	5,749	1,591	4	...	7,622	4,802
Third District Prison .....	4,115	124	7,104	686	...	...	11,219	810
Fourth District Prison .....	1,891	485	3,137	212	...	4	5,028	651
Fifth District Prison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth District Prison .....	1,566	664	2,245	84	32	...	3,843	748
Seventh District Prison .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eighth District Prison .....	8,794	3,496	...	...	...	...	9,722	3,697
New York Workhouse .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Branch Workhouse, Hart's Island .....	336	...	...	...	...	...	430	...
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Island .....	...	...	...	...	168	25	168	25
House of Detention .....	3,297	524	7,472	796	4	...	10,773	1,320
City Prison, Brooklyn .....	949	188	566	217	2	...	1,517	355
City Prison, Queens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	26,991	9,118	32,771	3,963	216	29	61,000	13,231

Detained for other causes: N. Y. Workhouse, 928 males, 171 females. N. Y. C. Reformatory, H. I. 94 males.

**New York City Institutions, 1916.**  
**Showing the Commitments for Intoxication, Vagrancy, etc.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison (The Tombs).....	621	85	147	78	445	18
Second District Prison.....	879	1,073	330	1,008	106	1,698
Third District Prison.....	949	46	206	88	319	22
Fourth District Prison.....	5,092	151	1,119	366	509	45
Fifth District Prison.....	665	114	96	95	368	40
Sixth District Prison.....	507	52	79	23	35	....
Seventh District Prison.....	728	72	201	67	59	....
Eighth District Prison.....	174	7	36	11	13	....
*Twelfth District Prison.....	467	57	144	38	35	14
New York Workhouse.....	3,603	1,114	1,316	1,030	1,050	1,152
New York City Reformatory, Hart's Is.....	56	....	....	....	12	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1,539	124	1,607	366	760	332
City Prison, Queens.....	310	7	82	30	36	24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,620</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>3,406</b>

\* Opened November 1, 1915.

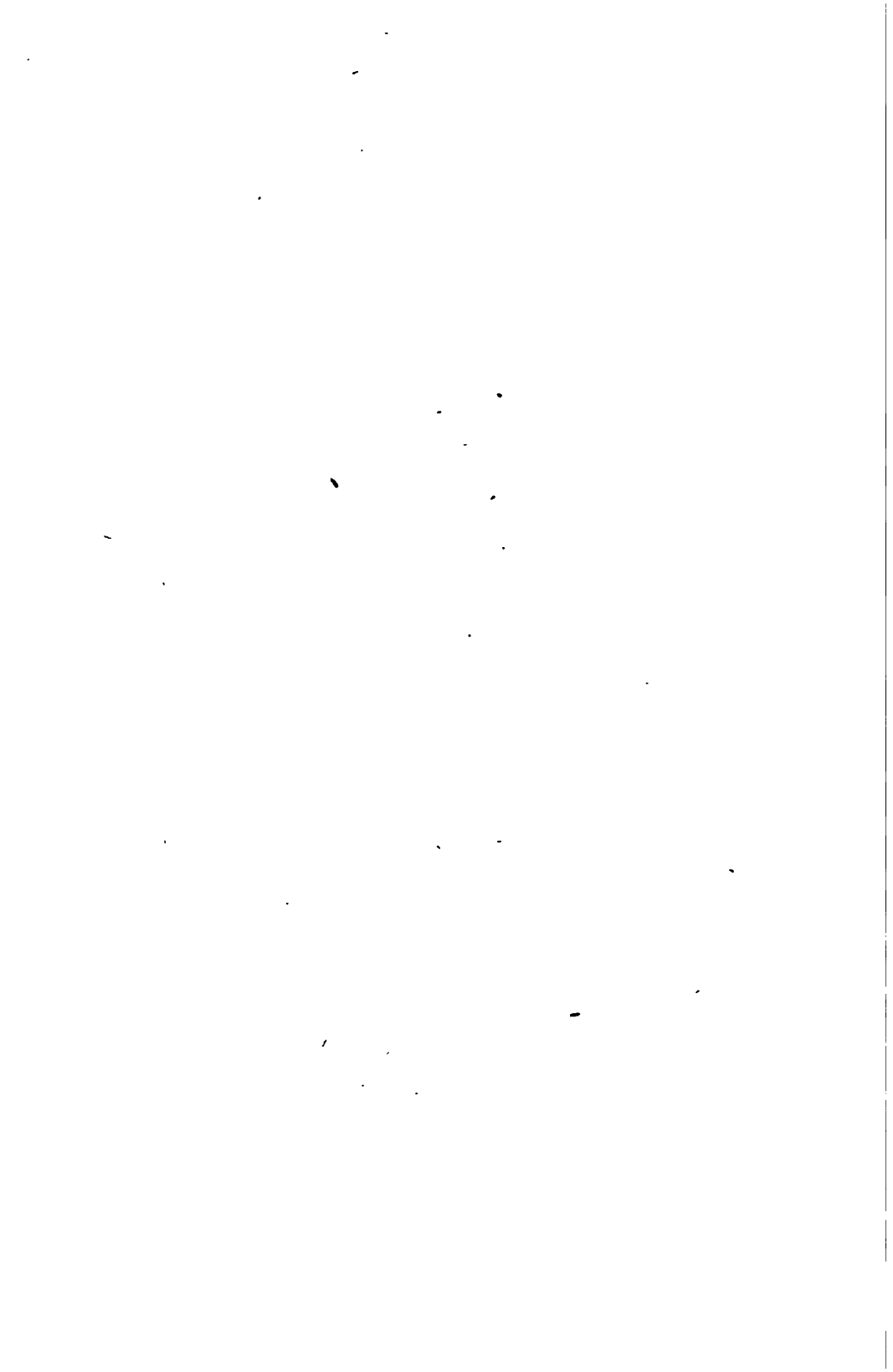
# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

551

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1906, September 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1906.			1915.			1916.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn Prison.....	1,081	86	1,166	1,429	117	1,546	1,355	117	1,472
Clinton Prison.....	1,024	..	1,024	1,400	..	1,400	1,443	..	1,443
Great Meadow Prison.....	..	..	..	916	..	916	989	..	989
Sing Sing Prison.....	1,276	..	1,276	1,539	..	1,539	1,582	..	1,582
State Farm for Women.....	215	..	215	376	66	442	325	75	400
Eastern New York Reformatory.....	1,315	..	1,315	1,279	..	1,279	988	..	988
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	..	233	233	..	224	224	..	188	188
Western House of Refuge, Albion.....	248	25	273	188	371	559	349	349	349
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	197	29	226	788	10	798	158	8	166
Albany County Penitentiary.....	408	60	468	788	29	817	746	24	770
Erle County Penitentiary.....	287	29	316	309	26	335	252	21	273
Kings County Penitentiary.....	451	20	471	1,354	..	1,354	930	..	930
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	307	17	324	353	21	374	309	30	339
New York County Penitentiary.....	1,865	183	2,048	1,909	114	2,023	1,257	82	1,339
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	1,495	643	2,138	3,505	898	4,403	3,200	911	4,111
County Jails.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York City Institutions.....	10,069	1,543	11,612	15,295	1,876	17,171	13,537	1,806	15,343
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Kings County Penitentiary was abolished February 6, 1907.



## APPENDIX

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### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRISON LAW

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§ 40. **STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS; APPOINTMENT AND TERMS.**—There shall continue to be a state commission of prisons, composed of seven members, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. They shall be known as commissioners of prisons, and, except as herein otherwise provided, shall hold office for four years and until the appointment and qualification of their respective successors. In case of any vacancy in the office of any commissioner, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term. No commissioner shall qualify or enter upon the duties of his office, or remain therein, while he is the superintendent of state prisons or the superintendent, manager, agent and warden or other administrative officer of one or more of the institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of such commission.

§ 45. **OFFICIAL SEAL, CERTIFICATES AND SUBPOENAS.**—The commission shall cause a record to be kept of its proceedings, and it shall have and use an official seal; and the records of its proceedings and copies of all papers and documents in its possession and custody may be authenticated in the usual form, under such seal and the signature of its president or secretary. In making investigations as herein authorized said commission or any member thereof is hereby empowered to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to administer oaths and to examine persons under oath.

§ 46. **GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION.**—The state commission of prisons shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors, excepting such reformatories as are subject to the visitation and inspection of the state board of charities; and shall:

1. Aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.
2. Advise the officers of such institutions or in control thereof in the performance of their official duties.
3. Aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of such institutions, and approve or reject plans for their construction or improvement.
4. Investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the visitation of the commission, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management.
5. Secure the best sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and protect and preserve the health of the inmates.



6. Collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of said institutions and of any department of the state or any subdivision thereof in charge of the same, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof.

7. Ascertain and recommend such system of employing said inmates as may, in the opinion of said commission, be for the best interest of the public and of said inmates and not in conflict with the provisions of the constitution relating to the employment of prisoners.

8. Close any city jail or police station, town or village jail or lockup which is unsanitary or inadequate to provide for the separation and classification of prisoners required by law. The powers and duties of the commission under this subdivision shall be exercised in the following manner: The commission shall cause a citation to be mailed to the mayor and the city clerk, in the case of a city jail or police station; to the supervisor and town clerk, in the case of a town jail or lockup, and to a trustee and village clerk, in the case of a village jail or lockup, at least twenty days before the return day thereof, directing the authorities of the city, town or village designated to appear before such commission at the time and place set forth in the citation, and show cause why such city jail or police station, or town jail or lockup, or village jail or lockup, shall not be closed. After a hearing thereon or upon the failure to appear, such commission is empowered to order the city jail or police station, town jail or lockup, village jail or lockup designated in the citation closed within ninety days, during which time the city, town or village may review such order by writ of certiorari, in the supreme court. Ninety days after the order to close has been served by registered letter upon the mayor and city clerk, in case of a city jail or police station, upon the supervisor and town clerk, in case of a town jail or lockup, and upon a village trustee and clerk in case of a village jail or lockup, if no court review has been taken, and ninety days after the order of such commission has been confirmed by the court, in case of court review, the city jail or police station, town jail or lockup and village jail or lockup designated in the order shall be closed, and it shall be unlawful to confine or detain any person therein and any officer confining or detaining any person therein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Chapter 379, Laws of 1914.)

§ 47. VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF INSTITUTIONS.—The institutions subject to the visitations of said commission may be visited and inspected by it or by any member thereof or by its secretary, when authorized, or by any officer or inspector duly appointed by it for that purpose, at any and all times. Such commission or any member thereof may take proof and hear testimony relating to any matter before it, or before such member, upon any such visit or inspection. Any member or the secretary of such commission, when authorized, or any officer or inspector duly appointed by it, shall have full access to the grounds, buildings, books and papers relating to any such institution, and may require from the officers and persons in charge or control thereof any information he may deem necessary in the discharge of his duties. Said commission may prepare regulations according to which, and provide blanks and forms upon which, such information shall be furnished, in a clear, uniform and prompt manner, for the use of the commission. Any superintendent, commissioner, officer or employee of such institution, or in charge or control thereof, who shall refuse or cause admission to be refused to any member, officer or inspector of the commission, for the purpose of visitation and inspection, or who shall refuse or neglect to furnish, or to cause to be furnished, the information required by the commission or by any of its members, officers or inspectors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 48. ORDERS OF THE COMMISSION DIRECTED TO INSTITUTIONS OR OFFICERS IN CHARGE THEREOF.—If it shall appear, after any such investigation, that the laws relating to the construction, management and affairs of any

such institutions and the care, treatment and discipline of its inmates, are being violated, or that inmates of any such institutions are cruelly, negligently or improperly treated, or inadequate provision is made for their sustenance, clothing, care, supervision or other condition necessary to their suitable and proper well being, said board may apply for an order of the supreme court, directed to the proper superintendent, commissioner, agent and warden, manager, keeper or other officer of such institution or in control thereof, requiring him to modify such treatment or apply such remedy, or both, as shall therein be specified. The application for such order shall be made as prescribed in section fifty-two of this chapter and the court may thereupon make such order as may be just; a failure to comply with the terms of such order shall be a contempt of court and punishable as such. Any person to whom such an order is directed who shall willfully refuse to obey the same, shall likewise, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 50. **REPORTS OF PRISON OFFICERS.**—The agent and warden of every prison, the superintendent or manager of every penitentiary, the keeper of every jail or other institution used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors, subject to the visitation of the commission, shall, besides such information as may from time to time be required of him by the state commission of prisons pursuant to the powers hereinbefore conferred, on or before the first day of August in each and every year, report to said commission the number of male and female persons charged with crime and awaiting trial, the number convicted of crime, the number detained as witnesses and as debtors in his custody on the first day of July last past, together with a statistical exhibit of the number of admissions, discharges and deaths which have occurred within the past year, the nature of the charge, the period of detention or sentence, and such other facts and information as the commission may require.

§ 51. **ESTIMATES TO BE FURNISHED BY CERTAIN OFFICERS.**—The said commission shall have the further duty and authority to require the proper officials of the state and the political divisions thereof, and of all public institutions of the state, and political divisions thereof, supported wholly or in part by the state, or any political division thereof, to furnish to said commission, annually, estimates for each ensuing year of the articles which may be manufactured in penal institutions, required for the use of the state or such political divisions, or said institutions in their charge or under their management.

§ 52. **ENFORCEMENT OF RIGHTS AND POWERS OF COMMISSION; DUTIES OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.**—The rights and powers conferred by this article upon the state commission of prisons, its members, officers and inspectors and each of them, may be enforced by an order of the supreme court, or by indictment by the grand jury of the county, or both. The application for such order shall be to a special term of the supreme court of the judicial district in which the institution complained of is situated after at least twenty days' notice to the officer or board having charge of such institution, of the time and place of making such application. A copy of all the papers upon which the application is based shall be served with the notice of such application. On such hearing the court may make such order as may be just, and a failure to comply with the terms thereof shall be a contempt of court and punishable as such. If, in the opinion of the commission, any matter in regard to the management or affairs of any such institution, or any inmate or person in any way connected therewith, require legal investigation or action of any kind, notice thereof may be given by the commission, to the attorney-general, or to the district attorney of the county, or both, and he or they shall thereupon make inquiry and take such proceeding in the premises as he or they may deem necessary and proper. It shall be the duty of the attorney-

general and of every district attorney when so required to furnish such legal assistance, counsel or advice as the commission may require in the discharge of its duties.

§ 53. MISDEMEANOR.—Except as in this article otherwise expressly provided, any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 175. PRISONERS EMPLOYED FOR USE OF STATE, AND DIVISIONS THEREOF. All convicts sentenced to state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries in the state, shall be employed for the state, or a political division thereof, or in productive industries for the benefit of the state, or the political divisions thereof, or for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, or the political divisions thereof, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the state commission of prisons.

§ 177. LABOR OF PRISONERS IN PRISONS, REFORMATORIES, PENITENTIARIES AND COUNTY JAILS.—The labor of the convicts in the state prisons and reformatories in the state, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for said institutions, shall be primarily devoted to the state and the public buildings and institutions thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the state, and public institutions thereof, and secondly to the political divisions of the state, and public institutions thereof; and the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries, workhouses and county jails after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for the same, shall be primarily devoted to the counties, respectively, in which said penitentiaries, workhouses or county jails are located, and the towns, cities and villages therein, and to the manufacture of supplies for the public institutions of the counties, or the political divisions thereof, and secondly to the state and the public institutions thereof, provided, however, that for the purpose of disposing of the whole or any part of the product of any penal institution in the state, other than said state prisons and state reformatories, to the state or to any political divisions thereof or to any public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, or by any political division thereof, the managing authority of any such penal institution and the state superintendent of prisons may enter into a contract or contracts which may determine the kinds and qualities of articles to be produced by such institution and the method of distribution and sale thereof by the state superintendent of prisons or under his directions, either in separate lots or in combination with the products of other such institutions and with the products of state prisons and may fix and determine any and all terms and conditions for the disposition of such products of such institutions and the disposition of proceeds of sale thereof and any and all other terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, not inconsistent with the constitution, provided, however, that no such contract shall be for a period of more than five years and that any prices fixed by such contracts shall be the current prices fixed by the state board of classification for like articles or shall be approved by the state board of classification on presentation to it of a copy of such contract or proposed contract, and provided further that any distribution or diversification of industries provided for by such contract shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the state commission of prisons or shall be approved by the state commission of prisons on presentation to it of a copy of such contract or proposed contract. Provided, furthermore, that no product manufactured in whole or in part by or in any penal institution of the state or of a political division thereof, shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of for profit, by any officer, or administrative body, of such institution, or by any officer, or administrative body of the state, or of a political division thereof, except to the state itself or to a political division thereof, or to any officer or administrative body of the state, or of a

political division thereof, or to or for a public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state or by any political division thereof; and in no case shall said products be purchased for the purpose of resale or for their disposition for profit in a manner not herein provided for in the first instance. A violation of any of the foregoing provisions shall constitute sufficient cause for the removal of such officer or board of administration by the duly constituted authority having jurisdiction.

§ 182. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED TO BE FURNISHED TO THE STATE OR DIVISION THEREOF.—The superintendent of state prisons, and the superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the state or political divisions thereof, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and not required for use therein, shall be of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities fixed by the board of classification, and may be furnished to the state, or to any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof, at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisitions of the proper officials, trustees or managers thereof. No article so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the state or public institutions of the state, or the political divisions thereof, except uniforms for the inmates of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home or of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, unless said state commission of prisons shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

§ 183. ESTIMATES OF ARTICLES REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED COMMISSION OF PRISONS BY OFFICERS.—On or before October first in each year, the proper officials of the state, and the political divisions thereof, and of the institutions of the state, or political divisions thereof, shall report to the said commission of prisons estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies of different kinds required to be purchased by them that can be furnished by the penal institutions in the state. The said commission is authorized to make regulations for said reports, to provide for the manner in which requisitions shall be made for supplies, and to provide for the proper diversification of the industries in said penal institution.

§ 184. BOARD OF CLASSIFICATIONS; PRICES TO BE FIXED.—The fiscal supervisor of state charities, the state commission of prisons, and the superintendent of state prisons and the lunacy commission are hereby constituted a board to be known as the board of classification. Each of said commissions or officers constituting such board may, respectively, designate a member of its commission or a deputy of such officer or some other official connected with such commission or the department of which such officer is the head, to act as its or his representative at any or all meetings of such board in all respects and to the same extent as such commission or officer might if it or he were present and acting. Said board shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured in the charitable institutions managed and controlled by the state and in the penal institutions in this state, and furnished to the state, or the political divisions thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all, except that the prices for goods or labor furnished by the penitentiaries to or for the county in which they are located, or the political divisions thereof, shall be fixed by the board of supervisors of such counties, except New York and Kings counties, in which the prices shall be fixed by the commissioners

of charities and correction, respectively. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as possible. The state commission of prisons shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisition, and the comptroller shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of the board of classification to classify the buildings, offices and institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices and public institutions, in the charitable and penal institutions in this state. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions shall be uniform for each class, and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal institutions in this state.

§ 184-a FARM PRODUCTS OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS TO BE FURNISHED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Farm products used by any state charitable institution or state hospital, in excess of those produced by such institution or hospital, shall be obtained from state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries having or producing a surplus of such products, unless it be more advantageous to the state to obtain such products elsewhere, regard being had to prices, quality, distance and to the time and manner of transportation and delivery. Such products shall be furnished on the requisition of the purchasing authorities of the institution or hospital, paid for as other supplies for such institution or hospital and the moneys received and applied by the prison, reformatory or penitentiary where paid in the same manner as moneys for other products of convict labor. The superintendent of state prisons and state superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, where farm products are purchased, shall from time to time transmit to the managers or trustees of the several state hospitals and state charitable institutions statements of surplus farm products available for sale, together with prices therefor and conditions of transportation and delivery.

§ 321. CONVICTS IN PENITENTIARY TO BE CONFINED AT LABOR.—It shall be the duty of the agent and warden of each of the penitentiaries in this state to require of every able-bodied convict confined therein as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term, as shall be prescribed by the rules of such penitentiary, and the board of supervisors of Erie county shall have power, if they deem it proper, to employ convicts sentenced to be confined in a penitentiary, situate within the territorial limits of such county, and liable to be employed at hard labor, upon any work being prosecuted by and within such county, and such boards of supervisors shall have power to make all necessary appointments, rules and regulations for such employment within such county, including the right to fix a per diem compensation for such employment at a rate not to exceed ten cents.

§ 347. EITHER OF SEVERAL JAILS MAY BE USED.—The sheriff of a county, in which there is more than one jail, may confine a civil and criminal prisoner in either; and may remove him from one jail to another, within the county, whenever he deems it necessary for his safe keeping, or for his appearance at court.

§ 348. JAIL PHYSICIAN.—The board of supervisors of each county, except New York, must appoint some reputable physician, duly authorized to practice medicine, as the physician to the jail of the county. If there is more than one jail they must appoint a physician to each. The physician to a jail holds his office at the pleasure of the board which appointed him, except in the county of Kings. In that county, the term of his office is three years.

§ 349. LIQUORS NOT TO BE BROUGHT INTO NOR SOLD WITHIN JAILS.—Strong, spirituous, or fermented liquor, or wine, shall not, on any pretence, be sold within a building used and established as a jail. Spirituous, fermented or other liquor, except cider, and that quality of beer called table beer, shall not be brought into a jail for the use of a person confined therein, without a written permit by the physician to the jail, which must be delivered to and kept by the keeper thereof, specifying the quantity and kind of liquor which may be furnished, the name of the civil prisoner for whom, and the time during which the same may be furnished.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE COUNTY LAW

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§ 90. USE OF JAILS.—Each county jail shall be used,

1. For the detention of persons duly committed to secure their attendance as witnesses in any criminal case;
2. For the detention of persons charged with crime, and committed for trial or examination;
3. For the confinement of persons duly committed for any contempt, or upon civil process;
4. For the confinement of persons convicted of any offense, other than a felony, and sentenced to imprisonment therein, or awaiting transportation under sentence to imprisonment in another county.
5. The buildings, now used as the jails of the counties of the state, shall continue to be the jails of those counties respectively, until other buildings have been designated or erected for that purpose, according to law.

§ 91. ROOMS THEREIN.—Each county jail shall contain,

1. A sufficient number of rooms for the confinement of persons committed on criminal process, or detained for trial, or examination as witnesses in a criminal case, separately from prisoners under sentence;
2. A sufficient number of rooms for the separate confinement of persons committed on civil process, or for contempt;
3. A sufficient number of rooms for the solitary confinement of prisoners under sentence.

§ 92. CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF PRISONERS.—Each sheriff shall receive and safely keep, in the county jails of his county, every person lawfully committed to his custody for safe-keeping, examination or trial, or as a witness, or committed or sentenced to imprisonment therein, or committed for contempt. He shall not, without lawful authority, let any such person out of jail. Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence. Persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence. Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners. A woman detained in any county jail or penitentiary upon a criminal charge, or as a convict under sentence, shall not be kept

in the same room with a man; and if detained on civil process, or for contempt, or as a witness, she shall not be put or kept in the same room with a man, except with her husband, in a room in which there are no other prisoners. If a woman committed to any county jail or penitentiary is then the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or if a child be born to such woman after her said commitment, such child may accompany its mother to and remain in such institution until it is two years of age, or until the mother's discharge from custody before the child reaches that age. The sheriff, superintendent or other officer in charge of any county jail or penitentiary shall cause such child, when it attains the age of two years, while its mother is still in custody, or at the expiration of the extension of such time hereinafter mentioned, to be placed in an asylum for children in this state, or may commit such child to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care; provided, however, that the said child shall continue to remain with its said mother in such jail or penitentiary after it becomes two years of age for such a period as the physician employed to treat and visit prisoners in said jail or penitentiary certifies in writing to be necessary or advisable. If such woman at the time of such commitment shall be the mother of, and have in her exclusive care, a child more than one year of age which might otherwise be left without care or guardianship, the justice or magistrate committing such woman shall cause such child to be committed to such asylum as may be provided for such purposes, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. All persons confined in a county jail or penitentiary shall, as far as practicable, be kept separate from each other, and shall be allowed to converse with their counsel, or religious advisor, under such reasonable regulations and restrictions as the keeper of the jail may fix. Convicts under sentence shall not be allowed to converse with any other person, except in the presence of a keeper. The keeper may prevent all other conversation by any other prisoner in the jail when he shall deem it necessary and proper.

§ 93. FOOD AND LABOR.—Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food, at the expense of the county; such food shall be purchased in the manner and subject to the regulations provided in section two hundred and thirty-eight of this chapter; but prisoners detained for trial may, at their own expense, and under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper articles of food. Such keeper shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the board of supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed; and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county, for the proceeds of such labor. Such keeper may, with the consent of the board of supervisors of the county, or the county judge, from time to time, cause such of the convicts under his charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed outside of the jail in the same, or in an adjoining county, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers, or persons, under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or judge may prescribe; and the board of supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails, in building and repairing penal institutions of the county and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties or in preparing the materials for such highways for sale to and for the use of such counties or towns, villages and cities therein; and to make rules and regulations for their employment; and the said board of supervisors are hereby authorized to cause money to be raised by taxation for the purpose of furnishing materials and carrying this provision into effect; and the courts of this state are hereby authorized to sentence convicts

committed to detention in the county jails to such hard labor as may be provided for them by the boards of supervisors. This section as amended shall not affect a county wholly included within a city.

§ 3. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed including all acts and parts of acts contained in any local or special laws.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately except that counties in which the feeding of prisoners confined in the county jails is at present provided for by the payment to the sheriff of the county of a per capita amount for such feeding, may continue to provide for the feeding of such prisoners in the same manner, during the term of office of the present sheriff of such county. (Chapter 352 Laws of 1917)

§ 94. **READING MATTER; DIVINE SERVICE.**—Each keeper shall provide a bible to be kept in each room of the jail in his charge and he shall permit the persons therein confined to be supplied with other suitable and proper books and papers, and if practicable, he shall cause divine service to be conducted for the benefit of the prisoners, at least once each Sunday, if there shall be room in the prison that may be safely used for that purpose.

§ 95. **RECORD OF COMMITMENTS.**—Each keeper shall keep in a book to be provided at the expense of the county a daily record of the commitments and discharges of all prisoners delivered to his charge, which shall contain the date of entrance, name, offense, term of sentence, fine, age, sex, place of birth, color, social relations, education, secular and religious, for what and by whom committed, how and when discharged, trade or occupation, whether so employed when arrested, number of previous convictions. The book containing such record shall be a public record, and shall be delivered by each sheriff to his successor, and kept on file in the office of the sheriff or keeper.

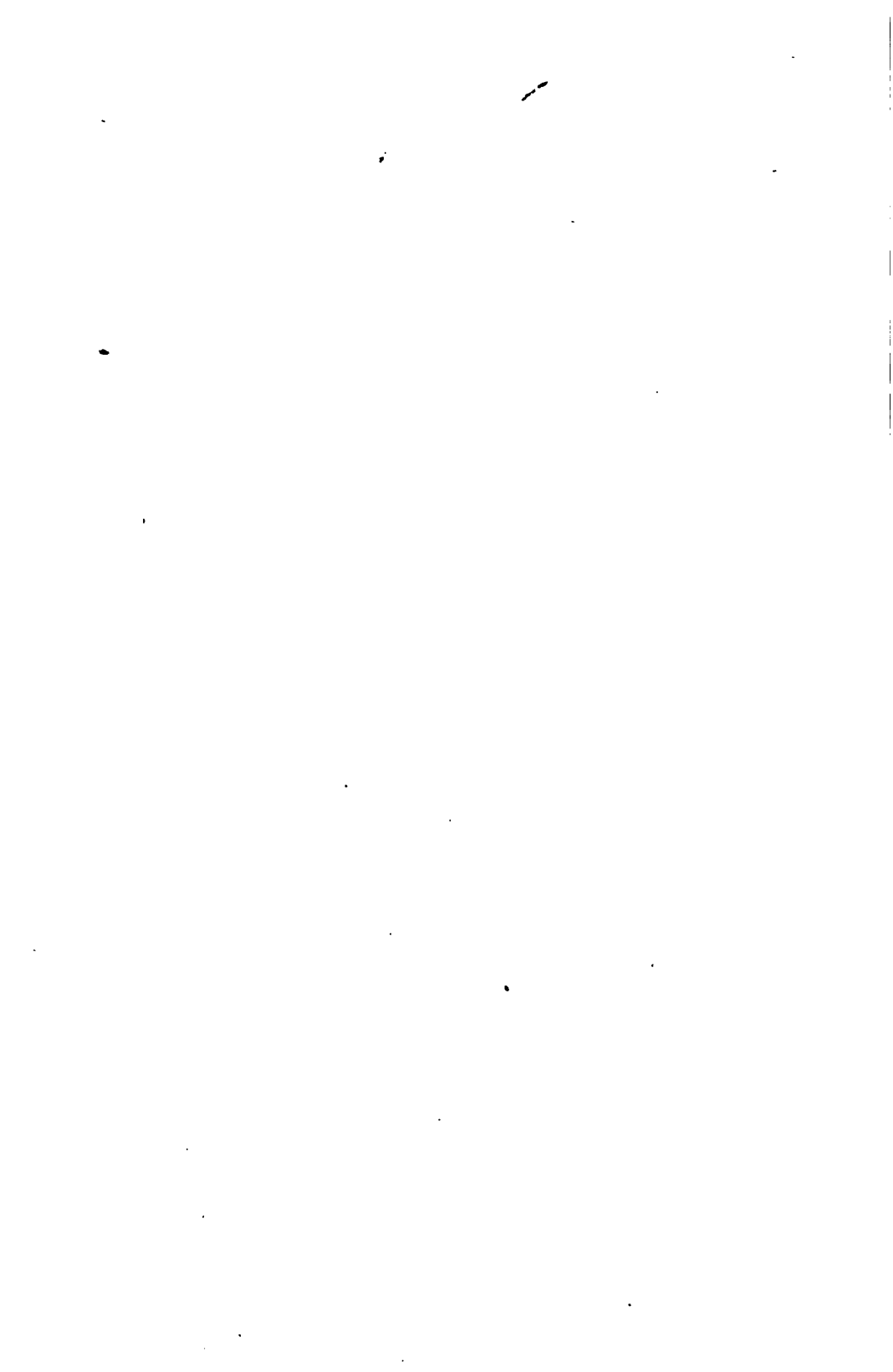
§ 183. **CUSTODY OF JAILS.**—Each sheriff shall have the custody of the jails of his county and the prisoners therein and such jails shall be kept by him, or by keepers appointed by him, for whose acts he shall be responsible.

**FROM SECTION 486 OF THE PENAL LAW.**—"No child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime."





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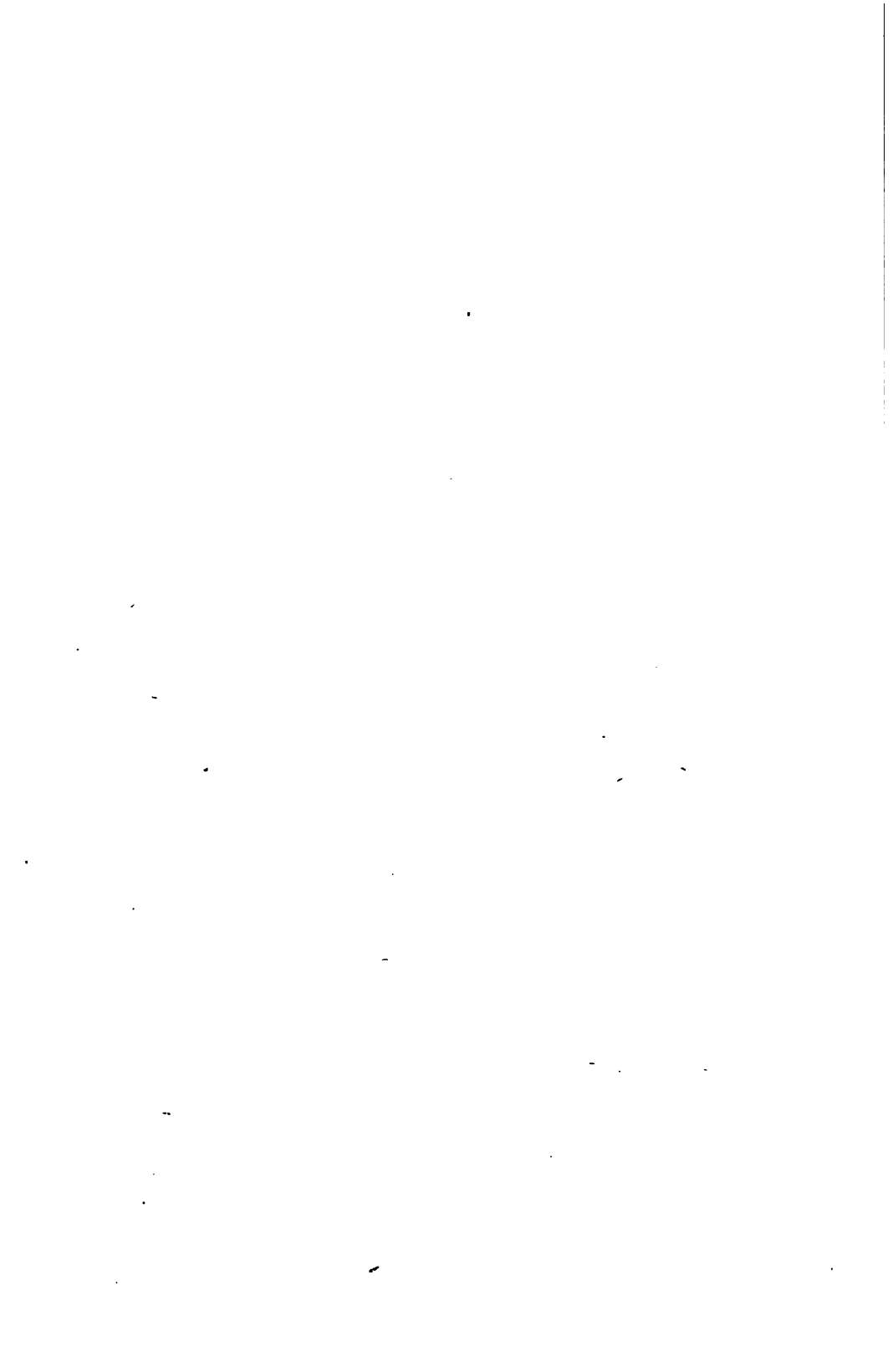
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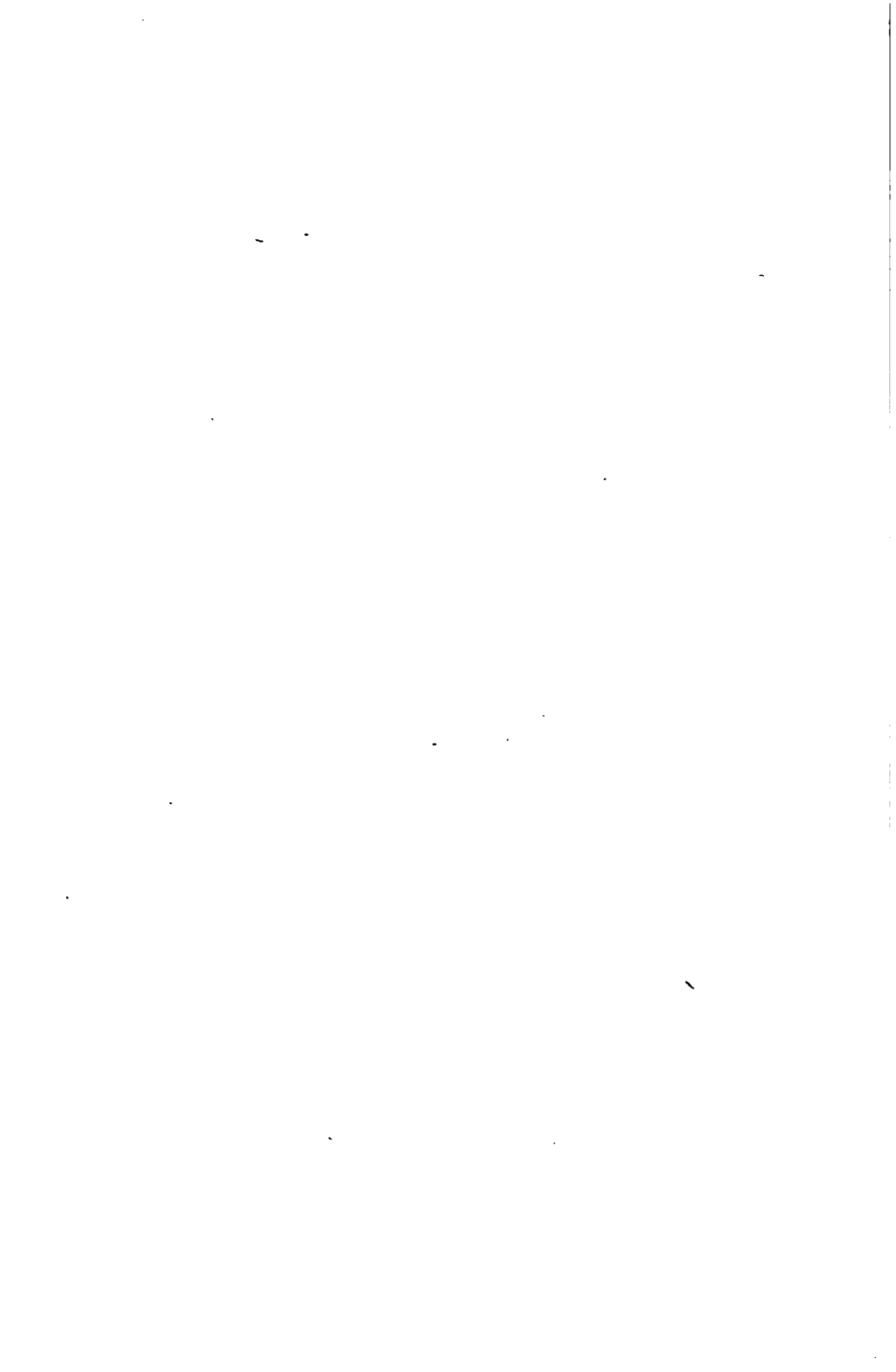
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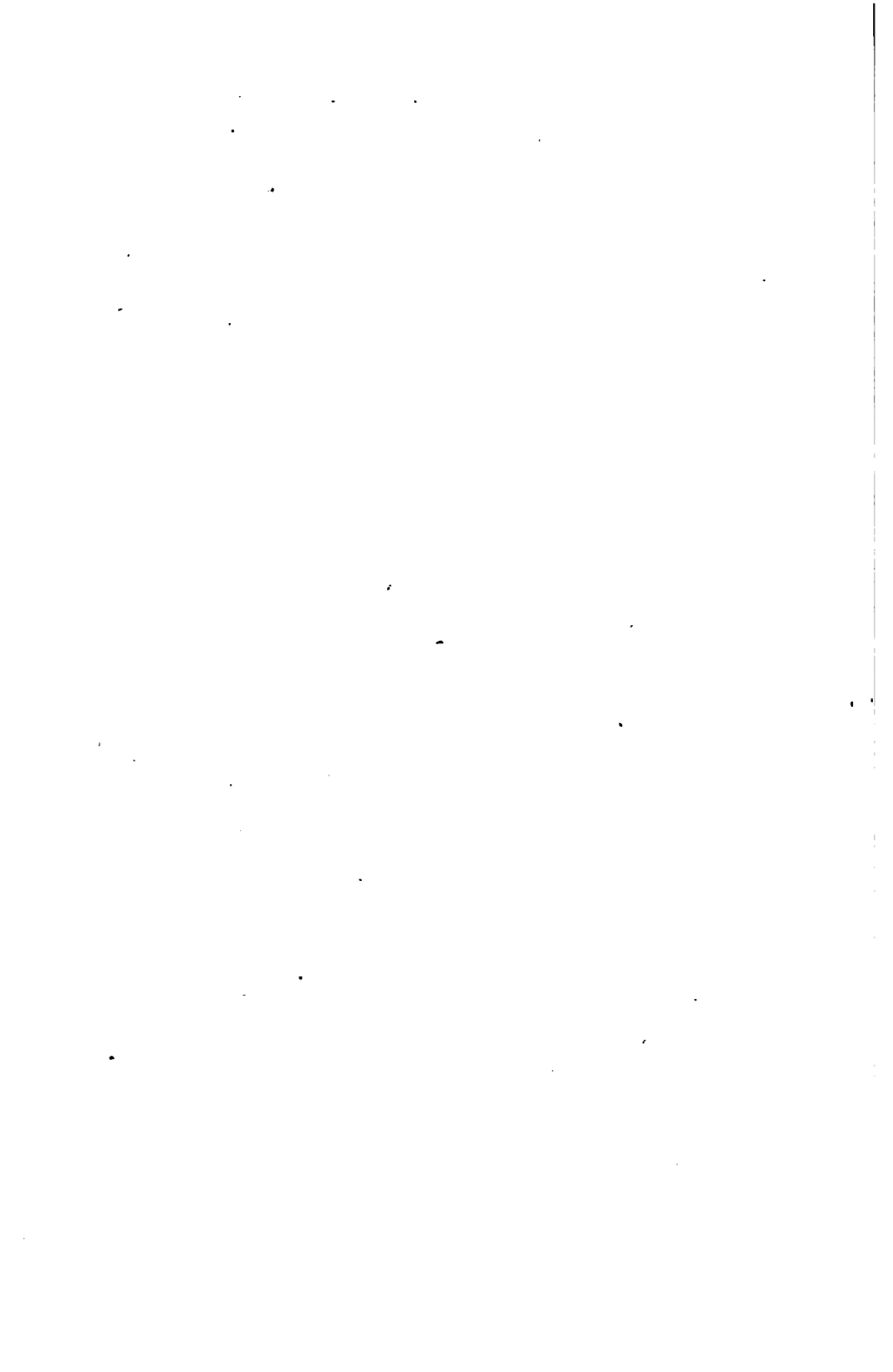
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